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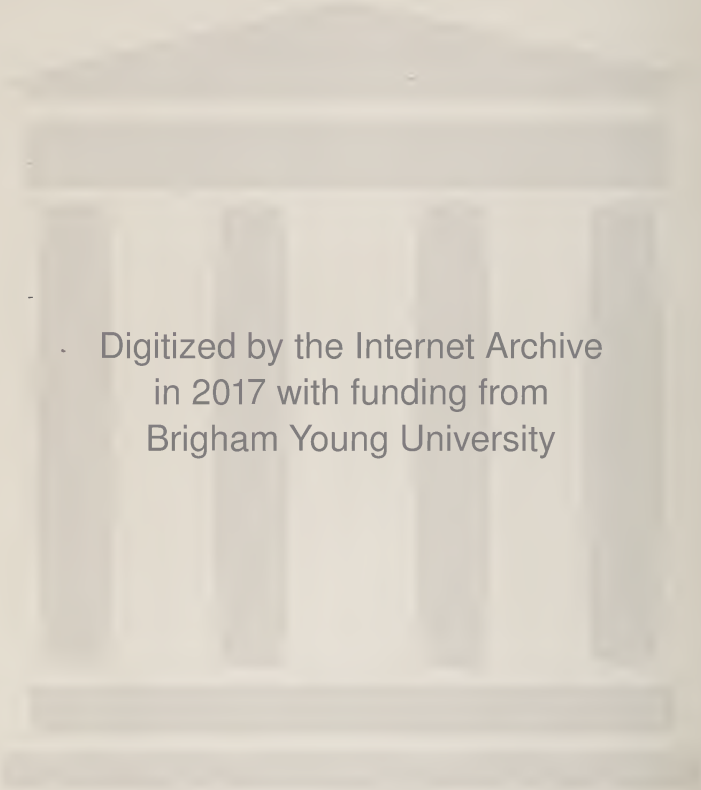
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# HISTORY

OF

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## Fremont County, Iowa,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, ITS CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.

A BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF MANY OF ITS LEADING CITIZENS, WAR RECORD OF ITS VOLUNTEERS IN THE LATE REBELLION, GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS, PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN, HISTORY OF IOWA AND THE NORTHWEST, MAP OF FREMONT COUNTY, CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA, REMINISCENCES, MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC.

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## PREFACE.

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There is no proper place in history for the element of fiction. In the correct delineation of a landscape the artist judiciously employs both lights and shades; so the historian must need contrast the true and the false, that the eternal beauty and symmetry of truth appear, but draw upon the imagination, he may never. As in the landscape, the true outline of objects is obscured in the shadows, requiring the full blaze of day to bring them into proper view, so history brings out the facts partially obscured in the haze of tradition—itself never history.

The history of the growth of any branch of knowledge has a double interest; that which comes to it from the knowledge itself, and that which comes from its relations to the history of the operation of the human mind. Men think under the limitations of their times; they reason on such material as they have; they form their estimate of changes from the facts immediately known to them. What Matthew Arnold has written of man's thoughts as he floats adown the "River of Time," is most true. Says he:

"As is the world on the banks,  
So is the mind of man.  
Only the track where he sails  
He wots of: only the thoughts  
Raised by the objects he passes, are his."

. Impressions thus received the mind will modify and work upon, transmitting the products to other minds in shapes that often seem new, strange and arbitrary, but which yet result from processes familiar to our experience, and to be found at work in our own individual consciousness. And this is the necessity that renders history, as entirely distinct from tradition, imperative. Here the province of the historian begins. It is imperative on him that he record facts as they are, freed from the gloss given them by verbal transmissions.

We know the present *status* of Fremont county; know that it ranks among the first in political influence, and is not a whit behind in the intelligence of its people and its jealous regard for education; know that its material resources are practically unlimited, and the promise for its future ever brightening. Now, to clearly understand this happy present, its

glories and its greatness, its opportunities and its wonders, it is our duty to look back to their sources. We shall find that the seeds which have so auspiciously borne fruit in this present generation, were sown by men tried and true; men who deserve to be remembered, not merely as historic names, but as men in whose broad breasts beat the noblest hearts, and within whose rustic homes were to be found the very bone and sinew of this western world; men whose sterling worth and integrity have contributed *very* largely to its present high position. Who were these men, and what have they done? "Let the mighty mounds that overlook the rivers, or that rise in the dim forests crowded with old oaks," let the records of those dark days when the nation's life was imperilled, answer.

The whole history of this county is one of surpassing interest, and the more it is studied the clearer does it become that underlying its records are certain truths which afford a clew to the causes that have contributed so powerfully to bring it to its present marked prominence. They will be found identical with those which have influenced the history of the nations during many centuries. Albeit, they do not possess that far-reaching influence which groups the centuries into eras, yet to those immediately interested they are not a whit less tragical. To narrate these facts is the objects of these pages; with what success this has been done we do not presume to say. It has been our aim to learn and present the truth without favor or prejudice.

It has heretofore been possible for the scholar, with leisure and a comprehensive library, to trace out the written history of his county by patient research among voluminous government documents and dusty records, sometimes old and scarce; but these sources of information and the time to study them are not at the command of most of those who are intelligently interested in local history, and there are many unpublished facts to be rescued from the failing memories of the oldest residents, who would soon have carried their information with them to the grave; and others to be obtained from the citizens best informed in regard to the various present interests and institutions of the county which should be treated of in giving its history. This service of research and record, which very few could have undertaken for themselves, the publishers of this work have performed; while a few unimportant mistakes may, perhaps, be found in such a multitude of details, in spite of the care exercised in the production of the volume, they still confidently present this result of many weeks labor, as a true and orderly narration of all the events in the history of the county which were of sufficient interest and value to merit such a record.

Under the sway of cause and effect, historic events cannot stand alone—they form an unbroken chain. The history of so limited a territory as a county in Iowa has its roots not only in remote times, but in distant

lands, and cannot be justly written out without consulting the influence of such a foreign element; nor can such a county history be understood in its due relation without a historic review of at least the state of which the county is a part, hence, we feel that in giving such an outline, we have been more faithful to the main purpose of the work, while we have added an element of independent interest and value.

In the preparation of this volume the oldest residents and others have cheerfully volunteered their services in the undertaking, adding largely to the value of the results attained. Special thanks are due to the following gentlemen, who have not only aided us by placing at our disposition much valuable matter, but have themselves devoted much time to searching records, and affording every opportunity in their power to perfect the chronological sequence of the *data* used: A. P. Stafford, county auditor; W. G. Templeton, clerk; A. D. King, treasurer; W. R. Yowell, recorder; county superintendent, Miss Alice Williams; George C. Fleming; C. S. Hanley; Mr. Wilcox; L. Lingenfelter, author of "A Centennial History of Fremont County;" Judge T. R. Stockton; Giles Cowles, Esq.; Mrs. Acord; Judge E. H. Sears; Rev. John Todd; Dr. D. Lumm; Sam'l Jacobs; Prof. J. E. Todd; Rev. W. M. Brooks; Judge E. H. Hedges; and the *Democrat* and *Union-Advocate*. Invaluable aid has been afforded by the county officials, and Mrs. C. B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, Page county, the last named having kindly furnished the early files of the *Fremont County Herald*, complete. The clergy and church officers have been universally obliging in placing at our command the needed statistics of their several societies.

We little doubt that the book will be a welcome one to the inhabitants of Fremont county, for all take a just pride in whatever calls to mind the scenes and incidents of other days. It is presented in the assurance that the work done will meet with the heartiest approval of our readers; and if, through that commendation, it awakens an earnest spirit of enterprise and emulation among the younger citizens of the county, it will be a source of just pleasure to the author and the

PUBLISHERS.



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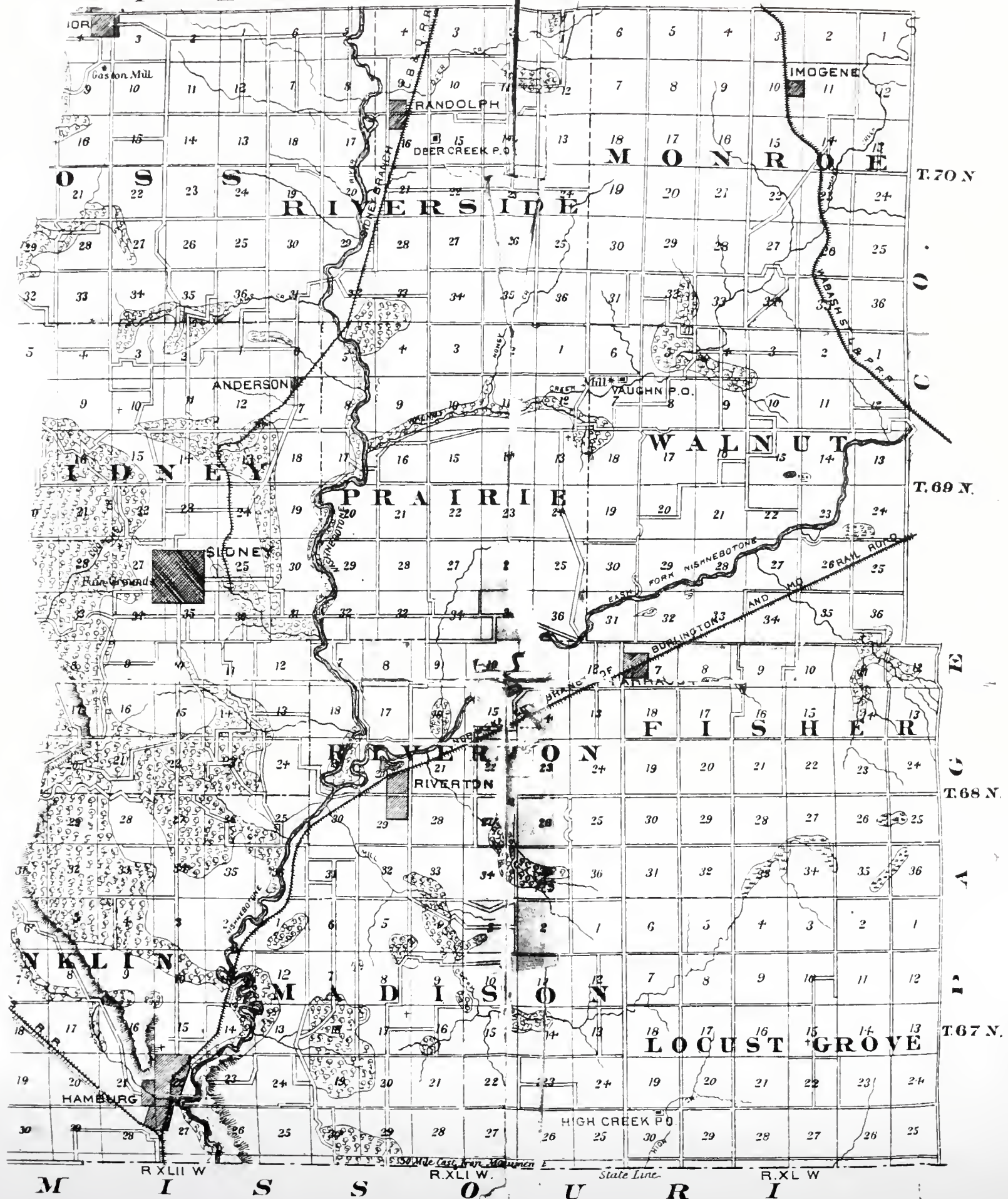
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# EMONT COUNTY, IOWA.

I L L S C O.









## THE CONSTITUTION OF IOWA.

We, the people of the state of Iowa, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the state of Iowa, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, at a point due east of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river, to a point on said river where the northern boundary line of the state of Missouri—as established by the constitution of that state, adopted June 12, 1820—crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river; thence westwardly along the said northern boundary line of the state of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri river to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux river, according to Nicollett's map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux river, according to the said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude; thence east along said parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of the said Mississippi river to the place of beginning.

### ARTICLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes or other rates, for building or repairing place of worship, or the maintenance of any minister or ministry.

SEC. 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges or capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion; and any party to any judicial proceeding shall have the right to use as a witness, or take the testimony of, any other person, not disqualified on account of interest, who may be cognizant of any fact material to the case; and parties to suits may be witnesses, as provided by law.

SEC. 5. Any citizen of this state, who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory before the fact, shall forever be disqualified from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this state.



SEC. 6. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the general assembly shall not grant to any citizen or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

SEC. 7. Every person may speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous was true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

SEC. 8. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

SEC. 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the general assembly may authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in inferior courts; but no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

SEC. 10. In all criminal prosecutions, and in cases involving the life or liberty of an individual, the accused shall have a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the same when demanded; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have compulsory process for his witnesses; and to have the assistance of counsel.

SEC. 11. All offences less than felony, and in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days, shall be tried summarily before a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized by law, on information under oath, without indictment or the intervention of a grand jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for any higher criminal offence, unless on presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 12. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offence. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great.

SEC. 13. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended or refused, when application is made as required by law, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the state in time of peace; and in time of war, no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

SEC. 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 17. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted.

SEC. 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation first being made, or secured to be made, to the owner thereof, as soon as the damages shall be assessed by a jury, who shall not take into consideration any advantages that may result to said owner on account of the improvement for which it is taken.

SEC. 19. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action on mesne or final process, unless in case of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a military fine in time of peace.

SEC. 20. The people have the right freely to assemble together to counsel for the common good; to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for a redress of grievances.

SEC. 21. No bill of attainder, ex-post-facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

SEC. 22. Foreigners who are, or may hereafter become residents of this state, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and descent of property, as native born citizens.

SEC. 23. There shall be no slavery in this state; nor shall there be involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

SEC. 24. No lease or grant of agricultural lands, reserving any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 25. The enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people.

#### ARTICLE II—RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this state six months next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote, sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law.

SEC. 2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such elections, going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 4. No person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this state by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within the state.

SEC. 5. No idiot or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

SEC. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

#### ARTICLE III.—OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the government of Iowa shall be divided into three separate departments: The Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any function appertaining to either of the others, except in cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority of this state shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives; and the style of every law shall be: "*Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Iowa.*"

SEC. 2. The sessions of the general assembly shall be biennial and shall commence on the second Monday in January next ensuing the election of its members; unless the governor of the state shall, in the meantime, convene the general assembly by proclamation.



SEC. 3. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the second Tuesday in October, except the years of the presidential election, when the election shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; and their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, be a free white male citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall have had an actual residence of sixty days in the county or district he may have been chosen to represent.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as representatives; they shall be twenty five years of age and possess the qualifications of representatives as to residence and citizenship.

SEC. 6. The number of senators shall not be less than one-third nor more than one-half the representative body; and shall be so classified by lot that one class, being as nearly one-half as possible, shall be elected every two years. When the number of senators is increased, they shall be annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal in numbers as practicable.

SEC. 7. Each house shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election and return of its own members. A contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

SEC. 9. Each house shall sit upon its own adjournments, keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; determine its rules of proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, and, with the consent of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the general assembly of a free and independent state.

SEC. 10. Every member of the general assembly shall have the liberty to dissent from or protest against any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public or an individual, and have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journals; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals.

SEC. 11. Senators and representatives, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 12. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the functions of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 13. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

SEC. 13. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended, altered or rejected by the other; and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speaker and president of their respective houses.

SEC. 16. Every bill which shall have passed the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him, (Sunday excepted) the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevent such return. Any bill submitted to the governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the general assembly, shall be deposited by him in the office of the secretary of state, within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval, if approved by him, and with his objections if he disapproves thereof.

SEC. 17. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all members elected to each branch of the general assembly, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered upon the journal.

SEC. 18. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the general assembly.

SEC. 19. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 20. The governor, judges of the supreme and district courts, and other state officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office: but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under this state: but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors and malfeasance in office, in such manner as the general assembly may provide.

SEC. 21. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

SEC. 22. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this state, or any other power, shall be eligible to hold a seat in the general assembly. But offices in the militia to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of the justice of the peace, or postmaster whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, or notary public, shall not be deemed lucrative.

SEC. 23. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either house of the general assembly, or be eligible to hold any office of trust or profit in this state, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be liable.

SEC. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

SEC. 25. Each member of the first general assembly under this constitution shall receive three dollars per diem while in session; and the further sum of three dollars for every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from the place where such session is held, by the nearest traveled route; after which they shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by law; but no general assembly shall have the power to increase the compensation of its members. And when convened in extra session they shall receive the same mileage and per diem compensation as fixed by law for the regular session, and none other.

SEC. 26. No law of the general assembly, passed at a regular session, of a public nature, shall take effect until the fourth day of July next after the passage thereof. Laws passed at a special session shall take effect ninety days after the adjournment of the general assembly by which they were passed. If the general assembly shall deem any law of immediate importance, they may provide that the same shall take effect by publication in newspapers in the state.

SEC. 27. No divorce shall be granted by the general assembly.

SEC. 28. No lottery shall be authorized by this state: nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

SEC. 29. Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

SEC. 30. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in the following cases:

For the assessment and collection of taxes for state, county or road purposes;

For laying out, opening and working roads or highways;

For changing the names of persons;

For the incorporation of cities and towns;

For vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, or public squares;

For locating or changing county seats;

In all the cases above enumerated and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the state: and no law changing the boundary lines of any county shall have effect until upon being submitted to the people of the counties affected by the change, at a general election, it shall be approved by a majority of the votes in each county, cast for and against it.

SEC. 31. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall any money be paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by pre-existing laws, and no public money or property shall be appropriated for local or private purposes, unless such appropriation, compensation or claim be allowed by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the general assembly.

SEC. 32. Members of the general assembly shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the



constitution of the state of Iowa, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator, (or representative, as the case may be) according to the best of my ability." And members of the general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

SEC. 33. The general assembly shall, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and every ten years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of the state.

SEC. 34. The number of senators shall, at the next session following each period of making such enumeration, and the next session following each United States census, be fixed by law, and be apportioned among the several counties according to the numbers of inhabitants in each.

SEC. 35. The senate shall not consist of more than fifty members, nor the house of representatives of more than one hundred; and they shall be apportioned among the several counties and representative districts of the state according to the number of inhabitants in each, upon ratios to be fixed by law; but no representative district shall contain more than four organized counties, and each district shall be entitled to at least one representative. Every county and district which shall have a number of inhabitants equal to one-half of the ratio fixed by law, shall be entitled to one representative; and any one county containing in addition to the ratio fixed by law one-half of that number, or more, shall be entitled to one additional representative. No floating district shall hereafter be formed.

SEC. 36. At its first session under this constitution, and at every subsequent regular session, the general assembly shall fix the ratio of representation, and also form into representative districts those counties which will not be entitled singly to a representative.

SEC. 37. When a congressional, senatorial, or representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a congressional, senatorial, or representative district.

SEC. 38. In all elections by the general assembly, the members thereof shall vote viva-voce; and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

#### ARTICLE IV.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the state of Iowa.

SEC. 2. The governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the general assembly, and shall hold his office two years, from the time of his installation, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. There shall be a lieutenant governor, who shall hold his office two years, and be elected at the same time as the governor. In voting for governor and lieutenant governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as governor and for whom as lieutenant governor. The returns of every election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government of the state, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the general assembly.

SEC. 4. Persons respectively having the highest number of votes, for governor and lieutenant governor, shall be declared duly elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal, and the highest number

of votes for either office, the general assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of said persons governor, or lieutenant governor, as the case may be.

SEC. 5. Contested elections for governor, or lieutenant governor, shall be determined by the general assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant governor, who shall not have been a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty years at the time of said election.

SEC. 7. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, the army and navy of this state.

SEC. 8. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 9. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 10. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the general assembly, or at the next election by the people.

SEC. 11. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

SEC. 12. He shall communicate, by message, to the general assembly at every regular session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 13. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor shall have power to adjourn the general assembly to such time as he may think proper; but no such adjournment shall be beyond the time fixed for the regular meeting of the next general assembly.

SEC. 14. No person shall, while holding any office under the authority of the United States, or this state, execute the office of governor, or lieutenant governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

SEC. 15. The official term of the governor, and lieutenant governor, shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The lieutenant governor, while acting as governor, shall receive the same pay as provided for governor; and while presiding in the senate, shall receive as compensation therefor, the same mileage and double the per diem pay provided for a senator, and none other.

SEC. 16. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the general assembly at its next meeting, when the general assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the general assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve,

commutation, or pardon granted, and the reason therefor; and also all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

SEC. 17. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

SEC. 18. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall only vote when the senate is equally divided; and in case of his absence or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of governor, the senate shall choose a president *pro tempore*.

SEC. 19. If the lieutenant governor, while acting as governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign or die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president *pro tempore* of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed, and if the president of the senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

SEC. 20. There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the state of Iowa.

SEC. 21. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Iowa, sealed with the great seal of the state, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

SEC. 22. A secretary of state, auditor of state, and treasurer of state, shall be elected by the qualified electors, who shall continue in office two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and perform such duties as may be required by law.

#### ARTICLE V.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, district court, and such other courts, inferior to the supreme court, as the general assembly may, from time to time, establish.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, two of whom shall constitute a quorum to hold court.

SEC. 3. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state; and shall hold their court at such time and place as the general assembly may prescribe. The judges of the supreme court so elected shall be classified so that one judge shall go out of office every two years; and the judge holding the shortest term of office, under such classification, shall be chief justice of the court during his term, and so on in rotation. After the expiration of their terms of office, under such classification, the term of each judge of the supreme court shall be six years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. The judges of the supreme court shall be ineligible to any other office in the state during the term for which they have been elected.

SEC. 4. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law, under such restrictions as the general assembly may by law prescribe; and shall have power to issue all writs and process necessary to secure justice to parties, and exercise a supervisory control over all inferior judicial tribunals throughout the state.

SEC. 5. The district court shall consist of a single judge, who shall be



elected by the qualified electors of the district in which he resides. The judge of the district court shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to any other office, except that of judge of the supreme court, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 6. The district court shall be a court of law and equity, which shall be distinct and separate jurisdictions, and have jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters arising in their respective districts, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 7. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state.

SEC. 8. The style of all process shall be, "The state of Iowa," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

SEC. 9. The salary of each judge of the supreme court shall be two thousand dollars per annum; and that of each district judge one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, until the year eighteen hundred and sixty; after which time they shall severally receive such compensation as the general assembly may, by law, prescribe; which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected.

SEC. 10. The state shall be divided into eleven judicial districts; and after the year eighteen hundred and sixty, the general assembly may reorganize the judicial districts, and increase or diminish the number of districts, or the number of judges of the said court, and may increase the number of judges of the supreme court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district, or one judge of either court, at any one session; and no reorganization of the districts, or diminution of the number of judges, shall have the effect of removing a judge from office. Such reorganization of the districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof or increase or diminution of the number of judges, shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time.

SEC. 11. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall be chosen at the general election; and the term of office of each judge shall commence on the first day of January next after his election.

SEC. 12. The general assembly shall provide, by law, for the election of an attorney general by the people, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 13. The qualified electors of each judicial district shall, at the time of the election of district judge, elect a district attorney, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is elected, and who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide for the carrying into effect of this article, and to provide for a general system of practice in all the courts of this state.

#### ARTICLE VI.—MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia of this state shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States, or of this state; and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the general assembly may provide by law.

SEC. 2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing

arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace; provided, that such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption in the same manner as other citizens.

SEC. 3. All commissioned officers of the militia (staff officers excepted) shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the governor.

#### ARTICLE VII.—STATE DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The credit of the state shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation; and the state shall never assume or become responsible for, the debts or liabilities of any individual, association, or corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the state.

SEC. 2. The state may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. All losses to the permanent school, or university fund of this state, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement, or fraud of the agents or officers controlling or managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the state. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the state, in favor of the respective fund sustaining the loss, upon which not less than six per cent annual interest shall be paid. The amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness authorized by the second section of this article.

SEC. 4. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in war; but the money arising from the debts so contracted shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 5. Except the debts hereinbefore specified in this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted by or on behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by some law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt, within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof; but no such law shall take effect until at a general election it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law, shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt created thereby; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one is published therein, throughout the state, for three months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

SEC. 6. The legislature may, at any time after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall not have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may at any time forbid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law; but the tax imposed by such



law, in proportion to the debt or liability which may have been contracted in pursuance thereof, shall remain in force and be irrevocable, and be annually collected, until the principal and interest are fully paid.

SEC. 7. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws; but the general assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit, shall be subject to taxation, the same as that of individuals.

SEC. 3. The state shall not become a stockholder in any corporation, nor shall it assume or pay the debt or liability of any corporation, unless incurred in time of war, for the benefit of the state.

SEC. 4. No political or municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in any banking corporation, directly or indirectly.

SEC. 5. No act of the general assembly, authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, nor amendments thereto, shall take effect, or in any manner be in force, until the same shall have been submitted, separately, to the people, at a general or special election, as provided by law, to be held not less than three months after the passage of the act, and shall have been approved by a majority of all the electors voting for and against it at such election.

SEC. 6. Subject to the provisions of the foregoing section, the general assembly may also provide for the establishment of a state bank, with branches.

SEC. 7. If a state bank be established, it shall be founded on an actual specie basis, and the branches shall be mutually responsible for each other's liabilities upon all notes, bills and other issues intended for circulation as money.

SEC. 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for registry and countersigning, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the state treasurer, in United States' stocks, or in interest-paying stocks of states in good credit and standing, to be rated at ten per cent below their average value in the city of New York, for the thirty days next preceding their deposit; and in case of a depreciation of any portion of such stocks, to the amount of ten per cent on the dollar, the bank or banks owning said stock shall be required to make up said deficiency by depositing additional stocks; and said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer and to whom.

SEC. 9. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all of its liabilities, accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

SEC. 10. In case of the insolvency of any banking institution, the bill holders shall have a preference over its other creditors.

SEC. 11. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions shall never be permitted or sanctioned.

SEC. 12. Subject to the provisions of this article, the general assembly shall have power to amend or repeal all laws for the organization or creation of corporations, or granting of special or exclusive privileges or immunities, by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of the general assembly; and no exclusive privileges, except as in this article provided, shall ever be granted.

#### ARTICLE IX—EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

[Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, creating the board of education for the government of common schools, are omitted, the board having been abolished by the general assembly, as by authority conferred by section 15.]

#### SECOND—SCHOOL FUNDS AND SCHOOL LANDS.

SECTION 1. The educational and school funds and lands shall be under the control and management of the general assembly of this state.

SEC. 2. The university lands, and the proceeds thereof, and all moneys belonging to said fund shall be a permanent fund for the sole use of the state university. The interest arising from the same shall be annually appropriated for the support and benefit of said university.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this state, for the support of schools, which may have been or shall hereafter be sold, or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new states, under an act of congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several states of the Union, approved in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent as has been or may hereafter be granted by congress, on the sale of lands in this state, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the general assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the state.

SEC. 4. The money which may have been or shall be paid by persons as an equivalent from exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied in the several counties in which such money is paid, or fine collected, among the several school districts of said counties, in proportion to the number of youths subject to enumeration in such districts, to the support of common schools, or the establishment of libraries, as the board of education shall from time to time provide.

SEC. 5. The general assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement or other dispositions of such lands as have been or may hereafter be reserved, or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this state, for the use of the university, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be, and remain, a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said university, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the general assembly as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said university.

SEC. 6. The financial agents of the school funds shall be the same that by law receive and control the state and county revenue, for other civil purposes, under such regulations as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. The money subject to the support and maintenance of common schools shall be distributed to the districts in proportion to the number of youths between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in such manner as may be provided by the general assembly.

#### ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the general assembly so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the general assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner, and at such time as the general assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution of this state.

SEC. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

SEC. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in each tenth year thereafter, and also at such times as the general assembly may by law provide, the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the constitution, and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election for and against such proposition, shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, the general assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such convention.

#### ARTICLE XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend to all civil cases, (except cases in chancery, and cases where the question of title to real estate may arise), where the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, and by the consent of parties may be extended to any amount not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. No new county shall be hereafter created containing less than four hundred and thirty-two square miles, nor shall the territory of any organized county be reduced below that area, except the county of Worth, and the counties west of it, along the northern boundary of this state, may be organized without additional territory.

SEC. 3. No county, or other political or municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted, in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum of the value of the taxable property within such county or corporation—to be ascertained by the last state and county tax lists, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

SEC. 4. The boundaries of the state may be enlarged, with the consent of congress and the general assembly.



SEC. 5. Every person elected or appointed to any office, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and of this state, and also an oath of office.

SEC. 6. In all cases of elections to fill vacancies in office occurring before the expiration of a full term, the person so elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term; and all persons appointed to fill vacancies in office, shall hold until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 7. The general assembly shall not locate any of the public lands which have been, or may be granted by congress to this state, and the location of which may be given to the general assembly, upon lands actually settled, without the consent of the occupant. The extent of the claim of such occupant so exempted shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres.

SEC. 8. The seat of government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

# ARTICLE XII.—SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. The constitution shall be the supreme law of the state, and any law inconsistent therewith shall be void. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this constitution into effect.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force and not inconsistent with this constitution shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

SEC. 3. All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, complaints, process, and other proceedings pending in any of the courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of error, certiorari, and injunctions, shall be carried on in the several courts, in the same manner as now provided by law, and all offenses, misdemeanors and crimes that may have been committed before the taking effect of this constitution, shall be subject to indictment, trial and punishment, in the same manner as they would have been had this constitution not been made.

SEC. 4. All fines, penalties or forfeitures due, or to become due, or accruing to the state, or to any county therein, or to the school fund, shall inure to the state, county, or school fund, in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. All bonds executed to the state, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall remain in force and inure to the use of those concerned.

SEC. 7. The first election under this constitution shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at which time the electors of the state shall elect the governor and lieutenant governor. There shall also be elected at such election the successors of such state senators as were elected at the August election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and members of the house of representatives, who shall be elected in accordance with the act of apportionment, enacted at the session of the general assembly which commenced on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

SEC. 7. The first election for secretary, auditor and treasurer of state, attorney-general, district judges, members of the board of education, district attorneys, members of congress, and such state officers as shall be elected at the April election in the year one thousand eight hundred and

fifty-seven, (except the superintendent of public instruction,) and such county officers as were elected at the August election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, except prosecuting attorneys, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight: Provided, that the time for which any district judge or other state or county officer elected at the April election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, shall not extend beyond the time fixed for filling like offices at the October election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

SEC. 8. The first election for judges of the supreme court, and such county officers as shall be elected at the August election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

SEC. 9. The first regular session of the general assembly shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, commencing on the second Monday of January of said year.

SEC. 10. Senators elected at the August election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six shall continue in office until the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, at which time their successors shall be elected as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. Every person elected by popular vote, by a vote of the general assembly, or who may hold office by executive appointment, which office is continued by this constitution, and every person who shall be so elected or appointed to any such office, before the taking effect of this constitution, (except as in this constitution otherwise provided) shall continue in office until the term for which such person has been or may be elected or appointed shall expire; but no such person shall continue in office after the taking effect of this constitution, for a longer period than the term of such office, in this constitution prescribed.

SEC. 12. The general assembly, at the first session under this constitution, shall district the state into eleven judicial districts, for district court purposes; and shall also provide for the appointment of the members of the general assembly in accordance with provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 13. This constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in the several election districts in this state. The ballots at such election shall be written or printed as follows: Those in favor of the constitution, "New Constitution—Yes." Those against the constitution, "New Constitution—No." The election shall be conducted in the same manner as the general elections of the state, and the poll-books shall be returned and canvassed as provided in the twenty-fifth chapter of the code, and abstracts shall be forwarded to the secretary of state, which abstracts shall be canvassed in the manner provided for the canvass of state officers. And if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against this constitution are in favor of the same, the governor shall immediately issue his proclamation stating that fact, and such constitution shall be the constitution of the state of Iowa, and shall take effect from and after the publication of said proclamation.

# THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

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## GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.



## EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course



up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of La Salle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that La Salle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

La Salle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment



no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crève-cœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crève-cœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after *LaSalle* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.



The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by



the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.\* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

\* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. \* \* \* From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maunee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,



and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

### DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian



from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

## ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty



conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French



settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.\* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

\* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were



working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. \* \* \* That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimaenac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly





PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimaenac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-



ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when; failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Vivia, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report, made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these



gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus



the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

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OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoo," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoo," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts



and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was



proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-



delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Poly-potamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

### AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.



Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had



been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the



whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Poncechartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

## DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. \* \* \* \* To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made ; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River ; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law



was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. \* \* \* A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.



## TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.



On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chief-tain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.



In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points:

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

## BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.



of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The



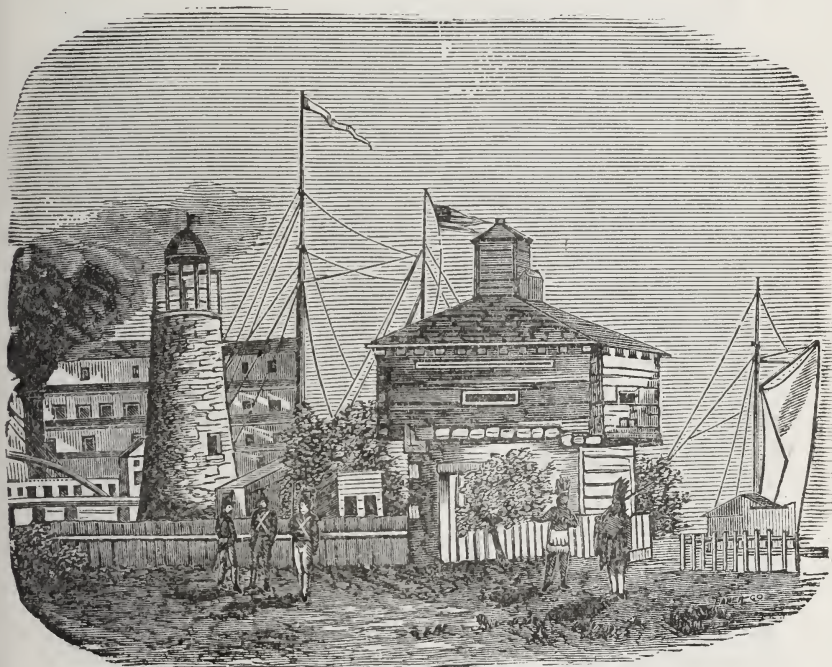
body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

## PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.

Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind

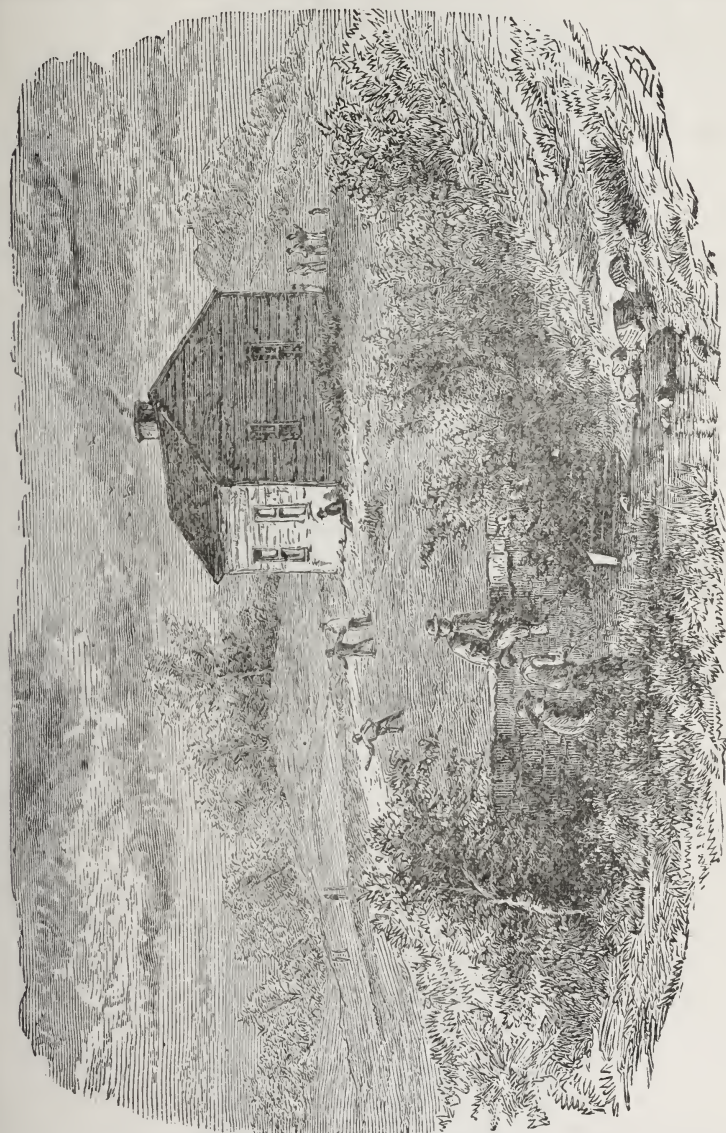


LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,



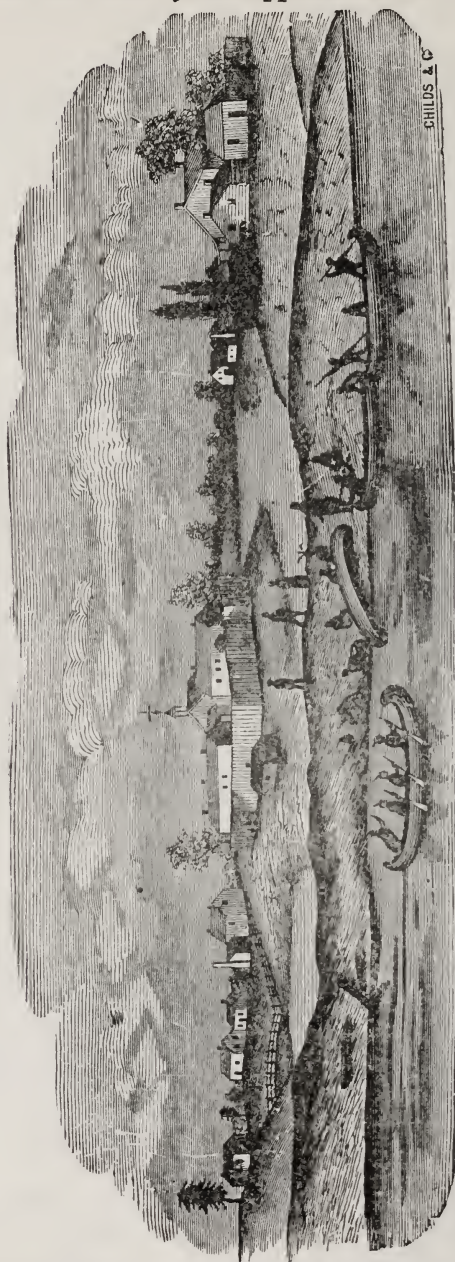
from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana. To recount the share of the glories of the campaign won by our Western troops is a needless task, except to mention the fact that Illinois gave to the nation the President who saved

it, and sent out at the head of one of its regiments the general who led its armies to the final victory at Appomattox. The struggle, on the



CHICAGO IN 1833.

whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree this prosperity was an inflated one, and with the rest of the Union we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four



years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of



the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity—its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.



The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries



Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.



KINZIE HOUSE.

# EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

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The name of this beautiful Prairie State is derived from *Illini*, a Delaware word signifying Superior Men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of how the two races—the French and the Indians—were intermixed during the early history of the country.

The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great Valley of the Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in numbers, and finally destroyed. “Starved Rock,” on the Illinois River, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

## EARLY DISCOVERIES.

The first European discoveries in Illinois date back over two hundred years. They are a part of that movement which, from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century, brought the French Canadian missionaries and fur traders into the Valley of the Mississippi, and which, at a later period, established the civil and ecclesiastical authority of France from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains.

The great river of the West had been discovered by DeSoto, the Spanish conqueror of Florida, three quarters of a century before the French founded Quebec in 1608, but the Spanish left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the Mississippi was discovered by the agents of the French Canadian government, Joliet and Marquette, in 1673. These renowned explorers were not the first white visitors to Illinois. In 1671—two years in advance of them—came Nicholas Perrot to Chicago. He had been sent by Talon as an agent of the Canadian government to





STARVED ROCK, ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, LA SALLE CO., ILL.



call a great peace convention of Western Indians at Green Bay, preparatory to the movement for the discovery of the Mississippi. It was deemed a good stroke of policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous, and which their friendship and assistance would do so much to make successful; and to this end Perrot was sent to call together in council the tribes throughout the Northwest, and to promise them the commerce and protection of the French government. He accordingly arrived at Green Bay in 1671, and procuring an escort of Pottawattamies, proceeded in a bark canoe upon a visit to the Miamis, at Chicago. Perrot was therefore the first European to set foot upon the soil of Illinois.

Still there were others before Marquette. In 1672, the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois, visiting the Foxes on Fox River, and the Masquottines and Kickapoos at the mouth of the Milwaukee. These missionaries penetrated on the route afterwards followed by Marquette as far as the Kickapoo village at the head of Lake Winnebago, where Marquette, in his journey, secured guides across the portage to the Wisconsin.

The oft-repeated story of Marquette and Joliet is well known. They were the agents employed by the Canadian government to discover the Mississippi. Marquette was a native of France, born in 1637, a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and of great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. Arriving in Canada in 1666, he was sent as a missionary to the far Northwest, and, in 1668, founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south, and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. Here he remained, devoting a portion of his time to the study of the Illinois language under a native teacher who had accompanied him to the mission from La Pointe, till he was joined by Joliet in the Spring of 1673. By the way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, they entered the Mississippi, which they explored to the mouth of the Arkansas, and returned by the way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers to Lake Michigan.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the great village of the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in the county of LaSalle. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, which was the first Jesuit mission founded in Illinois and in the Mississippi Valley. The intervening winter he had spent in a hut which his companions erected on the Chicago River, a few leagues from its mouth. The founding of this mission was the last

act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

### FIRST FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The first French occupation of the territory now embraced in Illinois was effected by LaSalle in 1680, seven years after the time of Marquette and Joliet. LaSalle, having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, which he sailed to Green Bay, and having passed thence in canoes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois, in January, 1680, erected Fort *Crevecœur*, at the lower end of Peoria Lake, where the city of Peoria is now situated. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria Lake. It was destined, however, to a temporary existence. From this point, LaSalle determined to descend the Mississippi to its mouth, but did not accomplish this purpose till two years later—in 1682. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting materials with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort in charge of Tonti, his lieutenant, who during his absence was driven off by the Iroquois Indians. These savages had made a raid upon the settlement of the Illinois, and had left nothing in their track but ruin and desolation. Mr. Davidson, in his History of Illinois, gives the following graphic account of the picture that met the eyes of LaSalle and his companions on their return :

"At the great town of the Illinois they were appalled at the scene which opened to their view. No hunter appeared to break its death-like silence with a salutatory whoop of welcome. The plain on which the town had stood was now strewn with charred fragments of lodges, which had so recently swarmed with savage life and hilarity. To render more hideous the picture of desolation, large numbers of skulls had been placed on the upper extremities of lodge-poles which had escaped the devouring flames. In the midst of these horrors was the rude fort of the spoilers, rendered frightful by the same ghastly relics. A near approach showed that the graves had been robbed of their bodies, and swarms of buzzards were discovered glutting their loathsome stomachs on the reeking corruption. To complete the work of destruction, the growing corn of the village had been cut down and burned, while the pits containing the products of previous years, had been rifled and their contents scattered with wanton waste. It was evident the suspected blow of the Iroquois had fallen with relentless fury."

Tonti had escaped LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed, but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still

on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search, failing to find Tonti, he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

Tonti had escaped, and, after untold privations, taken shelter among the Pottawattamies near Green Bay. These were friendly to the French. One of their old chiefs used to say, "There were but three great captains in the world, himself, Tonti and LaSalle."

### GENIUS OF LASALLE.

We must now return to LaSalle, whose exploits stand out in such bold relief. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. His father was wealthy, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to LaSalle a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669, he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

In order to understand the genius of LaSalle, it must be remembered that for many years prior to his time the missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest by the Ottawa River (of Canada) on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara River, which entirely closed this latter route to the Upper Lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French River, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, accounts for the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the Upper Lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara River and the Lower Lakes to Canadian commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in all his wonderful achievements and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present



city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to advance to the Falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At LaChine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended.

In 1682, LaSalle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. Erecting a standard on which he inscribed the arms of France, he took formal possession of the whole valley of the mighty river, in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, in honor of whom he named the country LOUISIANA.

LaSalle then went to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet and immigrants, for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which LaSalle intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed a stockade and rude huts on the shore for the protection of the immigrants, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico, in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his little colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois, and, starting with his companions, had reached the valley of the Colorado, near the mouth of Trinity river, when he was shot by one of his men. This occurred on the 19th of March, 1687.

Dr. J. W. Foster remarks of him: "Thus fell, not far from the banks of the Trinity, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, one of the grandest characters that ever figured in American history—a man capable of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the King of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold."

## EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A temporary settlement was made at Fort St. Louis, or the old Kaskaskia village, on the Illinois River, in what is now LaSalle County, in 1682. In 1690, this was removed, with the mission connected with it, to Kaskaskia, on the river of that name, emptying into the lower Mississippi in St. Clair County. Cahokia was settled about the same time, or at least, both of these settlements began in the year 1690, though it is now pretty well settled that Cahokia is the older place, and ranks as the oldest permanent settlement in Illinois, as well as in the Mississippi Valley. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders passed down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin River route. They removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes.

During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand, including whites and blacks. Within that portion of it now included in Indiana, trading posts were established at the principal Miami villages which stood on the head waters of the Maumee, the Wea villages situated at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and the Piankeshaw villages at Post Vincennes; all of which were probably visited by French traders and missionaries before the close of the seventeenth century.

In the vast territory claimed by the French, many settlements of considerable importance had sprung up. Biloxi, on Mobile Bay, had been founded by D'Iberville, in 1699; Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac had founded Detroit in 1701; and New Orleans had been founded by Bien-ville, under the auspices of the Mississippi Company, in 1718. In Illinois also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730 they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs. In that portion of the country, on the east side of the Mississippi, there were five distinct settlements, with their respective villages, viz.: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia, and four miles above Fort Chartres; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, five miles above its confluence with the Mississippi; and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. To these must be added St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the west side of the Mississippi. These, with the exception of St. Louis, are among

the oldest French towns in the Mississippi Valley. Kaskaskia, in its best days, was a town of some two or three thousand inhabitants. After it passed from the crown of France its population for many years did not exceed fifteen hundred. Under British rule, in 1773, the population had decreased to four hundred and fifty. As early as 1721, the Jesuits had established a college and a monastery in Kaskaskia.

Fort Chartres was first built under the direction of the Mississippi Company, in 1718, by M. de Boisbriant, a military officer, under command of Bienville. It stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, about eighteen miles below Kaskaskia, and was for some time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois.

In the Centennial Oration of Dr. Fowler, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Gov. Beveridge, we find some interesting facts with regard to the State of Illinois, which we appropriate in this history:

In 1682 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and Illinois was counted among the treasures of Great Britain.

In 1779 it was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark. This man was resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the history of America are more deserving than this colonel. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued Vincennes and all Illinois from the English. And it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779 Illinois became a part of Virginia. It was soon known as Illinois County. In 1784 Virginia ceded all this territory to the general government, to be cut into States, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of

### THE "COMPACT OF 1787,"

and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye these unborn States. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government; but the South voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in



session in New York City. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe.

The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a graduate of Yale—received his A.M. from Harvard, and his D.D. from Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had thus America's best indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent (lobbyist). On the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the center of interest.

The entire South rallied round him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends with the South, and, doubtless, using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most marked points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary,

and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one-thirty-sixth of all the land, for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and buggy, and started for the constitutional convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voting against it. But as the States voted as States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal.

Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared for a year and a day and an hour. In the light of these eighty-nine years I affirm that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock, in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

With all this timely aid it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the State was settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might bring their

slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose freedom or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men are fined. Each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the State.

These Black Laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1817. It barely failed. It was renewed in 1825, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated. But slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first-fruits of that long life of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

The population of 12,282 that occupied the territory in A.D. 1800, increased to 45,000 in A.D. 1818, when the State Constitution was adopted, and Illinois took her place in the Union, with a star on the flag and two votes in the Senate.

Shadrach Bond was the first Governor, and in his first message he recommended the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The simple economy in those days is seen in the fact that the entire bill for stationery for the first Legislature was only \$13.50. Yet this simple body actually enacted a very superior code.

There was no money in the territory before the war of 1812. Deer skins and coon skins were the circulating medium. In 1821, the Legislature ordained a State Bank on the credit of the State. It issued notes in the likeness of bank bills. These notes were made a legal tender for every thing, and the bank was ordered to loan to the people \$100 on personal security, and more on mortgages. They actually passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive these notes for land. The old French Lieutenant Governor, Col. Menard, put the resolution as follows: “Gentlemen of the Senate: It is moved and seconded *dat de notes of dis bank* be made land-office money. All in favor of dat motion say aye; all against it say no. It is decided in de affirmative. Now, gentlemen, I bet you one hundred dollar he never be land-office money!” Hard sense, like hard money, is always above par.

This old Frenchman presents a fine figure up against the dark background of most of his nation. They made no progress. They clung to their earliest and simplest implements. They never wore hats or caps



They pulled their blankets over their heads in the winter like the Indians, with whom they freely intermingled.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar (only in name), elected to the Territorial and State Legislatures of 1816 and 1836, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it. If it proves a failure, he could quote its record." In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, after whom the county containing Chicago was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man, and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford, and John Quincy Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him; then went home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois. It cost him all but character and greatness. It is a suggestive comment on the times, that there was no legal interest till 1830. It often reached 150 per cent., usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, and now to 10 per cent.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which keeps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table land, from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior. She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies. I suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, Illini, superior men.

The great battles of history that have been determinative of dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position. Thermopylæ has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belongs to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could

feed mankind for one thousand years. It is well on toward the center of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of the lake. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the southeastern line, with the Illinois River and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash Rivers furnishing altogether 2,000 miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water.

But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the Gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use.

The climate varies from Portland to Richmond; it favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great nutriment of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs and streams and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead, and zinc; containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork, and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the Union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of emigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1870 her non-native population were from colder soils. New York furnished 133,290; Ohio gave 162,623; Pennsylvania sent on 98,352; the entire South gave us only 206,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, Illinois has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

## PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest elements in the early development of Illinois is the Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Gov. Bond, the first governor, in his first message. In 1821, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It finally cost \$8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Cook, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law—commissioners appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834–35, George Farquhar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on till it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation any more than a doctor is employed on a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual net sum of over \$111,000.

Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the State, in 1834–35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It is estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Towns and cities were exported to the Eastern market by the ship-load. There was no lack of buyers. Every up-ship came freighted with speculators and their money.

This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836–37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of



each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for these vast improvements were over \$12,000,000, and commissioners were appointed to borrow the money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroading, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin; and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history I am compelled to say that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle.

At this juncture the State Bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and to other leading houses, for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them.

In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480,000 were loaded with a debt of \$14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena, Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet, in the presence of all these difficulties, the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph.

Having touched lightly upon some of the more distinctive points in the history of the development of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

## MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, from six inches to sixty feet thick. On the American bottoms it has been cultivated for one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 of acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, cuma clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint—every thing needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative

handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms like algebraical signs, but long before we get up into the millions and billions the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension.

When I tell you that nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average (now estimated, by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick), you can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is! 41,000 square miles—one vast mine into which you could put any of the States; in which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there.

Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain has 12,000 square miles of coal; Spain, 3,000; France, 1,719; Belgium, 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000. Illinois has 41,000 square miles. One-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Converted into power, even with the wastage in our common engines, it would do more work than could be done by the entire race, beginning at Adam's wedding and working ten hours a day through all the centuries till the present time, and right on into the future at the same rate for the next 600,000 years.

Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give to each man, woman, and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in the soil of Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of Genius to come forth to minister to our comfort.

At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. When this is gone she must transfer her dominion either to the Indies, or to British America, which I would not resist; or to some other people, which I would regret as a loss to civilization.

### COAL IS KING.

At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years. And her kingdom shall be an everlasting kingdom.

Let us turn now from this reserve power to the *annual products* of

the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. Men must eat, and if we can furnish the provisions we can command the treasure. All that a man hath will he give for his life.

According to the last census Illinois produced 30,000,000 of bushels of wheat. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union. She raised In 1875, 130,000,000 of bushels of corn—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana. Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and *condensed milk*; and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State, where the grass often grows sixteen feet high.

The value of her farm implements is \$211,000,000, and the value of her live stock is only second to the great State of New York. in 1875 she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Since the laborers of Europe have gotten a taste of our bacon, and we have learned how to pack it dry in boxes, like dry goods, the world has become the market.

The hog is on the march into the future. His nose is ordained to uncover the secrets of dominion, and his feet shall be guided by the star of empire.

Illinois marketed \$57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Be patient with me, and pardon my pride, and I will give you a list of some of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—some farms contain from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of cultivated land, 40,000 acres of corn on a single farm; number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn, oats and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; number of horses—three times as many as Kentucky, the horse State.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold in her markets.



Illinois is only second in many important matters. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school fund (good for a young state); total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois is only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sends forth a vessel every ten minutes. This does not include canal boats, which go one every five minutes. No wonder she is only second in number of bankers and brokers or in physicians and surgeons.

She is third in colleges, teachers and schools; cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum and beeswax.

She is fourth in population, in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes and carriages.

She is fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. Surely that is well done for the Prairie State. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures \$205,000,000 worth of goods, which places her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent., and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers—only second to New York. She has 6,759 miles of railroad, thus leading all other States, worth \$636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations are only five miles apart. She carried last year 15,795,000 passengers, an average of  $36\frac{1}{2}$  miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and pays to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State receives this year \$350,000, and has received in all about \$7,000,000. It is practically the people's road, and it has a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to this the annual receipts from the canal, \$111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax is provided for.

## THE RELIGION AND MORALS

of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured for her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as king, and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The convention did not act in the case, and the old Covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people; then they all voted against it and cast the determining votes. Conscience has predominated whenever a great moral question has been submitted to the people.

But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 regulators disposed of a band of horse-thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives to the State unruffled peace.

With \$22,300,000 in church property, and 4,298 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety, not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only fence against the innocent; not because a lone officer drowzes on a distant corner of a street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because *conscience* guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois.

The early preachers were ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. But they set the style for all public speakers. Lawyers and political speakers followed this rule. Gov.

Ford says: "Nevertheless, these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

In education Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to

## EDUCATION.

The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have 11,050 schools, and that our illiteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and only about one-half of Massachusetts. We are not to blame for not having more than one-half as many idiots as the great States. These public schools soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, supported by the Presbyterians, followed in 1830. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff College, at Alton. Then the Presbyterians built Knox College, at Galesburg, in 1838, and the Episcopalians built Jubilee College, at Peoria, in 1847. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely, the Northwestern University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over 1,000 students, and \$1,500,000 endowment.

Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, in St. Clair County, 1820, and left his impress on the State. Before 1837 only party papers were published, but Mr. Peck published a *Gazetteer of Illinois*. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published *The Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libraries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth. In newspapers she stands fourth. Her increase is marvelous. In 1850 she issued 5,000,000 copies; in 1860, 27,590,000; in 1870, 113,140,000. In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty. That is a grand advance for the war decade.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in the history of any age,





AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

# THE STATE OF IOWA.

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## GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than two hundred miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,044 square miles. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

No complete topographical survey of the State of Iowa has yet been made. Therefore all the knowledge we have yet upon the subject has been obtained from incidental observations of geological corps, from barometrical observations by authority of the General Government, and levelings done by railroad engineer corps within the State.

Taking into view the facts that the highest point in the State is but a little more than twelve hundred feet above the lowest point, that these two points are nearly three hundred miles apart, and that the whole State is traversed by



gently flowing rivers, it will be seen that in reality the State of Iowa rests wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, with no mountain or hill ranges within its borders.

A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it:

From the N. E. corner to the S. E. corner of the State.....	1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the N. E. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to the S. W. corner of the State.....	2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the S. W. corner to the highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold County).....	4 feet 1 inch per mile
From the dividing ridge in the S. E. corner of the State.....	5 feet 7 inches per mile.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River) .....	4 feet 0 inches per mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as a part of a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is more than a thousand miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When we come to consider its surface feature in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch.

It is in the northeastern part of the State that the river valleys are deepest; consequently the country there has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

#### DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and receive the eastern and western drainage of it.

The eastern drainage system comprises not far from two-thirds of the entire surface of the State. The great watershed which divides these two systems is formed by the highest land between those rivers along the whole length of a line running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County.

From the last named point, this highest ridge of land, between the two great rivers, continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but southward from that point, in Adair County, it is no longer the great watershed. From that point, another and lower ridge bears off more nearly southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, and becomes itself the great watershed.



## RIVERS.

All streams that rise in Iowa rise upon the incoherent surface deposits, occupying at first only slight depressions in the surface, and scarcely perceptible. These successively coalesce to form the streams.

The drift and bluff deposits are both so thick in Iowa that its streams not only rise upon their surface, but they also reach considerable depth into these deposits alone, in some cases to a depth of nearly two hundred feet from the general prairie level.

The majority of streams that constitute the western system of Iowa drainage run, either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. Their banks are often, even of the small streams, from five to ten feet in height, quite perpendicular, so that they make the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the General Government, and its origin referred to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, when its sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; the term Lacustral would have been better. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front two hundred feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on its surface does not remain, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within its mass, as it does upon the surface of and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The bluff deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally, and measures, as far as is known, more than two hundred miles in length and nearly one hundred miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches two hundred feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the watershed between the East Nishnabotany and the West Tarkio Rivers to the southern boundary of Cass County; thence to the center of Audubon County; thence to Tip Top Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; thence by a broad curve westward to the northwest corner of Plymouth County.

This deposit is composed of fine sedimentary particles, similar to that which the Missouri River now deposits from its waters, and is the same which

that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains, was about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

All the rivers of the western system of drainage, except the Missouri itself, are quite incomplete as rivers, in consequence of their being really only branches of other larger tributaries of that great river, or, if they empty into the Missouri direct, they have yet all the usual characteristics of Iowa rivers, from their sources to their mouths.

*Chariton and Grand Rivers* both rise and run for the first twenty-five miles of their courses upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of near a hundred and fifty feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains (commonly termed "bottoms"), the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings.

A considerable breadth of woodland occupies the bottoms and valley sides along a great part of their length; but their upper branches and tributaries are mostly prairie streams.

*Platte River.*—This river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County, and, with the west fork of the Grand River, drain a large region of country.

Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of two hundred feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes; and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

*One Hundred and Two River* is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

*Nodaway River*.—This stream is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaways drain one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

*Nishnabotany River*.—This river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence—and also the main stream, from thence to the point where it enters the great flood plain of the Missouri—run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit. The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

*Boyer River*.—Until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, the Boyer runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.



*Soldier River.*—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

*Little Sioux River.*—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches, near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks, with indistinct valleys. On entering Clay County, the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of one hundred feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Buena Vista Counties, it reaches a depth of two hundred feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

*Floyd River.*—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

*Rock River.*—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

*Big Sioux River.*—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the stream meets with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about sixty feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first twenty-five miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest

agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about fifteen miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are found, exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the location for dams insecure.

*Missouri River.*—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continuous from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than one hundred miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million acres of land within the State, upward of four hundred thousand of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

*Des Moines River.*—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift-valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County, the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of its course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to half a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa, the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal-measure strata into its bed; but they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part

of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County, the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood plain is frequently sandy, from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their source in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out those deposits and the middle coal measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures in consequence of the numerous mill sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

*Skunk River.*—This river has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far as Story County, the broad, flat flood plain is covered with a rich deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

*Iowa River.*—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well marked flood plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill sites.

*Cedar River.*—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length



of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation.

The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood plain is more distinctly marked and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill sites.

*Wapsipinnicon River.*—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County, it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is one hundred miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from twelve to twenty miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill sites are unusually secure.

*Turkey River.*—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to, the great depth they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have eroded. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winnesheik County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than two hundred feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus, all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

*Upper Iowa River.*—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are, almost everywhere, high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley, the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, consequently it furnishes immense water power. In some places, where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town

of Decorah, in Winnesheik County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

*Mississippi River.*—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the state, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi, and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

#### LAKES.

The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium, as the others rest upon the drift. By the term alluvium is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best and most productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which form the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. We consequently find them in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in

Dickinson County; Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County; and Storm Lake, in Bunea Vista County.

*Spirit Lake.*—The width and length of this lake are about equal; and it contains about twelve square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great watershed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

*Okoboji Lake.*—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places a hundred feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water fowl.

*Clear Lake.*—This lake is situated in Cerro Gordo County, upon the watershed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, and two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only fifteen feet. Its shores and the country around it are like that of Spirit Lake.

*Storm Lake.*—This body of water rests upon the great water shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles.

The outlets of all these drift-lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

*Walled Lakes.*—Along the water sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the existence of embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to thirty feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided, to some extent, by the force of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything upon the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore, and this has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

#### SPRINGS.

Springs issue from all formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing



to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream.

No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

#### ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. They are not confined to level surfaces, nor to any particular variety of soil, for within the State they rest upon all formations, from those of the *Azoic* to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their *origin*, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, nor the soil, nor any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State.

The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is tillable land.

#### GEOLOGY.

The soil of Iowa may be separated into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial, and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In general terms the *constant* component element of the drift soil is that portion which was transported from the north, while the *inconstant* elements are those portions which were derived from the adjacent or underlying strata. For example, in Western Iowa, wherever that cretaceous formation known as the Nishnabotany sandstone exists, the soil contains more sand than elsewhere. The same may be said of the soil of some parts of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, the sandstones and sandy shales of that formation furnishing the sand.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa, the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. This sand and gravel was, doubtless, derived from the

cretaceous rocks that now do, or formerly did, exist there, and also in part from the conglomerate and pudding-stone beds of the Sioux quartzite.

In Southern Iowa, the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. This preponderating clay is doubtless derived from the clayey and shaly beds which alternate with the limestones of that region.

The bluff soil is that which rests upon, and constitutes a part of, the bluff deposit. It is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest floods, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS.	GROUPS.	FORMATIONS.	THICKNESS.
AGES.	PERIODS.	EPOCHS.	IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	Post Tertiary.....	<i>Drift</i> .....	10 to 200
		<i>Inoceramous bed</i> .....	50
	Lower Cretaceous.	<i>Woodbury Sandstone and Shales</i> .....	130
		<i>Nishnabotany Sandstone</i> .....	100
	Coal Measures.	Upper Coal Measures.....	200
		Middle Coal Measures.....	200
Carboniferous.....	Lower Coal Measures.....		200
		St. Louis Limestone.....	75
	Subcarboniferous.	Keokuk Limestone... ..	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
		Kinderhook beds.....	175
		Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....
Devonian	Niagara.....	Niagara Limestone.....	350
Upper Silurian.....	Cincinnati.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
		Galena Limestone.....	250
Lower Silurian.....	Trenton.	Trenton Limestone.....	200
		St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
	Primordial.	Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
		Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
Azoic.....	Huronian.....	Sioux Quartzite.....	50

#### THE AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward. This

rock may be quarried in a few rare cases, but usually it cannot be secured in dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency is to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

#### LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

##### PRIMORDIAL GROUP.

*Potsdam Sandstone.*—This formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern portion of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It may be seen underlying the lower magnesian limestone, St. Peter's sandstone and Trenton limestone, in their regular order, along the bluffs of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State as far south as Guttenburg, along the Upper Iowa for a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth, and along a few of the streams which empty into the Mississippi in Allamakee County.

It is nearly valueless for economic purposes.

No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

*Lower Magnesium Limestone.*—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation in Iowa are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

*St. Peter's Sandstone.*—This formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent; and it is evident it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

##### TRENTON GROUP.

*Trenton Limestone.*—With the exception of this, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winnesheik and Allamakee Counties and a portion of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes, yet there are in some places compact and evenly bedded layers, which afford fine material for window caps and sills.

In this formation, fossils are abundant, so much so that, in some places, the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

*The Galena Limestone.*—This is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles in width, although it is fully one hundred and fifty miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winnesheik, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter. It is usually unfit for dressing,



though sometimes near the top of the bed good blocks for dressing are found. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. The ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

## CINCINNATI GROUP.

*Maquoketa Shales.*—The surface occupied by this formation is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi near Bellevue, in Jackson County, and the most northerly yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshek County. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Its economic value is very slight.

Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa shales; but they contain a larger number that have been found anywhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

## UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

## NIAGARA GROUP.

*Niagara Limestone.*—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is nearly one hundred and sixty miles long from north to south, and forty and fifty miles wide.

This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with in some places a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it is evenly bedded, and probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

## DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

## HAMILTON GROUP.

*Hamilton Limestone.*—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is fully as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. It is nearly two hundred miles long and from forty to fifty miles broad. The general trend is northwestward and southeastward.

Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and having a

large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability.

All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists.

The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City Marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

#### CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous system, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

#### SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

The area of the surface occupied by this group is very large. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi River at Muscatine. The southern and western boundary is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its area is nearly two hundred and fifty miles long, and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

*The Kinderhook Beds.*—The most southerly exposure of these beds is near the mouth of Skunk River, in Des Moines County. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than two hundred miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County, along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin Counties; and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County.

The economic value of this formation is very considerable, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is almost invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near LeGrand are very valuable. At this point

some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into ornamental and useful objects.

In Tama County, the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. It is not valuable for building, as upon exposure to atmosphere and frost, it crumbles to pieces.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom VERTEBRATA; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order selachians.

Of ARTICULATES, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *phillipsia*.

The sub-kingdom MOLLUSCA is largely represented.

The RADIATA are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals.

The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan; so much so in fact as to overshadow all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *lamellibranchiates*, in the more arenaceous portions; and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions.

No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

*The Burlington Limestone.*—This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. Both divisions are eminently crinoidal.

The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Washington County. It probably exists as far north as Marshall County.

This formation affords much valuable material for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock.

The great abundance and variety of its fossils—*crinoids*—now known to be more than three hundred, have justly attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines; bone of bony fishes, like those most common at the present day, are found in these rocks. On Buffington Creek, in Louisa County, is a stratum in an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of articulates are rare in this formation. So far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus *phillipsia*.

Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom radiata are represented in the genera *zaphrentis*, *amplexus* and *syringapora*, while the highest class—echinoderms—are found in most extraordinary profusion.



*The Keokuk Limestone.*—It is only in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that this formation is to be seen.

In some localities the upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. It is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk.

The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less spherical masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful. They vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

The economic value of this formation is very great. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the post offices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The only vertebrate fossils found in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Of the articulates, only two species of the genus *phillipsia* have been found in this formation.

Of the mollusks, no cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in this State; gasteropods are rare; brachiopods and polyzoans are quite abundant.

Of radiates, corals of genera *zaphrentes*, *amplexus* and *aulopera* are found, but crinoids are most abundant.

Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

*The St. Louis Limestone.*—This is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. The superficial area it occupies is comparatively small, because it consists of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk. Proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. It is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the coal measures until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous.

The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower or magnesian division furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, selachians and ganoids. The

articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *phillipsia*, and two ostracoid, genera, *cythere* and *beyricia*. The mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The rocks of the subcarboniferous period have in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, furnished valuable minerals, and even coal, but in Iowa the economic value is confined to its stone alone.

The Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks of Iowa are largely composed of limestone. Magnesia also enters largely into the subcarboniferous group. With the completion of the St. Louis limestone, the production of the magnesian limestone seems to have ceased among the rocks of Iowa.

Although the Devonian age has been called the age of fishes, yet so far as Iowa is concerned, the rocks of no period can compare with the subcarboniferous in the abundance and variety of the fish remains, and, for this reason, the Burlington and Keokuk limestones will in the future become more famous among geologists, perhaps, than any other formations in North America.

It will be seen that the Chester limestone is omitted from the subcarboniferous group, and which completes the full geological series. It is probable the whole surface of Iowa was above the sea during the time of the formation of the Chester limestone to the southward about one hundred miles.

At the close of the epoch of the Chester limestone, the shallow seas in which the lower coal measures were formed again occupied the land, extending almost as far north as that sea had done in which the Kinderhook beds were formed, and to the northeastward its deposits extended beyond the subcarboniferous groups, outlines of which are found upon the next, or Devonian rock.

#### THE COAL-MEASURE GROUP.

The coal-measure group of Iowa is properly divided into three formations, viz., the lower, middle and upper coal measures, each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

A line drawn upon the map of Iowa as follows, will represent the eastern and northern boundaries of the coal fields of the State: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, carry the line to the northeast corner of Jefferson County by a slight easterly curve through the western portions of Lee and Henry Counties. Produce this line until it reaches a point six or eight miles northward from the one last named, and then carry it northward, keeping it at about the same distance to the northward of Skunk River and its north branch that it had at first, until it reaches the southern boundary of Marshall County, a little west of its center. Then carry it to a point

three or four miles northeast from Eldora, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County; and thence further westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

*Lower Coal Measures.*—In consequence of the recedence to the southward of the borders of the middle and upper coal measures, the lower coal measures alone exist to the eastward and northward of Des Moines River. They also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the middle coal measures at no great distance from the river.

No other formation in the whole State possesses the economic value of the lower coal measures. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as near Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines. On the whole, that portion of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, is not well supplied with stone.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the lower coal measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin.

Of fossil plants found in these measures, all probably belong to the class *acrogens*. Specimens of *calamites*, and several species of ferns, are found in all of the coal measures, but the genus *lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the middle coal measures.

*Middle Coal Measures.*—This formation within the State of Iowa occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The counties more or less underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

This formation is composed of alternating beds of clay, sandstone and limestone, the clays or shales constituting the bulk of the formation, the limestone occurring in their bands, the lithological peculiarities of which offer many contrasts to the limestones of the upper and lower coal measures. The formation is also characterized by regular wave-like undulations, with a parallelism which indicates a widespread disturbance, though no dislocation of the strata have been discovered.

Generally speaking, few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants—three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The mollusks are most numerously represented. *Trilobites* and *ostracoids* are the only remains known of articulates.



Vertebrates are only known by the remains of *salachians*, or sharks, and ganoids.

*Upper Coal Measures.*—The area occupied by this formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundaries the area occupied by the middle coal measures.

The prominent lithological features of this formation are its limestones, yet it contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstones. Although it is known by the name of upper coal measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about twenty inches in maximum thickness.

The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good material for building as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation.

The fossils in this formation are much more numerous than in either the middle or lower coal measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders selachians and ganoids. The articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes *cephalopoda*, *gasteropoda*, *lamelli*, *branchiata*, *brachiopoda* and *polyzoa*. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protogoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

#### CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

There being no rocks, in Iowa, of permian, triassic or jurassic age, the next strata in the geological series are of the cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but being very friable, they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the glacial epoch. The second period was during the glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas.

It is difficult to indicate the exact boundaries of these rocks; the following will approximate the outlines of the area:

From the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Kossuth County; thence to the southeast corner of Guthrie County; thence to the southeast corner of Cass County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Montgomery County; thence to the middle of the north boundary of Pottawattamie County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Woodbury County;

thence to Sergeant's bluffs; up the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers to the northwest corner of the State; eastward along the State line to the place of beginning.

All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

*Nishnabotany Sandstone.*—This rock has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the inoceramus, or chalky, beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves.

*Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.*—These strata rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County, hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City.

This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry.

Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *salix meekii* and *sassafras cretaceum* have been occasionally found.

*Inoceramus Beds.*—These beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa, except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material is to be obtained from these beds; and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the inoceramus beds of Iowa are two species of squoloid selachians, or cestratrout, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

#### PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Cerro Gordo.....	1,500
Worth .....	2,000
Winnebago .....	2,000
Hancock .....	1,500
Wright.....	500
Kossuth.....	700
Dickinson .....	80

Several other counties contain peat beds, but the character of the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The character of the peat

named is equal to that of Ireland. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish two hundred and fifty tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present, owing to the sparseness of the population, this peat is not utilized; but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the fact demonstrated that Nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

#### GYPSUM.

The only deposits of the sulphates of the alkaline earths of any economic value in Iowa are those of gypsum at and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster County. All others are small and unimportant. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in Webster County, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River, and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been found exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from this northerly point before mentioned. Our knowledge of the width of the area occupied by it is limited by the exposures seen in the valleys of the small streams and in the ravines which come into the valley within the distance mentioned. As one goes up these ravines and minor valleys, the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift. There can be no doubt that the different parts of this deposit, now disconnected by the valleys and ravines having been cut through it, were originally connected as a continuous deposit, and there seems to be as little reason to doubt that the gypsum still extends to considerable distance on each side of the valley of the river beneath the drift which covers the region to a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

The country round about this region has the prairie surface approximating a general level which is so characteristic of the greater part of the State, and which exists irrespective of the character or geological age of the strata beneath, mainly because the drift is so deep and uniformly distributed that it frequently almost alone gives character to the surface. The valley sides of the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, are somewhat abrupt, having a depth there from the general level of the upland of about one hundred and seventy feet, and consequently presents somewhat bold and interesting features in the landscape.

As one walks up and down the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River there, he sees the gypsum exposed on either side of them, jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of



ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

The reader will please bear in mind that the gypsum of this remarkable deposit does not occur in "heaps" or "nests," as it does in most deposits of gypsum in the States farther eastward, but that it exists here in the form of a regularly stratified, continuous formation, as uniform in texture, color and quality throughout the whole region, and from top to bottom of the deposit as the granite of the Quincy quarries is. Its color is a uniform gray, resulting from alternating fine horizontal lines of nearly white, with similar lines of darker shade. The gypsum of the white lines is almost entirely pure, the darker lines containing the impurity. This is at intervals barely sufficient in amount to cause the separation of the mass upon those lines into beds or layers, thus facilitating the quarrying of it into desired shapes. These bedding surfaces have occasionally a clayey feeling to the touch, but there is nowhere any intercalation of clay or other foreign substance in a separate form. The deposit is known to reach a thickness of thirty feet at the quarries referred to, but although it will probably be found to exceed this thickness at some other points, at the natural exposures, it is seldom seen to be more than from ten to twenty feet thick.

Since the drift is usually seen to rest directly upon the gypsum, with nothing intervening, except at a few points where traces appear of an overlying bed of clayey material without doubt of the same age as the gypsum, the latter probably lost something of its thickness by mechanical erosion during the glacial epoch; and it has, doubtless, also suffered some diminution of thickness since then by solution in the waters which constantly percolate through the drift from the surface. The drift of this region being somewhat clayey, particularly in its lower part, it has doubtless served in some degree as a protection against the diminution of the gypsum by solution in consequence of its partial imperviousness to water. If the gypsum had been covered by a deposit of sand instead of the drift clays, it would have no doubt long since disappeared by being dissolved in the water that would have constantly reached it from the surface. Water merely resting upon it would not dissolve it away to any extent, but it rapidly disappears under the action of running water. Where little rills of water at the time of every rain run over the face of an unused quarry, from the surface above it, deep grooves are thereby cut into it, giving it somewhat the appearance of melting ice around a waterfall. The fact that gypsum is now suffering a constant, but, of course, very slight, diminution, is apparent in the fact the springs of the region contain more or less of it in solution in their waters. An analysis of water from one of these springs will be found in Prof. Emery's report.

Besides the clayey beds that are sometimes seen to rest upon the gypsum, there are occasionally others seen beneath them that are also of the same age, and not of the age of the coal-measure strata upon which they rest.

*Age of the Gypsum Deposit.*—In neither the gypsum nor the associated clays has any trace of any fossil remains been found, nor has any other indication of its geological age been observed, except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; and the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value.

As already shown, it rests in that region directly and unconformably upon the lower coal measures; but going southward from there, the whole series of coal-measure strata from the top of the subcarboniferous group to the upper coal measures, inclusive, can be traced without break or unconformability. The strata of the latter also may be traced in the same manner up into the Permian rocks of Kansas; and through this long series, there is no place or horizon which suggests that the gypsum deposit might belong there.

Again, no Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa to suggest that the gypsum might be of that age; nor are any of the palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age, perhaps older than the Cretaceous.

*Lithological Origin.*—As little can be said with certainty concerning the lithological origin of this deposit as can be said concerning its geological age, for it seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one, as an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it; nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and are regarded by some persons as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region, the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. It is arranged in layers like the regular layers of limestone, and the whole mass, from top to bottom, is traced with fine horizontal laminæ of alternating white and gray gypsum, parallel with the bedding surfaces of the layers, but the whole so intimately blended as to form a solid mass. The darker lines contain almost all the impurity there is in the gypsum, and that impurity is evidently sedimentary in its character. From these facts, and also from the further one that no trace of fossil remains has been detected in the gypsum, it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that the gypsum of Fort Dodge originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were

saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been held suspended in the same waters.

*Physical Properties.*—Much has already been said of the physical properties or character of this gypsum, but as it is so different in some respects from that of other deposits, there are yet other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete and exhaustive analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity; and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other.

When it is remembered that plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains as much as thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that ours is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are also of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts. Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. No hesitation, therefore, is felt in stating that the Fort Dodge gypsum is of as good a quality as any in the country, even for the finest uses.

In view of the bounteousness of the primitive fertility of our Iowa soils, many persons forget that a time may come when Nature will refuse to respond so generously to our demand as she does now, without an adequate return. Such are apt to say that this vast deposit of gypsum is valueless to our commonwealth, except to the small extent that it may be used in the arts. This is undoubtedly a short-sighted view of the subject, for the time is even now rapidly passing away when a man may purchase a new farm for less money than he can re-fertilize and restore the partially wasted primitive fertility of the one he now occupies. There are farms even now in a large part of the older settled portions of the State that would be greatly benefited by the proper application of plaster, and such areas will continue to increase until it will be difficult to estimate the value of the deposit of gypsum at Fort Dodge. It should be remembered, also, that the inhabitants of an extent of country adjoining our State more than three times as great as its own area will find it more convenient to obtain their supplies from Fort Dodge than from any other source.

For want of direct railroad communication between this region and other parts of the State, the only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by the frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which



can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years.

One of the citizens of Fort Dodge, Hon. John F. Duncombe, built a large, fine residence of it, in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. It has been so long and successfully used for building stone by the inhabitants that they now prefer it to the limestone of good quality, which also exists in the immediate vicinity. This preference is due to the cheapness of the gypsum, as compared with the stone. The cheapness of the former is largely due to the facility with which it is quarried and wrought. Several other houses have been constructed of it in Fort Dodge, including the depot building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The company have also constructed a large culvert of the same material to span a creek near the town, limestone only being used for the lower courses, which come in contact with the water. It is a fine arch, each stone of gypsum being nicely hewn, and it will doubtless prove a very durable one. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers. They are more durable than their softness would lead one to suppose. They also possess an advantage over stone in not becoming slippery when worn.

The method adopted in quarrying and dressing the blocks of gypsum is peculiar, and quite unlike that adopted in similar treatment of ordinary stone. Taking a stout auger-bit of an ordinary brace, such as is used by carpenters, and filing the cutting parts of it into a peculiar form, the quarryman bores his holes into the gypsum quarry for blasting, in the same manner and with as great facility as a carpenter would bore hard wood. The pieces being loosened by blasting, they are broken up with sledges into convenient sizes, or hewn into the desired shapes by means of hatchets or ordinary chopping axes, or cut by means of ordinary wood-saws. So little grit does the gypsum contain that these tools, made for working wood, are found to be better adapted for working the former substance than those tools are which are universally used for working stone.

#### MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Besides the great gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge, sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the coal-measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, and frequently minute. They usually occur in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites). Gypsum has thus been detected in the coal measures, the St. Louis limestone, the cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. In most of these cases it is evidently the result of double decomposition of iron pyrites and car-

bonate of lime, previously existing there; in which cases the gypsum is of course not an original deposit as the great one at Fort Dodge is supposed to be.

The existence of these comparatively minute quantities of gypsum in the shales of the coal measures and the subcarboniferous limestone which are exposed within the region of and occupy a stratigraphical position beneath the great gypsum deposits, suggests the possibility that the former may have originated as a precipitate from percolating waters, holding gypsum in solution which they had derived from that deposit in passing over or through it. Since, however, the same substance is found in similar small quantities and under similar conditions in regions where they could have had no possible connection with that deposit, it is believed that none of those mentioned have necessarily originated from it, not even those that are found in close proximity to it.

The gypsum found in the lead caves is usually in the form of efflorescent fibers, and is always in small quantity. In the lower coal-measure shale near Fort Dodge, a small mass was found in the form of an intercalated layer, which had a distinct fibrous structure, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. The same mass had also distinct, horizontal planes of cleavage at right angles with the perpendicular fibers. Thus, being more or less transparent, the mass combined the characters of both fibrous gypsum and selenite. No anhydrous sulphate of lime (*anhydrite*) has been found in connection with the great gypsum deposit, nor elsewhere in Iowa, so far as yet known.

#### SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

(*Celestine.*)

The only locality at which this interesting mineral has yet been found in Iowa, or, so far as is known, in the great valley of the Mississippi, is at Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, near Rees' coal bank, and occurs as a layer intercalated among the coal measure shales, amounting in quantity to only a few hundred pounds' weight. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Breaking also with more or less distinct horizontal planes of cleavage, it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum before mentioned. Its color is light blue, is transparent and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer; those of the upper surface being smallest and most numerous. It breaks up readily into small masses along the lines of the perpendicular fibers or columns. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it.

The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in

the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral is in this case nearly colorless, and but for the form of the separate crystals would closely resemble masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no real practical value, and its occurrence, as described, is interesting only as a mineralogical fact.

#### SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

This mineral has been found only in minute quantities in Iowa. It has been detected in the coal-measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, the Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties and in the lead caves of Dubuque. In all these cases, it is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

#### SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

(*Epsomite.*)

Epsomite, or native epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, we have thus recognized in Iowa all the sulphates of the alkaline earths of natural origin; all of them, except the sulphate of lime, being in very small quantity. Even if the sulphate of magnesia were produced in nature, in large quantities, it is so very soluble that it can accumulate only in such positions as afford it complete shelter from the rains or running water. The epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone, near Starr's mill, which are represented in the sketch upon another page, illustrating the subcarboniferous rocks. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones and in similar small fragile masses among the fine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near twenty feet at the point where epsomite was found. Consequently the rains never reach far beneath it from any quarter. The rock upon which the epsomite accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. It is doubtless by double decomposition of these that the epsomite results. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of epsom salts was produced, but the quantity that might be annually obtained there would amount to only a few pounds, and of course is of no practical value whatever, on account of its cheapness in the market.

#### CLIMATOLOGY.

No extended record of the climatology of Iowa has been made, yet much of great value may be learned from observations made at a single point. Prof. T. S. Parvin, of the State University, has recorded observations made from 1839 to the present time. Previous to 1860, these observations were made at Mus-



catine. Since that date, they were made in Iowa City. The result is that the atmospheric conditions of the climate of Iowa are in the highest degree favorable to health.

The highest temperature here occurs in August, while July is the hottest month in the year by two degrees, and January the coldest by three degrees.

The mean temperature of April and October most nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as their seasons of Spring and Fall, while that of Summer and Winter is best represented in that of August and December.

The period of greatest heat ranges from June 22d to August 31st; the next mean time being July 27th. The lowest temperature extends from December 16th to February 15th, the average being January 20th—the range in each case being two full months.

The climate of Iowa embraces the range of that of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The seasons are not characterized by the frequent and sudden changes so common in the latitudes further south. The temperature of the Winters is somewhat lower than States eastward, but of other seasons it is higher. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. The surface of the State being free at all seasons of the year from stagnant water, with good breezes at nearly all seasons, the miasmatic and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mortuary statistics show this to be one of the most healthful States in the Union, being one death to every ninety-four persons. The Spring, Summer and Fall months are delightful; indeed, the glory of Iowa is her Autumn, and nothing can transcend the splendor of her Indian Summer, which lasts for weeks, and finally blends, almost imperceptibly, into Winter.



# HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

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## DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive language of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803, the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean, was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this grand empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the Spring of 1542, fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, and one hundred and thirty years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of De Soto, in May of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoincegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told

the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time, the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He assured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find "a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for



the pity He had bestowed on them during the Winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake, drank mineral water with them and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situate on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation and that their village was called Monin-gou-ma or Moingona, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language,

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,  
REIGNING APRIL 9TH, 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft, "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana; but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a Governor General, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty the French King to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

Among the first operations of the Company was to send eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.



In 1719, Philippe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements; to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that were finally defeated at the great battles of Butte des Morts, and on the Wisconsin River, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735, Bien-ville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that, in 1730, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settle-



ments toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose, the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britain all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the

whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people, that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismemberment of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence



and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous Autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the *west* side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for it a temporary government. Accordingly, on the 20th day of December following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana



purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the Territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan; but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

#### TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British Possessions.

#### THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

#### THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again,

and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous, fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve



miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned, the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race ground, leaving most of their arms in the village and their old men and women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms were in the hands of the victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills."

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession



of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor; the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious

party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

#### PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations, on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the Rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyné Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about  $41^{\circ} 21'$  north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pur-



suit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

#### INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring



tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his cotemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of the Americans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on

shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our



chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their Winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain that they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning, a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-quame (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me



obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs; he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before

you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill" to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

#### THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River; by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen. Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of



some of his own people ; in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison at Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force ; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his appearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galena*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River ; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831-2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson : "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. \* \* \* From every information that I have received. I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And



et, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by ring on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were omitted by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to his second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

## INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for

seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.



In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 19, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas*.—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*.—Made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824*.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825*.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830*.—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes*.—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet



River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sioux, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Santie bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Ottos and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart three thousand dollars annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1840-41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes*.—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes*.—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836*, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's Reserve to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837*.—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk Purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment*.—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the United States paying for the same one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842*.—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the Fall of 1845, and the rest the Spring following.

## SPANISH GRANTS.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed.

*Dubuque.*—On the 22d day of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Miners," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition, Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than twenty thousand acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832, they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchaser Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who



held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondelet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

*Giard.*—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

*Honori.*—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Honori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the property. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

### THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated



at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid

and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

### EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

The post at which he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that, in her dreams, she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after a while, the sneers and gibes of his brother



officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she, at last, reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-20, he was stationed at Fort Edward, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James, (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.



In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a Committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales, and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk :

We, a Committee having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws) by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River,\* with the following exceptions, to wit :

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape

\* Established by the Superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

unmolested. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until Spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in

Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving City of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834, a military post was established at this point, and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next Summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims. The first was Samuel S. White, in the Fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothoro made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Septem-



ber, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flatboat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easley, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial Address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottowatomic chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomies, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833, he bought for \$100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

In Clayton County, the first settlement was made in the Spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine County, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the Summer of 1835, William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware County, in some timber since known as Eads' Grove.

The first post office in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed Postmaster.

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the Fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque *Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as *Lacote de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827, an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839, a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the Winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848, Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852, the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer Ione, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The Ione was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of



Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World, who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and an energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardship, privation and suffering, laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to a million and a quarter of people. From her first settlement and from her first organization as a territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statesmen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.

## TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana purchase, and provide for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October 1, 1804 into the Territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the district of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory.

In 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two Justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were



partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a Delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation, July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in

#### THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

September 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered the census of the new Territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the first Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

*Dubuque County.*—*Council:* John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Hosea T. Camp.

*Des Moines County.*—*Council:* Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837. Adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1st, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (the latter being subsequently changed to Scott) and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the Autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to estab-

sh the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

*Council.*—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

*House.*—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler,<sup>†</sup> William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,<sup>†</sup> Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics

\* Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

† Samuel R. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.



were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east, by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napo-



leon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

### THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the County Commissioners of Clarke County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had despatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing

to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississippi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain



possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tum-wa-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842-43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ot-tum-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things," and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at \$1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid*. This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456). The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See *Hill v. Smith*, 1st Morris Rep. 70). The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been



broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth we severed; and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at \$3 00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for \$600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received \$50 00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 37½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, \$1.00 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for \$50.00. Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for \$15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of \$20,000 and the loan of \$5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to \$507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

## STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Leffler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this Constitution, were as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the Constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted; 9,492 votes were cast "for the Constitution," and 9,036 "against the Constitution."



The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month *before* the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.



When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select Committee of Five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session, \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Racoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3d day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the Fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December, that the last of the effects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen was deposited in the new capital. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three

Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the Trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, ex officio, President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purposes of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was \$150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at \$2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

"The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of



railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

"In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount." Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

#### GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1838.....	22,589	1852.....	230,713	1869.....	1,040,819
1840.....	43,115	1854.....	326,013	1870.....	1,191,727
1844.....	75,152	1856.....	519,055	1873.....	1,251,333
1846.....	97,588	1859.....	638,775	1875.....	1,366,000
1847.....	116,651	1860.....	674,913	1876.....	.....
1849.....	152,988	1863.....	701,732	1877.....	.....
1850.....	191,982	1865.....	754,699		
1851.....	204,774	1867.....	902,040		

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.



Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the “Star of Empire” had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as “The Great American Desert.”

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and forty-five millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

## THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

### *Ames, Story County.*

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being ex officio members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860-61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1862, Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862-3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the institution. In 1864, the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of the college building.

In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dunham. The \$20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the Trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands and interest on investments are sufficient for the support of the institution. Several College Societies are maintained among the students, who publish a monthly paper. There is also an "out-law" called the "ATA, Chapter Omega."

The Board of Trustees in 1877 was composed of C. W. Warden, Ottumwa, Chairman; Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City; William B. Treadway, Sioux City; Buel Sherman, Fredericksburg, and Laurel Summers, Le Claire. E. W. Starten, Secretary; William D. Lucas, Treasurer.

*Board of Instruction.*—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Preceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics.

## THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

*Iowa City, Johnson County.*

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use



and support of a university within said Territory when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State, "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen biennially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created *three* State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a 'University with such branches as public convenience *may hereafter demand*,' as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing \$2,500.



This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856.

There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force September 3, 1857, provided as follows :

The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk ; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repair and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered to exclude females from the University ; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated \$3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and \$10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term ; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows : Lev A. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson.



An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board to discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of \$2,000, and his term commenced June, 1860.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem*.

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tem.*, until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first term, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical De-



partment. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869-70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Haddock was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Black tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thacher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1861.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homœopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thacher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished; but it was restored in 1876. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

#### TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

##### PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1847	1848
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1848	1854
James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1854	1857
Maturin L. Fisher, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio .....	1857	1858
Amos Dean, Chancellor, ex officio.....	1858	1859
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.....	1859	1863
Francis Springer.....	1863	1864
William M. Stone, Governor, ex officio.....	1864	1868
Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio.....	1868	1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio .....	1872	1876
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio .....	1876	1877
Joshua G. Newbold, Governor, ex officio.....	1877	1878
John H. Gear.....	1878	.....

## VICE PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
Silas Foster.....	1847	1851
Robert Lucas.....	1851	1853
Edward Connelly.....	1854	1855
Moses J. Morsman.....	1855	1858

## SECRETARIES.

Hugh D. Downey.....	1847	1851
Anson Hart.....	1851	1857
Elijah Sells.....	1857	1858
Anson Hart.....	1858	1864
William J. Haddock.....	1864	.....

## TREASURERS.

Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1847	1850
Israel Kister, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1850	1852
Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1852	1855
Henry W. Lathrop.....	1855	1862
William Crum.....	1862	1868
Ezekiel Clark.....	1868	1876
John N. Coldren.....	1876	.....

## PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Amos Dean, LL. D. ....	1855	1858
Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D.....	1860	1862
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.*.....	1862	1867
James Black, D. D.....	1868	1870
George Thacher, D. D.....	1871	1877
C. W. Slagle.....	1877	.....

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science ; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department ; eight Professor Demonstrators of Anatomy ; Prosector of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homœopathic Medical Department.

## STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa ; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers ; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures ; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa ; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State ; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest ; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of \$500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual

meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

## THE PENITENTIARY.

*Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.*

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost \$55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humanitarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State a certain stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with convict labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and the system will have no place in the prisons of the future.



It is right that the convict should labor. He should not be allowed to live in idleness at public expense. Honest men labor; why should not they? Honest men are entitled to the fruits of their toil; why should not the convict as well? The convict is sent to the Penitentiary to secure public safety. The State deprives him of his liberty to accomplish this purpose and to punish him for violations of law, but, having done this, the State wrongs both itself and the criminal by confiscating his earnings; because it deprives his family of what justly belongs to them, and an enlightened civilization will ere long demand that the prisoner in the penitentiary, after paying a fair price for his board, is as justly entitled to his net earnings as the good citizen outside its walls, and his family, if he has one, should be entitled to draw his earnings or stated portion of them at stated periods. If he has no family, then if his net earnings should be set aside to his credit and paid over to him at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he would not be turned out upon the cold charities of a somewhat pharisaical world, penniless, with the brand of the convict upon his brow, with no resource save to sink still deeper in crime. Let Iowa, "The Beautiful Land," be first to recognize the rights of its convicts to the fruits of their labor; keep their children from the alms-house, and place a powerful incentive before them to become good citizens when they return to the busy world again.

### ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

*Located at Anamosa, Jones County.*

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

### IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

*Mount Pleasant, Henry County.*

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, \$4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and \$50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L.

McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua; John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged improved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered "domestic duties;" 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses: and 25, servants. Among the males were 916 farmers, 394 laborers, 205 without occupation, 39 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 18 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 masons, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to \$13,721.26.

*Trustees, 1877:*—T. Whiting, President, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant.

*Resident Officers:*—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

## HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

### *Independence, Buchanan County.*

In the Winter of 1867-8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the Building. Mr. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare plans, specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building



was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fawcett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Bemis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Bemis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. House was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. House was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 4, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1876, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for \$6,250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but it will not be completed ready for occupancy until next Spring or Summer (1878).

October 1, 1877, the Superintendent reported 322 patients in this hospital, and it is now overcrowded.

The Board of Trustees at present (1878) are as follows: Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; John G. House, M. D., Secretary, Independence; Wm. G. Donnan, Treasurer, Independence; Erastus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Prudence A. Appleman, Clermont; and Stephen E. Robinson, M. D., West Union.

#### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Superintendent; G. H. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician; Noyes Appleman, Steward; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron.

### IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

#### *Vinton, Benton County.*

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 3d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Eads, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Morris, Stephen Hempstead, Morgan Reno and John McCaddon. The Board appointed Prof.



Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of \$55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to \$3,000 per annum, and a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of \$5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for \$10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Sells and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmalee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

*Trustees, 1877-8.*—Jeremiah L. Gay, President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; H. C. Piatt, Jacob Springer, C. L. Flint and P. F. Sturgis.

*Faculty.*—Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers, Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Miss Grace A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Matice, Miss A. M. McCutcheon; Musical Director, S. O. Spencer.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

## INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

*Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County.*

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857-8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskillful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

*Trustees, 1877-8.*—Thomas Officer, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor; Matron, Mary B. Swan.

## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

*Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.*

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861-65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.



The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cadle, Mrs. J. T. Hancock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cattell, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kibben; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Brainerd; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Fayette, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pendleton, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1865, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C., Mary L. and Emma L. Bauer were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876, the General Assembly established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.



By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

*Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.*

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Toleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

The following are the Board of Directors, Board of Officers and Faculty:

*Board of Directors.*—H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, President, term expires 1882; L. D. Lewelling, Salem, Henry County, 1878; W. A. Stow, Hamburg, Fremont County, 1878; S. G. Smith, Newton, Jasper County, 1880; E. H. Thayer, Clinton, Clinton County, 1880; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, 1882.

*Board of Officers.*—J. J. Toleston, Secretary; E. Townsend, Treasurer; William Pattes, Steward; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, Matron—all of Cedar Falls.

*Faculty.*—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

## ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

*Glenwood, Mills County.*

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and \$2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

## THE REFORM SCHOOL.

### *Eldora, Hardin County.*

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let to Clark & Haddock, September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876, this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 19, 1872, the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and \$45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.



The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the Code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years and over 7 years of age, and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, *is a complete release* from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

This is one step in the right direction. In the future, however, still further advances will be made, and the right of every individual to the fruits of their labor, even while restrained for the public good, will be recognized.

## FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

*Near Anamosa, Jones County.*

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. That part of the State lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was placed under the especial supervision of Mr. Evans; that part between that railroad and the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Shaw, and all north of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Haines. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House; to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unfailling supply of pure running water. During



the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Shad, 300,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 land-locked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Anamosa.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875-6, 533,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows :

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

### I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established

a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

## II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

## III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.



## IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands :

	ACRES.
In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849.....	20,150.49
In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849.....	9,685.20
In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850.....	2,571.81
In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850.....	3,198.20
In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852.....	10,552.24
Total.....	45,957.94

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865, there had been selected and located under 282 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,036 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

## V.—SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852, Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861, the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856, the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne Counties.

## VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows :

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork (so called) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or



State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entitled "An act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines only to the Raccoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the head waters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa." Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Raccoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Raccoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Raccoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following, Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Con-

gress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr. Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself, it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 30th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 29, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851.....	81,707.93 acres.
March 10, 1852.....	143,908.37 "
By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853.....	33,142.43 "
Dec. 30, 1853.....	12,813.51 "
Total.....	271,572.24 acres.

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimates the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about \$108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about \$1,200,000.

January 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than \$1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for \$1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for \$1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River lands, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1856, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that it was limited to



the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were reserved from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,830 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State \$20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 3d of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. These fifteen deeds, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,830 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 28, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was instructed to certify to the Company 1,000 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1865, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to \$109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.



After the passage of the Act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1859-60, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Racoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Racoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted:

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Racoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof; *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, September 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Officer authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862. But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

#### VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,378.46 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were ordered into the market June 6,

1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Raccoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with 10 per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, \$949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land Office, a release of its claim—first, to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that “the said company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncanceled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company commenced a suit in chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs' petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey's successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

#### VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act



does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land Office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution Dec. 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the fatal result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land Office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that it was only a qualified confirmation, and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decisions of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the Attorney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

#### IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress approved May 15, 1856. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to



Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of preemption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the lines so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted them.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad companies. The lands were granted to the State, and the act evidently contemplate the sale of them by the State, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its

limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them,*" these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were forty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, 11; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen; and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.....	287,095.34 acres.
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.....	774,674.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.....	775,454.19 "
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.....	1,226,558.32 "

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,207.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only



lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no *further* sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States; not sold, reserved, or



otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal to that originally authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor & Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

## X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

In Des Moines Land District.....	6,804.96 acres.
In Sioux City Land District.....	59,025.37 "
In Fort Dodge Land District.....	138,478.97 "



By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows :

Under the act of July 2, 1852.....	204,309.30 acres.
Of the five-section grant.....	3,200.00 "
Lands donated in Story County.....	721.00 "
Lands donated in Boone County.....	200.00 "
Total.....	208,430.30 acres.

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

### THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the Winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter



commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834-5.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bumgardner, in the Spring of 1837, and in 1839, a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected, on what is now College street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court in the Winter of 1846-7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 121.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required

to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said, "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has, also, been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 each by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the Superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."



In 1865, Mr. Faville reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support



of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one. Mr. Abernethy, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1872 to 1877, said in one of his reports:

There is but little opposition to the levy of taxes for the support of schools, and there would be still less if the funds were always properly guarded and judiciously expended. However much our people disagree upon other subjects, they are practically united upon this. The opposition of wealth has long since ceased to exist, and our wealthy men are usually the most liberal in their views and the most active friends of popular education. They are often found upon our school boards, and usually make the best of school officers. It is not uncommon for Boards of Directors, especially in the larger towns and cities, to be composed wholly of men who represent the enterprise, wealth and business of their cities.

At the close of 1877, there were 1,086 township districts, 3,138 independent districts and 7,015 sub-districts. There were 9,948 ungraded and 476 graded schools, with an average annual session of seven months and five days. There were 7,348 male teachers employed, whose average compensation was \$34.88 per month, and 12,518 female teachers, with an average compensation of \$28.69 per month.

The number of persons between the ages 5 and 21 years, in 1877, was 567,859; number enrolled in public schools, 421,163; total average attendance, 251,372; average cost of tuition per month, \$1.62. There are 9,279 frame, 671 brick, 257 stone and 89 log school houses, making a grand total of 10,296, valued at \$9,044,973. The public school libraries number 17,329 volumes. Ninety-nine teachers' institutes were held during 1877. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$2,953,645. There was expended for school houses, grounds, libraries and apparatus, \$1,106,788, and for fuel and other contingencies, \$1,136,995, making the grand total of \$5,197,428 expended by the generous people of Iowa for the support of their magnificent public schools in a single year. The amount of the permanent school fund, at the close of 1877, was \$3,462,000. Annual interest, \$276,960.

In 1857, there were 3,265 independent districts, 2,708 ungraded schools, and 1,572 male and 1,424 female teachers. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$198,142, and the total expenditures for schools was only \$364,515. Six hundred and twenty-three volumes were the extent of the public school libraries twenty years ago, and there were only 1,686 school houses, valued at \$571,064.

In twenty years, teachers' salaries have increased from \$198,142, in 1857, to \$2,953,645 in 1877. Total school expenditures, from \$364,515 to \$5,197,428.

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent. of their entire taxable property; this, too, uninterruptedly through a series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surroundings and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purposes of public education.

## POLITICAL RECORD.

## TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

*Governors*—Robert Lucas, 1838-41; John Chambers, 1841-45; James Clarke, 1845.

*Secretaries*—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

*Auditors*—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

*Treasurers*—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

*Judges*—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

*Presidents of Council*—Jesse B. Browne, 1838-9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839-40; M. Bainridge, 1840-1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841-2; John D. Elbert, 1842-3; Thomas Cox, 1843-4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845-6.

*Speakers of the House*—William H. Wallace, 1838-9; Edward Johnston, 1839-40; Thomas Cox, 1840-1; Warner Lewis, 1841-2; James M. Morgan, 1842-3; James P. Carleton, 1843-4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845-6.

*First Constitutional Convention, 1844*—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

*Second Constitutional Convention, 1846*—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

## OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

*Governors*—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to —.

*Lieutenant Governor*—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858-9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860-1; John R. Needham, 1862-3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864-5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-7; John Scott, 1868-9; M. M. Walden, 1870-1; H. C. Bulis, 1872-3; Joseph Dy-sart, 1874-5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878-9.

*Secretaries of State*—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to —.

*Auditors of State*—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to —.

*Treasurers of State*—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to

1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to ———.

*Superintendents of Public Instruction*—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

*Secretaries of Board of Education*—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859–1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

*Superintendents of Public Instruction*—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1877 to ———.

*State Binders*—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to ———.

*Registers of the State Land Office*—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to ———.

*State Printers*—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to ———.

*Adjutants General*—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855–7; Elljah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to ———.

*Attorneys General*—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861–4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–6; John F. McJunkin, 1877.

*Presidents of the Senate*—Thomas Baker, 1846–7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–5; William W. Hamilton, 1856–7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

*Speakers of the House*—Jesse B. Brown, 1847–8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–2; James Grant, 1853–4; Reuben Noble, 1855–6; Samuel McFarland, 1856–7; Stephen B. Sheldy, 1858–9; John Edwards, 1860–1; Rush Clark, 1862–3; Jacob Butler, 1864–5; Ed. Wright, 1866–7; John Russell, 1868–9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870–1; James Wilson, 1872–3; John H. Gear, 1874–7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

*New Constitutional Convention, 1859*—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.



## STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah F. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. McJunkin, Attorney General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. Von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

## THE JUDICIARY.

## SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

*Chief Justices.*—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

*Associate Judges.*—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacer D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

## SUPREME COURT, 1878.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar County, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee County, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque County, Associate Justice; William H. Seevers, Oskaloosa County, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont County, Associate Justice.

## CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

## UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James

Harlan ; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866-1872 ; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d ; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871-1877 ; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872 ; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

## MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.*—S. Clinton Hastings ; Shepherd Leffler.

*Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.*—First District, William Thompson ; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

*Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.*—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson ; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

*Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.*—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

*Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.*—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

*Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.*—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

*Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.*—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

*Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.*—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

*Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.*—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.\* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

*Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.*—First District, James F. Wilson. Second District, Hiram Price. Third District, William B. Allison. Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell. Fifth District, John A. Kasson. Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

*Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.*—First District, James F. Wilson ; Second District, Hiram Price ; Third District, William B. Allison ; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell ; Fifth District, John A. Kasson ; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

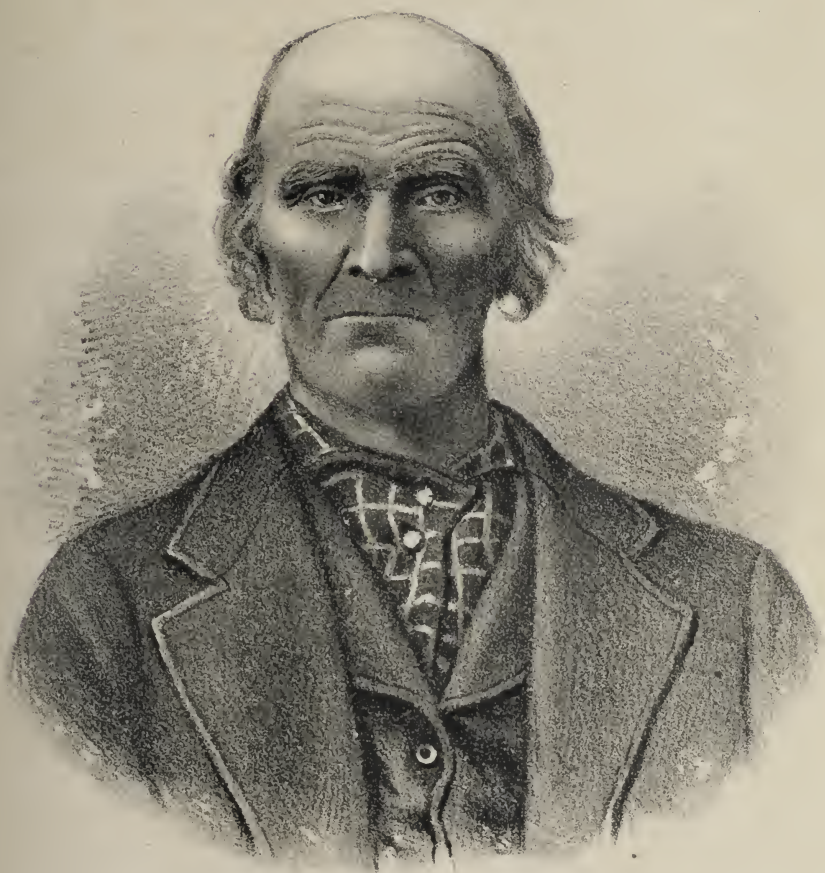
*Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.*—First District, James F. Wilson ; Second District, Hiram Price ; Third District, William B. Allison, Fourth District, William Loughridge ; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge ; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

*Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.*—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, William Smyth ; Third District, William B. Allison ; Fourth District, William Loughridge ; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer ; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

*Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873.*—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton ; Third District, W. G. Donnan ; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon ; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer ; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

*Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.*—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton ; Third District, William Y. Donnan ; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt ; Fifth District, James Wilson ; Sixth District,

\* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.



Cornelius "W." M. Kissick





William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

*Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.*—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Fifth District, Addison Oliver.

*Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.*—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

## WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occurred in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This con-

tract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, to his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops.

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies.) Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was



captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864-65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Kinsman near the City of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution, by act of Congress.

"In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracts were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

"At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand.

"Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts."

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.



## INFANTRY.

## THE FIRST INFANTRY

was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and C were from Muscatine County; Company B, from Johnson County; Companies D and E, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Henry County; Company G, from Davenport; Companies H and I, from Dubuque, and Company K, from Linn County, and were mustered into United States service May 14, 1861, at Keokuk. The above companies were independent military organizations before the war, and tendered their services before breaking-out of hostilities. The First was engaged at the battle of Wilson's Creek, under Gen. Lyon, where it lost ten killed and fifty wounded. Was mustered out at St. Louis Aug. 25, 1861.

## THE SECOND INFANTRY

was organized, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Jas. M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant Colonel, and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk in May, 1861. Company A was from Keokuk; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Des Moines; Company E, from Fairfield, Jefferson Co.; Company F, from Van Buren County; Company G, from Davis County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Clinton County; and Company K, from Wapello County. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala.; Tunnel Creek, Ala.; Resaca, Ga.; Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, S. C.; Lynch's Creek, and Bentonsville. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas home. The Second Regiment of Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

## THE THIRD INFANTRY

was organized with N. G. Williams, of Dubuque County, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story County, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. N. Stone, of Marion County, Major, and was mustered into the United States service in May, 1861, at Keokuk. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Marion County; Company C, from Clayton County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Boone, Story, Marshall and Jasper Counties; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Floyd, Butler Black Hawk and Mitchell Counties, and Company K from Cedar Falls. It was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Hatchie River, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., Meridian expedition, and Atlanta, Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to Savannah, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The veterans of the Third Iowa Infantry were consolidated with the Second, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864.



## THE FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. R. English, Glenwood, as Major. Company A, from Mills County, was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 15, 1861; Company B, Pottawattamie County, was mustered in at Council Bluffs, August 8, 1861; Company C, Guthrie County, mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 3, 1861; Company D, Decatur County, at St. Louis, August 16th; Company E, Polk County, at Council Bluffs, August 8th; Company F, Madison County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company G, Ringgold County, at Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company H, Adams County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company I, Wayne County, at St. Louis, August 31st; Company K, Taylor and Page Counties, at St. Louis, August 31st. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Taylor's Ridge; came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864. Returned in April, and was in the campaign against Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington and home. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865.

## THE FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Matthias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. Company A was from Cedar County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Marshall County; Company E, from Buchanan County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Jackson County; Company K, from Allamakee County; was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Chickamauga; went home on veteran furlough, April, 1864. The non-veterans went home July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, Aug. 11, 1865.

## THE SIXTH INFANTRY.

was mustered into the service July 6, 1861, at Burlington, with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, Lieutenant Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company C, from Hardin County; Company D, from Appanoose County; Company E, from Monroe County; Company F, from Clarke County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Lee County; Company I, from Des Moines County; Company K, from Henry County. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, etc., etc. The Sixth lost 7 officers killed in action, 18 wounded; of enlisted men 102 were killed in action, 30 died of wounds, 124 of disease, 211 were discharged for disability and 301 were wounded in action, which was the largest list of casualties, of both officers and men, of any regiment from Iowa. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

## THE SEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861, with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and E. W. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Lee County; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Iowa County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Wapello County; Company K, from Keokuk. Was engaged at the battles of Belmont (in which it lost in killed, wounded and missing 237 men), Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, siege of Atlanta, battle on 22d of July in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

## THE EIGHTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, with Frederick Steele, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Benton and Linn Counties; Company E, from Marion County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Iowa and Johnson Counties; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Monroe County; Company K, from Louisa County. Was engaged at the following battles: Shiloh (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out of the United States service at Selma, Alabama, April 20, 1866.

## THE NINTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service September 24, 1861, at Dubuque, with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, Major. Company A was from Jackson County; Company B, from Jones County; Company C, from Buchanan County; Company D, from Jones County; Company E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Black Hawk County; Company H, from Winneshiek County; Company I, from Howard County and Company K, from Linn County. Was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865.

## THE TENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City September 6, 1861, with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; and John C. Bennett, of Polk County, as Major. Company A was from Polk County; Company B, from Warren County; Company C, from Tama County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Washington County; Company F, from Poweshiek County; Company G, from

Warren County ; Company H, from Greene County ; Company I, from Jasper County ; Company K, from Polk and Madison Counties. Participated in the following engagements : Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. In September, 1864, the non-veterans being mustered out, the veterans were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, where will be found their future operations.

#### THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, in September and October, 1861, with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel ; Jno. C. Abercrombie, as Lieutenant Colonel ; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine ; Company B, from Marshall and Hardin Counties ; Company C, from Louisa County ; Company D, from Muscatine County ; Company E, from Cedar County ; Company F, from Washington County ; Company G, from Henry County ; Company H, from Muscatine County ; Company I from Muscatine County ; Company K, from Linn County. Was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.

#### THE TWELFTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service November 25, 1861, at Dubuque, with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel ; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel ; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major. Company A was from Hardin County ; Company B, from Allamakee County ; Company C, from Fayette County ; Company D, from Linn County ; Company E, from Black Hawk County ; Company F, from Delaware County ; Company G, from Winnebush County ; Company H, from Dubuque and Delaware Counties ; Company I, from Dubuque and Jackson Counties ; Company K, from Delaware County. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where most of the regiment was captured, and those not captured were organized in what was called the Union Brigade, and were in the battle of Corinth ; the prisoners were exchanged November 10, 1862, and the regiment re-organized, and then participating in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Tupelo, Miss. ; White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. The regiment was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866.

#### THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in November 1, 1861, at Davenport, with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel ; M. M. Price, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel ; John Shane, Vinton, Major. Company A was from Mt. Vernon ; Company B, from Jasper County ; Company C, from Lucas County ; Company D, from Keokuk County ; Company E, from Scott County ; Company F, from Scott and Linn Counties ; Company G, from Benton County ; Company H, from Marshall County ; Company I, from Washington County ; Company K, from Washington County. It participated in the following engagements : Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kencsaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, Campaign against Atlanta. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina. Was mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

#### THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in the United States service October, 1861, at Davenport, with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel ; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as



Lieutenant Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines County, as Major. Company A was from Scott County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company D, from Henry and Van Buren Counties; Company E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Van Buren and Henry Counties; Company G, from Tama and Scott Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Henry County; Company K, from Des Moines County. Participated in the following engagements: Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Ft. De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, etc., etc., and was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, Iowa, November 16, 1864.

#### THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service March 19, 1862, at Keokuk, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Polk County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Company D, from Wapello County; Company E, from Van Buren County; Company F, from Fremont and Mills Counties; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties; Company I, from Lee, Van Buren and Clark Counties; Company K, from Wapello, Van Buren and Warren Counties. Participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was under fire during the siege of Atlanta eighty-one days; was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out, August 1, 1864.

#### THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, December 10, 1861, with Alexander Chambers, of the regular army, as Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Purcell, of Muscatine, Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Muscatine County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine, Clinton and Scott Counties; Company G, from Dubuque County; Company H, from Dubuque and Clayton Counties; Company I, from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company K, from Lee and Muscatine Counties. Was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, battles around Atlanta; was in Sherman's campaigns, and the Carolina campaigns. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.

#### THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in March and April, 1862, with Jno. W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, Major. Company A was from Decatur County; Company B, from Lee County; Company C, from Van Buren, Wapello and Lee Counties; Company D, from Des Moines, Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company E, from Wapello County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion County; Company H, from Marion and Pottawattamie Counties; Company I, from Jefferson and Lee Counties; Company K, from Lee and Polk Counties. They were in

the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and at Tilton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864, most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.

#### THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, at Clinton, with John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. Company A, was from Linn and various other counties; Company B, from Clark County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk and Wapello Counties; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Fayette and Benton Counties; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Wapello, Muscatine and Henry Counties, and was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.

#### THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, Lieutenant Colonel, and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, Major. Company A was from Lee and Van Buren Counties; Company B, from Jefferson County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Jefferson County; Company E, from Lee County; Company F, from Louisa County; Company G, from Louisa County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Van Buren County; Company K, from Henry County. Was engaged a Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo River expedition, Sterling Farm, September 29, 1863, at which place they surrendered; three officers and eight enlisted men were killed, sixteen enlisted men were wounded, and eleven officers and two hundred and three enlisted men taken prisoners out of five hundred engaged; they were exchanged July 22d, and joined their regiment August 7th, at New Orleans. Was engaged at Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 10, 1865.

#### THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 25, 1862, at Clinton, with Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn Co., as Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn Co., as Major. Companies A, B, F, H and I were from Linn County; Companies C, D, E, G and K, from Scott County, and was engaged in the following battles: Prairie Grove, and assault on Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865.

#### THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Clinton in June and August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (late Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Charles W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. G. VanAnda, of Delhi, as Major. Company A was from Mitchell and Black Hawk Counties; Company B, from Clayton County; Company C, from Dubuque County; Company D, from Clayton County; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Clayton County; Company H, from Dela-



ware County; Company I, from Dubuque County; Company K, from Delaware County, and was in the following engagements: Hartsville, Mo.; Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, was at the siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865.

#### THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 10, 1862, at Iowa City, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; Jno. A. Garrett, of Newton, Lieutenant Colonel; and Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major. Company A was from Johnson County; Company B, Johnson County; Company C, Jasper County; Company D, Monroe County; Company E, Wapello County; Company F, Johnson County; Company G, Johnson County; Company H, Johnson County; Company I, Johnson County; Company K, Johnson County. Was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, in Shenandoah Valley, losing 109 men, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865.

#### THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was mustered into United States service at Des Moines, Sept. 19, 1862, with William Dewey, of Sidney, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieutenant Colonel, and S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major. Companies A, B and C, were from Polk County; Company D, from Wayne County; Company E, from Pottawattamie County; Company F, from Montgomery County; Company G, from Jasper County; Company H, from Madison County; Company I, from Cass County, and Company K, from Marshall County. Was in Vicksburg, and engaged at Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865.

#### THE TWENTY-FOURTH

was mustered into United States service at Muscatine, September 18, 1862, with Eber C. Byam, of Mount Vernon, as Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mount Vernon, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. Company A was from Jackson and Clinton Counties; Companies B and C, from Cedar County; Company D, from Washington, Johnson and Cedar Counties; Company E, from Tama County; Companies F, G and H, from Linn County; Company I, from Jackson County, and Company K, from Jones County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Winchester and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865.

#### THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with George A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolf as Lieutenant Colonel, and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant, September 27, 1862. Companies A and I were from Washington County; Companies B and H, from Henry County; Company C, from Henry and Lee Counties; Companies D, E and G, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Louisa County, and Company K, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campaign, Ring-



gold, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ship's Gap, Bentonville, and on Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. Was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

#### THE TWENTY-SIXTH

was organized and mustered in at Clinton, in August, 1862, with Milo Smith of Clinton, as Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Samuel Clark, of De Witt, as Major. Company A was from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company B, from Jackson County; Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, from Clinton County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, Sherman's campaign to Savannah, went through the Carolinas, and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

#### THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

was mustered into United States service at Dubuque, Oct. 3, 1862, with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. Companies A, B and I were from Allamakee County; Companies C and H, from Buchanan County; Companies D and E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Floyd and Chickasaw Counties, and Company K, from Mitchell County. Engaged at Little Rock, Ark., was on Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Tower Creek and Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1865.

#### THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

was organized at Iowa City, and mustered in Nov. 10, 1862, with William E. Miller, of Iowa City, as Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, as Lieutenant Colonel, and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. Companies A and D were from Benton County; Companies B and G, from Iowa County; Companies C, H and I, from Poweshiek County; Company E, from Johnson County; Company F, from Tama County, and Company K, from Jasper County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was on Banks' Red River expedition, and engaged at Sabine Cross Roads; was engaged in Shenandoah Valley, Va., and engaged at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865.

#### THE TWENTY-NINTH

was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the United States service December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major. Company A was from Pottawattamie County; Company B, from Pottawattamie and Mills Counties; Company C, from Harrison County; Company D, from Adair and Adams Counties, Company E, from Fremont County; Company F, from Taylor County; Company G, from Ringgold County. Was engaged at Helena, Arkansas and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at New Orleans August 15, 1865.

## THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, and mustered into the United States service September 3, 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, as Colonel; Wm. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and I were from Lee County; Company B, from Davis County; Company C, from Des Moines County; Company D, from Van Buren County; Companies E and K from Washington County; Company F, from Davis County; and Companies G and H, from Jefferson County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Taylor's Ridge; was in Sherman's campaigns to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond; was in the grand review at Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 5, 1865.

## THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Davenport October 13, 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Companies B, C and D, from Black Hawk County; Companies E, G and H, from Jones County; Companies F, I and K, from Jackson County. Was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, June 27, 1865

## THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. Company A was from Hamilton, Hardin and Wright Counties; Company B, from Cerro Gordo County; Company C, from Black Hawk County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Butler County; Company F, from Hardin County; Company G, from Butler and Floyd Counties; Company H, from Franklin County; Company I, from Webster County, and Company K, from Marshall and Polk Counties, and was mustered into the United States service October 5, 1862. Was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, etc., and was mustered out of the United States service at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865.

## THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was organized at Oskaloosa, with Samuel A. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major. Companies A and I were from Marion County; Companies B, F and H, from Keokuk County; Companies C, D, E and K, from Makaska County, and Company G, from Marion, Makaska and Polk Counties, and mustered in October 1, 1862. Was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Salline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. Was mustered out at New Orleans, July 17, 1865.

## THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with George W. Clark, of Indianola, as Colonel; W. S. Dungan of Chariton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur County, a Major, and mustered in at Burlington, October 15, 1862. Companies A and were from Decatur County; Companies B, C and D, from Warren County; Company E, from Lucas County; Company F, from Wayne County; Company G from Lucas and Clark Counties; Company H, from Madison and Warren Counties, and Company K, from Lucas County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Ft. Gaines, etc., etc. Was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth Infantry January 1, 1865, and mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

## THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized at Muscatine, and mustered in the United States service September 18, 1862, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James H. Rothrock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major. Companies A, B, C, D and E, were from Muscatine County; Company F from Muscatine and Louisa Counties; Companies G, H and I, from Muscatine and Cedar Counties, and Company K, from Cedar County. Participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865.

## THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose County, as Lieutenant Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major, and mustered in October 4, 1862; Company A was from Monroe County; Companies B, D, E, H and K, from Wapello County, and Companies C, F, G and I, from Appanoose County. Was engaged in the following battles: Mark's Mills, Ark.; Elkins' Ford Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. At Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, out of 500 engaged, lost 200 killed and wounded, the balance being taken prisoners of war; was exchanged October 6, 1864. Was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff Ark., August 24, 1865.

## THE THIRY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (OR GRAY BEARDS,

was organized with Geo. W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Muscatine December 15, 1862. Company A was from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Iowa Counties; Company E, from Wapello and Mahaska Counties; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Appanoose, Des Moines, Henry and Washington Counties; Company H, from Henry and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Jasper, Linn and other counties, and Company K, from Scott and Fayette Counties. The object of the Thirty-seventh was to do garrison duty and let the young men go to the front. It was mustered out at Davenport on expiration of three years' service.



## THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, and mustered in November 4, 1862, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudnutt, of Waverly, as Lieutenant, Colonel, and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. Companies A, F, G and H were from Fayette County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company C, from Chickasaw County; Companies D, E and K, from Winneshiek County, and Company I, from Howard County. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Banks' Red River expedition, and on December 12, 1864, was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry. Mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

## THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas County, as Lieutenant Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major. Companies A and F were from Madison County; Companies B and I, from Polk County; Companies C and H, from Dallas County; Company D, from Clark County; Company E, from Greene County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; and Company K, from Clark and Decatur Counties. Was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; Corinth, Allatoona, Ga.; Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was mustered out at Washington June 5, 1865.

## THE FORTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Iowa City November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major. Companies A and H were from Marion County; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Mahaska and Marion Counties; Company G, from Marion County; Company I, from Keokuk County; and Company K, from Benton and other counties. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Banks' Red River expedition, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. Was mustered out at Port Gibson August 2, 1866.

## THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY,

formerly Companies A, B and C of the Fourteenth Infantry, became Companies K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry, under authority of the War Department. Its infantry organization was under command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Company A was from Black Hawk, Johnson and other counties; Company B, from Johnson County; and Company C, from Des Moines and various counties.

## THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in June 1, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, Muscatine County; Company C, Jones, Linn and Dubuque Counties; Company D, Johnson and Linn Counties; Company E, Bremer and Butler Counties; Company F, Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company G, Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company H, Boone and Polk Counties; Companies I and K, Scott County. The Forty-fourth did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn. Mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864.

## THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. H. Bereman, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. The companies were from the following counties: A, Henry; B, Washington; C, Lee; D, Davis; E, Henry and Lee; F, Des Moines; G, Des Moines and Henry; H, Henry; I, Jefferson, and K, Van Buren. Was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864.

## THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. L. Tarbet, as Major, and was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque; Company B, from Poweshiek; C, from Dallas and Guthrie; D, from Taylor and Fayette; E, from Ringgold and Linn; F, from Winneshiek and Delaware; G, from Appanoose and Delaware; H, from Wayne; I, from Cedar, and K, from Lucas. Was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

## THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered into United States service at Davenport, June 4, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major. Company A was from Marion and Clayton Counties; Company B, from Appanoose County; Company C, from Wapello and Benton Counties; Company B, from Buchanan and Linn Counties; Company E, from Madison County; Company F, from Polk County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Keokuk County; Company I, from Mahaska County, and Company K, from Wapello.

## THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—BATTALION—(100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant Colonel. Company A was from Warren County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Decatur County, and Company D, from Des Moines and Lee Counties, and was mustered out at Rock Island Barracks Oct. 21, 1864.

## CAVALRY.

## THE FIRST CAVALRY

was organized at Burlington, and mustered into the United States service May 3, 1861, with Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Chas. E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors. Company A was from Lee, Van Buren and Wapello Counties; Company B, from Clinton County; Company C, from Des Moines and Lee Counties; Company D, from Madison and Warren Counties; Company E, from Henry County; Company F, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company G, from Dubuque and Black Hawk Counties; Company H, from Lucas and Morrison Counties; Company I, from Wapello and Des Moines Counties; Company K, from Allamakee and Clayton Counties; Company L, from Dubuque and other

counties; Company M, from Clinton County. It was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Rolla, New Lexington, Elkins' Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, Clear Creek, etc. Was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.

#### THE SECOND CAVALRY

was organized with W. L. Elliott, of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors, and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport September 1, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Marshall County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Polk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Hamilton and Franklin Counties; Company G, from Muscatine County; Company H, from Johnson County; Company I, from Cerro Gordo, Delaware and other counties; Company K, from Des Moines County; Company L, from Jackson County, and Company M, from Jackson County. The Second Cavalry participated in the following military movements: Siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford, and engagements against Hood's march on Nashville, battle of Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865.

#### THE THIRD CAVALRY

was organized and mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. Companies A and E were from Davis County; Company B, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company C, from Lee and Keokuk Counties; Company D, from Davis and Van Buren Counties; Company F, from Jefferson County; Company G, from Van Buren County; Company H, from Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Appanoose County; Company K, from Wapello and Marion Counties; Company L, from Decatur County, and Company M, from Appanoose and Decatur Counties. It was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes: Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Botts' Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo, Village Creek. Was mustered out of United States service at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.

#### THE FOURTH CAVALRY

was organized with Asbury B. Porter, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. D. Swan, of Mount Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Majors, and mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant November 21, 1861. Company A was from Delaware County; Company C, from Jefferson and Henry Counties; Company D, from Henry County; Company E,



from Jasper and Poweshiek Counties; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Lee and Henry Counties; Company H, from Chickasaw County; Company I, from Madison County; Company K, from Henry County; Company L, from Des Moines and other counties; and Company M, from Jefferson County. The Fourth Cavalry lost men in the following engagements: Guntown, Miss.; Helena, Ark.; near Bear Creek, Miss.; near Memphis, Tenn.; Town Creek, Miss.; Columbus, Ga.; Mechanicsburg, Miss.; Little Blue River, Ark.; Brownsville, Miss.; Ripley, Miss.; Black River Bridge, Miss.; Grenada, Miss.; Little Red River, Ark.; Tupelo, Miss.; Yazoo River, Miss.; White River, Ark.; Osage, Kan.; Lick Creek, Ark.; Okalona, Miss.; St. Francis River, Ark. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865.

#### THE FIFTH CAVALRY

was organized at Omaha with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant Colonel; and C. S. Bernstein, of Dubuque, as Major, and mustered in September 21, 1861. Companies A, B, C and D were mostly from Nebraska; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Des Moines, Dubuque and Lee Counties; Company G, from Minnesota; Company H, from Jackson and other counties; Companies I and K were from Minnesota; Company L, from Minnesota and Missouri; Company M, from Missouri; Companies G, I and K were transferred to Minnesota Volunteers Feb. 25, 1864. The new Company G was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies C, E, F and I of Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Cavalry August 8, 1864. The second Company I was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies A, B, D, G, H and K of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Iowa Cavalry August 18, 1864. Was engaged at second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newnan, Camp Creek, Cumberland Works, Tenn.; Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski, Cheraw, and mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865.

#### THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

was organized with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel; T. H. Shephard, of Iowa City, E. P. Ten-Broeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors, and was mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863. Company A was from Scott and other counties; Company B, from Dubuque and other counties; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Southwest counties of the State; Company F, from Allamakee and other counties; Company G, from Delaware and Buchanan Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Johnson and other counties; Company K, from Linn County; Company L, from Clayton County; Company M, from Johnson and Dubuque Counties. The Sixth Cavalry operated on the frontier against the Indians. Was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865.

#### THE SEVENTH CAVALRY

was organized at Davenport, and mustered into the United States service April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque,

and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D, were from Wapello and other counties in immediate vicinity; Companies E, F, G and H, were from all parts of the State; Company I, from Sioux City and known as Sioux City Cavalry; Company K was originally Company A of the Fourteenth Infantry and afterward Company A of the Forty-first Infantry, was from Johnson and other counties; Company L was originally Company B, of the Forty-first Infantry and afterward Company B, of the Forty——, and was from Johnson County; Company M was originally Company C, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and afterward Company C, of the Forty-first and from Des Moines and other counties. The Seventh Cavalry operated against the Indians. Excepting the Lieutenant Colonel and Companies K, L and M, the regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866. Companies K, L, and M were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866.

#### THE EIGHTH CAVALRY

was organized with J. B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton, J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenburg, as Majors, and were mustered in at Davenport September 30, 1863. The companies were mostly from the following counties: Company A, Page; B, Wapello; C, Van Buren; D, Ringgold; E, Henry; F, Appanoose; G, Clayton; H, Appanoose; I, Marshall; K, Muscatine; L, Wapello; M, Polk. The Eighth did a large amount of duty guarding Sherman's communications, in which it had many small engagements. It was in the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newnan, Nashville, etc. Was on Stoneman's cavalry raid around Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. Was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865.

#### THE NINTH CAVALRY

was mustered in at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, Linn County; Company C, Wapello and Decatur Counties; Company D, Washington County; Company E, Fayette County; Company F, Clayton County; Companies G and H, various counties; Company I, Wapello and Jefferson Counties; Company K, Keokuk County; Company L, Jasper and Marion Counties; Company M, Wapello and Lee Counties. Was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866.

### ARTILLERY.

#### THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk, etc., and was mustered in at Burlington, Aug. 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in Atlanta campaign, Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport July 5, 1865.

## THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawattamie, and mustered into United States service at Council Bluffs and St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson T. Spear, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. Was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 7, 1865.

## THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and mustered into United States service at Dubuque, September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. Was at battle of Pea Ridge, etc., etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Oct. 23, 1865.

## THE FOURTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont Counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863, with P. H. Goode, of Glenwood, Captain. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE FOURTH BATTALION

Company A, from Fremont County, W. Hoyt, Captain; Company B, from Taylor County, John Flick, Captain; Company C, from Page County, J. Whitecomb, Captain.

## THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier, James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It had Companies A, B, C, D and E, all enlisted from the Northwestern counties.

## THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the Southern border of the State, and was organized in counties on the border of Missouri. Company A, First Battalion, was from Lee County, Wm. Sole, Captain; Company B, First Battalion, Joseph Dickey, Captain, from Van Buren County; Company A, Second Battalion, from Davis County, Capt. H. B. Horn; Company B, Second Battalion, from Appanoose County, E. B. Skinner, Captain; Company A, Third Battalion, from Decatur County, J. H. Simmons, Captain; Company B, Third Battalion, from Wayne County, E. F. Estel, Captain; Company C, Third Battalion, from Ringgold County, N. Miller, Captain.

## THE FIRST INFANTRY—AFRICAN DESCENT—(SIXTIETH U. S.)

was organized with John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, as Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, as Major. Had ten companies, and were mustered in at various places in the Fall of 1863. The men were from all parts of the State and some from Missouri.



During the war, the following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:\*

## MAJOR GENERALS

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier General, from March 21, 1862.  
 Frederick Steele, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.  
 Frank J. Herron, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.  
 Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1864.

## BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.  
 Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.  
 Jacob G. Lauman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.  
 Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.  
 James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.  
 Washington L. Elliott, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.  
 Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.  
 Frank J. Herron, Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.  
 Charles L. Matlhies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.  
 William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.  
 Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862. (Since died.)  
 Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry from March 13, 1863.  
 Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.  
 John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.  
 Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.  
 Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.  
 Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.  
 Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 15th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.  
 John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.  
 James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.  
 James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

## BREVET MAJOR GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier General from October 5, 1864.  
 Edward Hatch, Brigadier General, from December 15, 1864.  
 Wm. W. Belknap, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.  
 W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.  
 Wm. Vandever, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1865.

## BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.  
 Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.  
 S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864. (Since died.)  
 Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.  
 Samuel L. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.  
 Clark R. Wever, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.  
 Francis M. Drake, Lieutenant Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.  
 George A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.  
 Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.  
 George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.  
 Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.  
 J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.  
 W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

\*Thomas J. McKean was appointed Paymaster in U. S. A. from Iowa, and subsequently promoted Brigadier General, to date from Nov. 21, 1861.

## NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.			DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.			Resigned.	Total casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.		
	In action.	Accidentally.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause unknown.	Total.	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.			To Vet. Res.	By appointment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	1	1	1	2	..	3	1	1	1	4	..	4	46	1	...	3	3
Second Cavalry.....	1	1	2	2	..	3	...	2	2	12	..	12	45	1	...	5	5
Third Cavalry.....	3	3	2	4	..	6	...	5	5	9	..	9	63	5	...	3	3
Fourth Cavalry.....	3	3	...	6	..	6	6	...	6	8	..	7	55	4	...	2	2
Fifth Cavalry.....	5	5	2	2	..	4	1	1	1	6	..	6	51	8	...	...	...
Sixth Cavalry.....	...	...	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	21	...	...	1	1
Seventh Cavalry.....	1	1	...	...	..	2	...	2	2	10	..	10	23	...	...	1	1
Eighth Cavalry.....	3	3	...	3	..	3	1	1	2	2	..	2	41	22	...	2	2
Ninth Cavalry.....	...	...	...	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	2	30	...	...	...	...
Artillery, First Battery.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	...	...	...	...
Artillery, Second Battery.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery, Third Battery.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery, Fourth Battery.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Infantry.....	1	1	...	...	..	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	No	casualties rep.	1	1
Second Infantry.....	6	6	4	2	6	6	2	...	2	4	..	4	61	1	1	8	9
Second Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	3	..	3	9	1	...	1	1
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated).....	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	1	1	..	1	6	...	...	1	1
Third Infantry.....	2	2	4	...	4	4	1	1	1	35	..	34	81	8	...	2	2
Third Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...
Fourth Infantry.....	3	3	3	2	...	5	1	...	1	16	..	16	59	...	...	5	5
Fifth Infantry.....	4	4	5	5	1	6	2	4	6	17	..	17	63	7	...	3	3
Sixth Infantry.....	7	7	1	2	...	3	1	4	5	18	..	18	67	2	...	1	1
Seventh Infantry.....	4	4	3	3	...	6	...	...	...	22	1	23	73	6	...	7	7
Eighth Infantry.....	3	3	1	4	...	5	2	2	4	14	..	14	57	12	1	3	4
Ninth Infantry.....	6	6	7	2	...	9	1	3	5	24	2	26	72	9	...	6	6
Tenth Infantry.....	6	6	...	...	..	...	4	4	4	16	..	16	58	1	...	1	1
Eleventh Infantry.....	3	3	2	1	1	4	1	3	4	8	..	8	47	4	...	5	5
Twelfth Infantry.....	3	3	1	8	...	9	...	...	...	11	2	13	45	22	1	...	1
Thirteenth Infantry.....	2	2	4	3	...	7	...	...	...	19	..	19	65	4	...	4	4





## NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.				DISCHARGED.		WOUNDED.		Missing.	Total Casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.						
	In Action.	Total.	Of Wounds.	Of Disease.	By Suicide.	By Drowning.	Total.	For Disability.	Cause Un- known.	Total.				WOUNDED.						
														In Action.	Accidentally.	Total.				
First Cavalry.....	34	8	42	20	187	1	4	312	187	16	203	81	3	84	2	543	21	14	22	38
Second Cavalry.....	37	3	40	28	191	...	3	222	140	29	169	158	3	161	10	602	73	26	11	37
Third Cavalry.....	58	4	62	19	224	...	2	245	220	85	305	155	15	157	1	770	141	24	7	31
Fourth Cavalry.....	37	4	41	11	186	...	4	201	151	82	233	108	4	112	3	590	90	25	8	33
Fifth Cavalry.....	36	6	42	7	127	1	2	137	172	51	223	47	3	50	...	452	209	14	3	17
Sixth Cavalry.....	16	3	19	5	59	2	4	70	70	16	86	15	3	18	...	193	...	1	5	6
Seventh Cavalry.....	37	8	45	2	92	...	7	101	228	18	246	4	1	8	...	402	...	3	5	8
Eighth Cavalry.....	24	3	27	9	91	...	4	104	49	15	64	75	2	77	2	274	237	20	...	20
Ninth Cavalry.....	5	1	6	10	162	...	3	175	54	8	62	13	2	15	...	258	1	10	1	11
Artillery, 1st Battery.....	7	...	7	3	51	...	...	54	25	9	34	28	1	29	...	124	...	3	...	8
Artillery, 2d Battery.....	1	...	1	1	29	...	...	30	16	...	16	14	1	15	...	62	1	5	...	6
Artillery, 3d Battery.....	2	1	3	1	33	...	...	34	23	3	26	15	1	16	...	79	...	...	...	...
Artillery, 4th Battery.....	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	6	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
*Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry.....	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
†Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Dodge's Brigade Band.....	12	...	12	5	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
First Infantry.....	55	3	58	17	107	...	4	128	137	191	328	244	1	245	...	758	13	9	6	15
Second Infantry.....	11	...	11	3	11	...	...	14	2	1	3	41	...	41	...	69	...	1	...	1
Second Veteran Infantry.....	4	...	4	...	27	...	...	27	14	14	28	8	...	8	...	67	18	5	3	8
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third Infantry.....	52	3	55	28	99	...	2	129	163	67	230	333	2	335	10	749	85	13	4	17
Third Veteran Infantry.....	17	...	17	1	9	...	...	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	28	23	...	2	2
Fourth Infantry.....	57	1	58	51	237	...	2	290	152	146	298	319	3	322	5	973	44	30	2	32
Fifth Infantry.....	59	1	60	29	90	1	...	120	222	15	237	278	4	282	...	699	96	45	2	47
Sixth Infantry.....	102	...	102	30	124	...	...	154	211	47	258	331	4	335	...	855	54	7	...	7
Seventh Infantry.....	94	...	94	35	135	...	...	172	180	108	288	328	3	331	...	885	73	15	7	22
Eighth Infantry.....	49	1	50	44	137	...	1	182	245	63	308	210	4	214	8	761	382	21	13	34
Ninth Infantry.....	76	2	78	57	208	...	...	1	266	243	26	269	354	5	359	973	23	24	...	24
Tenth Infantry.....	56	1	57	35	134	...	1	170	137	115	252	257	4	261	...	739	16	41	5	48

Eleventh Infantry.....	54	1	55	25	148	1	174	121	30	151	220	6	226	4	610	59	26	11	37	
Twelfth Infantry.....	30	30	32	243	1	276	124	133	237	208	1	209	1	768	382	19	3	22	3	
Thirteenth Infantry.....	65	1	66	34	182	1	217	192	77	259	200	4	204	6	852	84	15	15	30	
Fourteenth Infantry.....	27	1	28	23	122	.....	145	137	53	190	162	.....	162	1	526	249	13	10	23	
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	1	2	
Fifteenth Infantry.....	52	52	52	78	194	2	274	270	32	302	392	2	394	7	1029	78	13	14	27	
Sixteenth Infantry.....	57	57	57	32	217	.....	249	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27	
Seventeenth Infantry.....	43	43	43	18	97	1	116	129	93	222	225	.....	225	8	614	264	23	3	26	
Eighteenth Infantry.....	26	2	28	7	109	3	119	222	6	228	73	1	74	.....	449	63	5	5	10	
Nineteenth Infantry.....	53	53	53	33	91	6	130	133	5	188	190	1	191	.....	562	204	27	13	40	
Twentieth Infantry.....	8	8	8	5	130	7	142	157	6	163	43	5	46	.....	359	10	36	2	38	
Twenty-first Infantry.....	37	1	38	29	157	2	188	139	14	133	147	3	150	2	531	20	49	5	54	
Twenty-second Infantry.....	53	1	54	52	126	2	180	150	8	158	245	.....	245	.....	634	79	40	2	42	
Twenty-third Infantry.....	39	39	39	30	196	2	228	171	6	177	123	3	126	.....	570	3	41	1	42	
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	58	1	59	53	197	3	253	200	4	204	240	3	243	2	761	72	48	6	54	
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	39	39	39	22	199	.....	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	4	564	17	16	8	69	
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	40	2	42	29	204	3	236	140	1	141	140	3	143	.....	562	24	69	.....	.....	
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	7	7	7	14	162	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	6	530	32	40	5	45	
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	52	52	52	24	180	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	10	696	89	33	10	43	
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	19	2	21	17	248	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	1	511	53	31	6	37	
Thirtieth Infantry.....	39	1	40	24	233	.....	257	129	13	132	202	3	205	2	646	19	46	1	47	
Thirty-first Infantry.....	11	11	11	16	261	.....	277	137	38	175	77	.....	77	.....	540	13	72	.....	72	
Thirty-second Infantry.....	56	56	56	33	203	1	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	.....	589	93	27	6	33	
Thirty-third Infantry.....	25	1	26	37	166	3	236	109	34	143	166	2	168	7	580	73	18	10	28	
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	4	4	4	2	228	1	231	286	27	313	13	.....	13	.....	561	3	22	.....	22	
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Infantry consolidated.....	3	1	4	2	10	.....	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	23	2	25	19	182	1	203	172	17	189	93	.....	93	3	510	15	51	14	65	
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	35	35	35	24	226	1	251	187	4	191	142	.....	142	.....	619	437	17	6	23	
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	8	8	8	141	.....	1	142	326	30	336	.....	2	2	.....	503	2	.....	2	2	
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	1	1	1	310	.....	1	311	108	9	117	2	.....	2	.....	431	8	4	12	12	
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	33	1	34	21	119	1	141	89	34	123	105	3	108	.....	406	203	12	3	15	
Fortieth Infantry.....	5	5	5	10	179	5	194	117	4	121	41	.....	41	.....	361	2	20	6	26	
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion).....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	1	1	1	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	2	2	2	1	17	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	22	.....	1	.....	1	
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	2	2	2	1	23	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	.....	23	3	.....	.....	.....	
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	1	1	1	.....	45	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Forty-eighth Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
First African Infantry [60th U. S.].....	4	1	5	1	331	5	337	40	.....	40	1	.....	1	.....	383	.....	1	.....	1	
	1940	78	2017	1199	8695	8	103	10311	8005	1982	9987	8180	112	8282	115	30394	4489	1264	281	1545

\* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry. † Partial returns.

\* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry. † Partial returns.

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA  
DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION,  
TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

No. Regiment.	No. of men.	No. Regiment.	No. of men.
1st Iowa Infantry.....	959	39th Iowa Infantry.....	938
2d " ".....	1,247	40th " ".....	900
3d " ".....	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry.....	294
4th " ".....	1,184	44th Infantry (100-days men).....	867
5th " ".....	1,037	45th " " " ".....	912
6th " ".....	1,013	46th " " " ".....	892
7th " ".....	1,138	47th " " " ".....	884
8th " ".....	1,027	48th Battalion " ".....	346
9th " ".....	1,090	1st Iowa Cavalry.....	1,478
10th " ".....	1,027	2d " ".....	1,394
11th " ".....	1,022	3d " ".....	1,360
12th " ".....	981	4th " ".....	1,227
13th " ".....	989	5th " ".....	1,245
14th " ".....	840	6th " ".....	1,125
15th " ".....	1,196	7th " ".....	562
16th " ".....	919	8th " ".....	1,234
17th " ".....	956	9th " ".....	1,178
18th " ".....	875	Sioux City Cavalry*.....	93
19th " ".....	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry.....	87
20th " ".....	925	1st Battery Artillery.....	149
21st " ".....	980	2d " ".....	123
22d " ".....	1,008	3d " ".....	142
23d " ".....	961	4th " ".....	152
24th " ".....	979	1st Iowa African Infantry, 60th U. S.†.....	903
25th " ".....	995	Dodge's Brigade Band.....	14
26th " ".....	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry.....	10
27th " ".....	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1, 1864, for the older Iowa regiments.....	2,765
28th " ".....	956	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments of other States, over.....	2,500
29th " ".....	1,005	Total.....	61,653
30th " ".....	978	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regiments.....	7,202
31st " ".....	977	Additional enlistments.....	6,664
32d " ".....	925	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan. 1, 1865.....	75,519
33d " ".....	985		
34th " ".....	953		
35th " ".....	984		
36th " ".....	986		
37th " ".....	914		
38th " ".....	910		

This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

\* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

† Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.



# POPULATION OF IOWA, By COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Adair.....	7045	3982	984	.....	.....	1616
Adams.....	7832	4614	1533	.....	.....	1727
Allamakee.....	19158	17868	12237	777	.....	3653
Appanoose.....	17405	16456	11931	3131	.....	3679
Audubon.....	2370	1212	454	.....	.....	527
Benton.....	28807	22454	8496	672	.....	4778
Black Hawk.....	22913	21706	8244	135	.....	4877
Boone.....	17251	14584	4232	735	.....	3515
Bremer.....	13220	12528	4915	.....	.....	2656
Buchanan.....	17315	17034	7906	517	.....	3890
Buena Vista.....	3561	1585	57	.....	.....	817
Buncombe*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler.....	11734	9951	3724	.....	.....	2598
Calhoun.....	3185	1602	147	.....	.....	681
Carroll.....	5760	2451	281	.....	.....	1197
Cass.....	10552	5464	1612	.....	.....	2422
Cedar.....	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	3934
Cerro Gordo.....	6685	4722	940	.....	.....	1526
Cherokee.....	424 <sup>6</sup>	1967	58	.....	.....	1001
Chickasaw.....	11400	10180	4336	.....	.....	2392
Clarke.....	10118	8735	5427	79	.....	2213
Clay.....	3559	1523	52	.....	.....	868
Clayton.....	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
Clinton.....	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5569
Crawford.....	6039	2530	383	.....	.....	1244
Dallas.....	14386	12019	5244	854	.....	3170
Davis.....	15757	15565	13764	7264	.....	3448
Decatur.....	13249	12018	8677	965	.....	2882
Delaware.....	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines.....	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
Dickinson.....	1748	1389	180	.....	.....	394
Dubuque.....	43845	38969	31164	10841	3059	8759
Emmett.....	1436	1392	105	.....	.....	299
Fayette.....	20515	16973	12073	825	.....	4637
Floyd.....	13100	10768	3744	.....	.....	2884
Franklin.....	6558	4738	1309	.....	.....	1374
Fremont.....	13719	11173	5074	1244	.....	2998
Greene.....	7028	4627	1374	.....	.....	1622
Grundy.....	8134	6399	793	.....	.....	1525
Guthrie.....	9638	7061	3058	.....	.....	2339
Hamilton.....	7701	6055	1699	.....	.....	1455
Hancock.....	1482	999	179	.....	.....	303
Hardin.....	15029	13684	5440	.....	.....	3215
Harrison.....	11818	8931	3621	.....	.....	2658
Henry.....	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard.....	7875	6282	3168	.....	.....	1712
Humboldt.....	3455	2596	332	.....	.....	695
Ida.....	794	226	43	.....	.....	172
Iowa.....	17456	16644	8029	822	.....	3576
Jackson.....	23061	22619	18493	7210	1411	4901
Jasper.....	24128	22116	9883	1280	.....	5239
Jefferson.....	17127	17839	15038	9904	2773	3721
Johnson.....	24654	24898	17573	4472	1491	5225
Jones.....	19168	19731	13306	3007	471	4180

\* In 1862, name changed to Lyon.

## POPULATION OF IOWA—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters
Keokuk .....	20488	19434	13271	4822		420
Kossuth .....	3765	3351	416			77
Lee .....	33913	38210	29232	18861	6093	727
Linn .....	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373	750
Louisa .....	12499	12877	10370	4939	1927	289
Lucas .....	11725	10388	5766	471		246
Lyon* .....	1139	221				28
Madison .....	16030	13884	7339	1179		363
Mahaska .....	23718	22508	14816	5989		528
Marion .....	24094	24436	16813	5482		498
Marshall .....	19629	17576	6015	338		444
Mills .....	10555	8718	4481			236
Mitchell .....	11523	9582	3409			233
Monona .....	2267	3654	832			129
Monroe .....	12811	12724	8612	2884		274
Montgomery .....	5938	5934	1256			248
Muscatine .....	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	658
O'Brien .....	2349	715	8			59
Osceola .....	1778					49
Page .....	14274	9975	4419	551		322
Palo Alto .....	2728	1336	132			55
Plymouth .....	5282	2199	148			113
Pocahontas .....	2249	1446	103			464
Polk .....	31558	27857	11625	4513		6842
Pottawattomie .....	21665	16893	4968	7828		4392
Poweshiek .....	16482	15581	5668	615		3634
Ringgold .....	7546	5691	2923			1496
Sac .....	2873	1411	246			657
Scott .....	39763	38599	25959	5986	2140	7109
Shelby .....	5664	2540	818			1084
Sioux .....	3120	576	10			637
Story .....	13111	11651	4051			2574
Tama .....	18771	16131	5285	8		3911
Taylor .....	10418	6989	3590	204		2282
Union .....	8827	6986	2012			1924
Van Buren .....	16980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello .....	23865	22346	14518	8471		5346
Warren .....	18541	17980	10281	961		4168
Washington .....	19269	18952	14235	4957	1594	4168
Wayne .....	13978	11287	6409	340		2947
Webster .....	13114	10484	2504			2747
Winnebago .....	2986	1562	168			406
Winneshek .....	24233	23570	13942	546		4117
Woodbury .....	8568	6172	1119			1776
Worth .....	4908	2892	756			763
Wright .....	3244	2392	653			694
Total .....	1353118	1191792	674913	192214	43112	284557

\* Formerly Buncombe.

## ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a level-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for



Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



## INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous tributaries. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warfare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

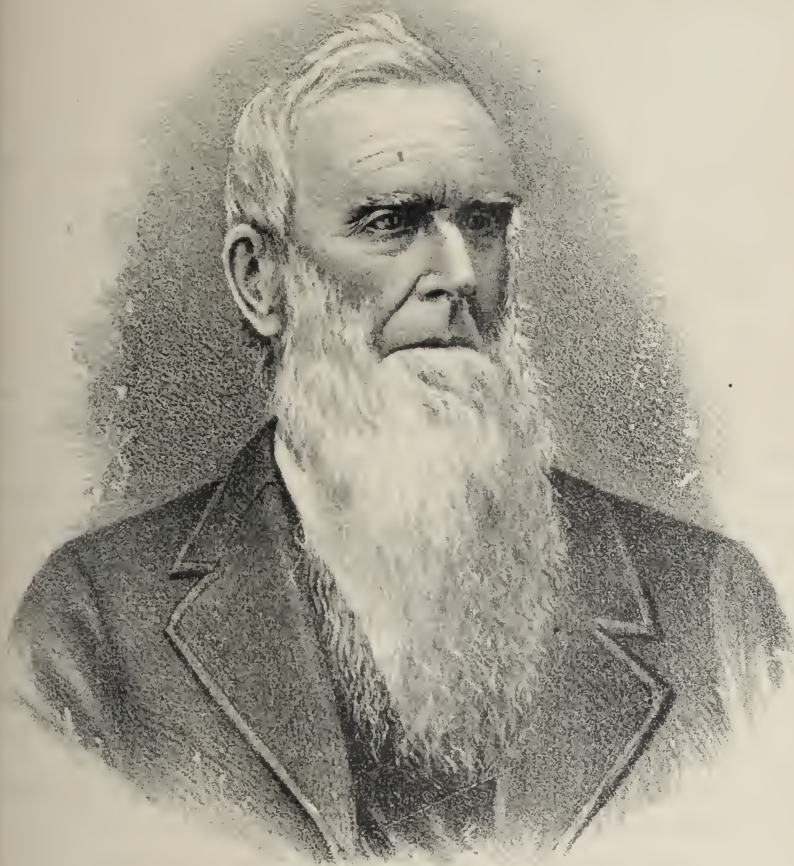


works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

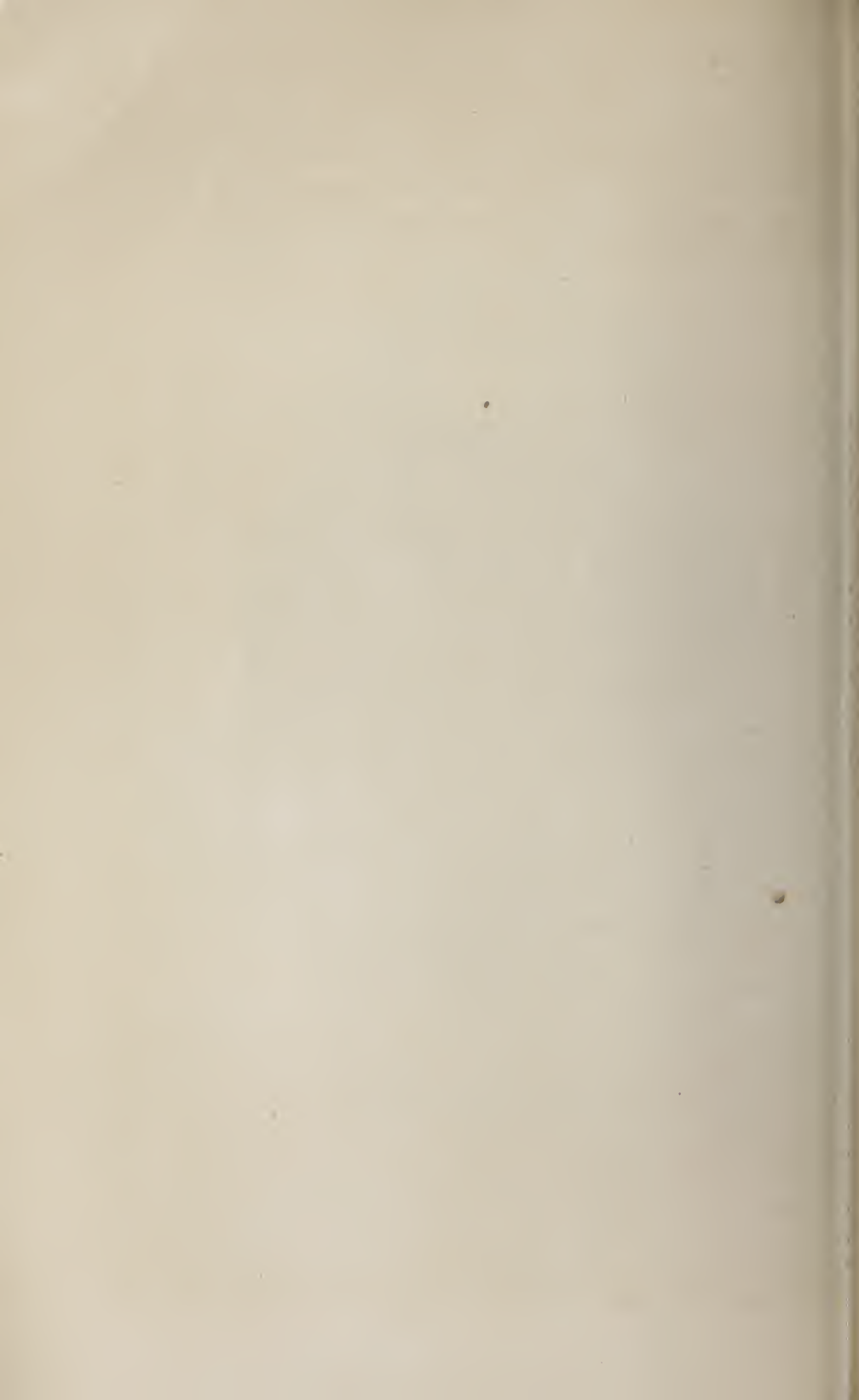
## I O W A .

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the "divide" of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,





*Rev. John Todd*



when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

## MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula—length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and



signifying "Great Lake), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

## WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totalized 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

## MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.



Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,-816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

## NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

*We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-



tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;



To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.



No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[\* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

\* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary



occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

### ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And



the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution ; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

*President and Deputy from Virginia.**New Hampshire.*JOHN LANGDON,  
NICHOLAS GILMAN.*Massachusetts.*NATHANIEL GORHAM,  
RUFUS KING.*Connecticut.*WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,  
ROGER SHERMAN.*New York.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

*New Jersey.*WIL. LIVINGSTON,  
WM. PATERSON,  
DAVID BREARLEY,  
JONA. DAYTON.*Pennsylvania.*B. FRANKLIN,  
ROBT. MORRIS,  
THOS. FITZSIMONS,  
JAMES WILSON,  
THOS. MIFFLIN,  
GEO. CLYMER,  
JARED INGERSOLL,  
GOUV. MORRIS.*Delaware.*GEO. READ,  
JOHN DICKINSON,  
JACO. BROOM,  
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,  
RICHARD BASSETT.*Maryland.*JAMES M'HENRY,  
DANL. CARROLL,  
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.*Virginia.*JOHN BLAIR,  
JAMES MADISON, JR.*North Carolina.*WM. BLOUNT,  
HU. WILLIAMSON,  
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.*South Carolina.*J. RUTLEDGE,  
CHARLES PINCKNEY,  
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,  
PIERCE BUTLER.*Georgia.*WILLIAM FEW,  
ABR. BALDWIN.WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,  
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

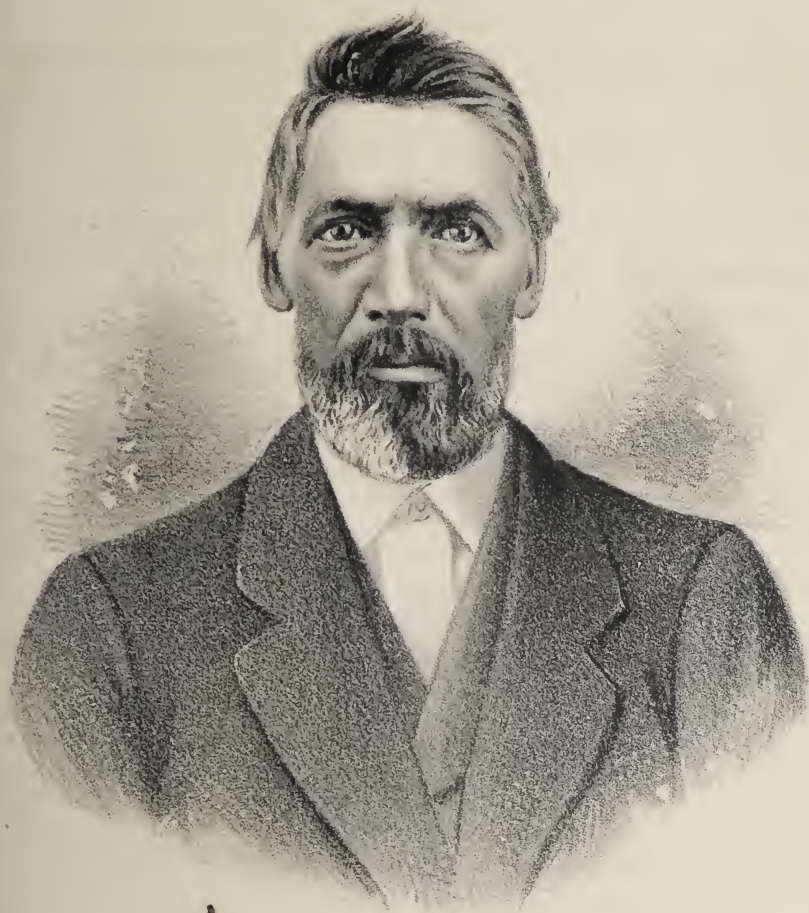
ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

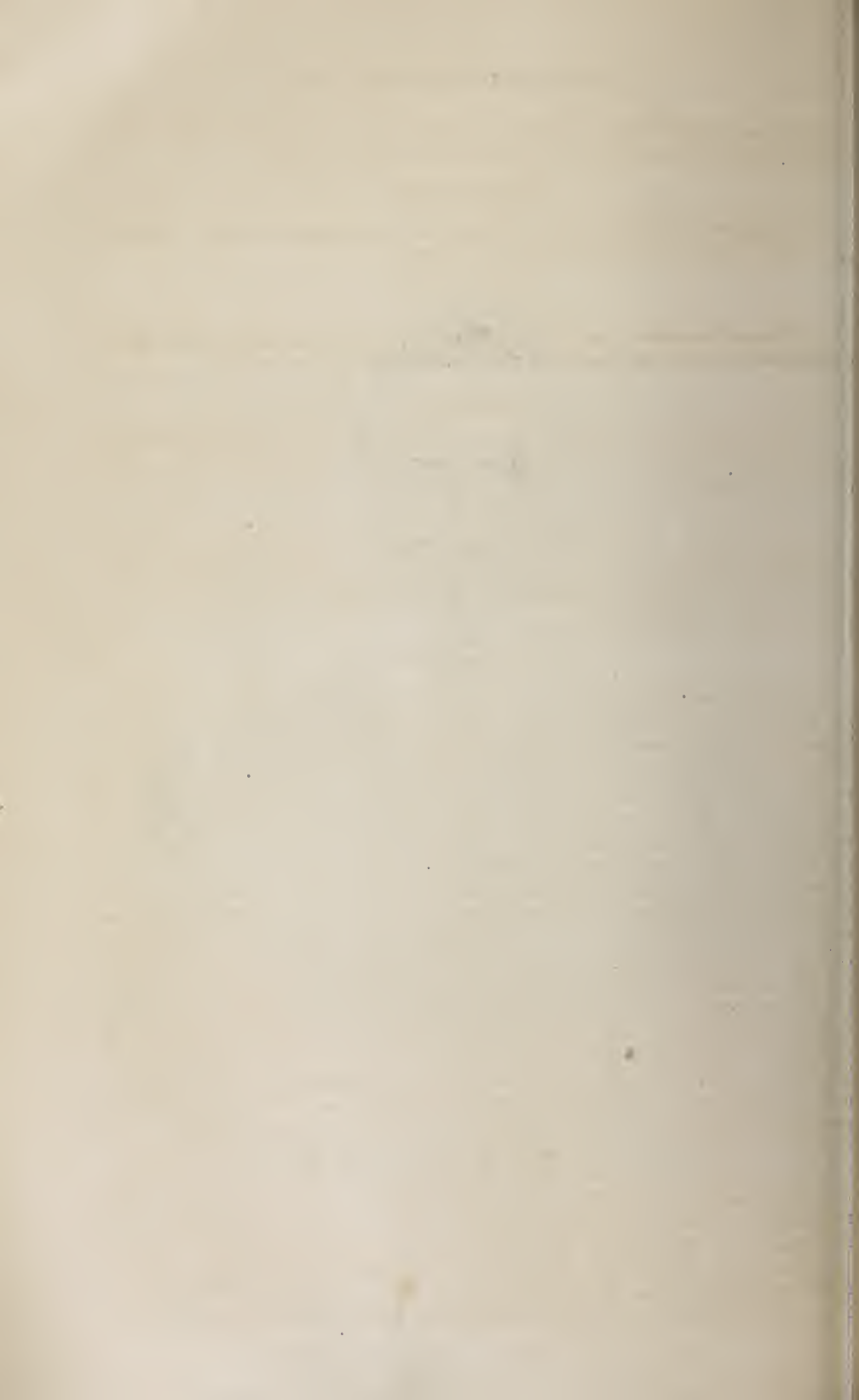
ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact





*L. Carman*



tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

#### ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

#### ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

#### ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-



ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

### ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

### ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

## ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.		COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair.....	982	161	581	15	1334	593	Johnson.....	1884	2345	18	273	2345	3563
Adams.....	876	397	485	38	1376	626	Jones.....	1868	1218	14	68	2591	1763
Allamakee.....	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1646	Keokuk.....	1772	1526	322	105	2364	1862
Appanoose.....	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth.....	463	236	13	89	638	227
Audubon.....	410	352	26	.....	427	352	Lee.....	2157	2863	350	299	3167	3682
Benton.....	1432	712	567	449	2901	1356	Linn.....	2524	2316	75	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk.....	1780	1111	95	244	2979	1592	Louisa.....	1328	817	89	108	1920	1008
Boone.....	1612	981	466	10	2018	1305	Lucas.....	1203	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer.....	1180	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyon.....	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan.....	1290	769	725	223	2227	1416	Madison.....	1792	1077	616	56	2246	1538
Buena Vista.....	747	192	161	20	770	200	Mahaska.....	1823	1086	1011	596	3221	1701
Butler.....	1453	758	19	95	1828	780	Marion.....	1976	1866	760	95	2736	2304
Calhoun.....	418	75	171	74	622	196	Marshall.....	1448	837	369	504	3056	1189
Carroll.....	633	744	141	11	799	771	Mills.....	1435	1102	98	28	1452	1165
Cass.....	1592	839	116	30	1876	979	Mitchell.....	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar.....	1315	1093	206	446	2328	1445	Monona.....	580	119	432	9	713	304
Cerro Gordo.....	903	348	72	40	1274	448	Monroe.....	1034	928	247	26	1418	1246
Cherokee.....	562	74	383	86	864	175	Montgomery.....	1122	441	532	47	1749	759
Chickasaw.....	1279	1107	37	94	1574	1090	Muscatine.....	1753	1775	171	387	2523	2075
Clark.....	1054	267	813	19	1405	816	O'Brien.....	306	21	201	14	463	116
Clay.....	517	16	20	67	567	94	Osceola.....	295	40	13	33	329	59
Clayton.....	1873	1770	66	167	2662	2621	Page.....	1166	508	348	293	2243	861
Clinton.....	2444	2327	286	66	3654	3398	Palo Alto.....	311	357	.....	3	343	333
Crawford.....	898	651	19	111	1943	638	Plymouth.....	779	487	77	39	835	502
Dallas.....	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas.....	370	93	44	36	374	141
Davis.....	893	1231	803	12	1586	1631	Polk.....	3171	1885	1353	94	4321	2382
Decatur.....	1269	961	310	19	1647	1282	Pottawattamie.....	2223	2059	218	121	2565	2414
Delaware.....	1226	1143	32	525	2233	1466	Poweshiek.....	1496	882	420	346	2509	1083
Des Moines.....	2315	1384	767	6	3325	2917	Ringgold.....	964	71	671	47	1246	422
Dickinson.....	197	8	.....	12	259	48	Sac.....	656	128	177	13	661	166
Dubuque.....	1587	3415	406	53	2798	4977	Scott.....	3031	1963	309	37	3819	2853
Emmett.....	213	28	.....	246	36	Shelby.....	888	639	3	16	897	631	
Fayette.....	1933	1067	889	27	3029	1709	Sioux.....	436	132	49	.....	439	220
Floyd.....	1233	208	162	30	2032	751	Story.....	1260	344	644	187	1843	579
Franklin.....	1311	336	16	10	1178	379	Tama.....	1426	833	196	133	2337	1317
Fremont.....	1250	1331	334	.....	1658	1682	Taylor.....	1325	293	868	.....	1727	676
Greene.....	1031	215	551	27	1310	510	Union.....	899	516	830	63	1238	795
Grundy.....	909	504	.....	8	1099	417	Van Buren.....	1490	1305	301	130	2113	1661
Guthrie.....	1160	496	364	21	1434	629	Wapello.....	17-0	1029	1265	296	2582	2412
Hamilton.....	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Warren.....	1726	944	742	101	2439	1315
Hancock.....	340	95	29	2	281	99	Washington.....	1687	1221	303	112	2467	1508
Hardin.....	1492	661	238	154	2152	980	Wayne.....	1316	832	404	3	1692	1341
Harrison.....	1348	86	523	19	1557	1386	Webster.....	850	127	1421	47	1299	987
Henry.....	1770	424	1041	140	2809	1485	Winneshiek.....	544	40	.....	.....	498	39
Howard.....	551	647	201	51	1194	600	Winneshiek.....	2074	1009	279	238	2759	1617
Humboldt.....	382	149	115	64	523	183	Woodbury.....	1109	867	226	9	1034	997
Ida.....	321	54	104	.....	212	57	Worth.....	628	132	8	14	703	149
Iowa.....	1132	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Wright.....	391	166	117	93	574	184
Jackson.....	1619	1966	224	15	2126	2185	Totals.....	121546	79353	34228	10639	171332	112127
Jasper.....	1977	1154	1018	268	3375	1804	Majorities.....	42193	.....	.....	.....	59211	.....
Jefferson.....	1396	753	576	109	2166	1449							

Total vote, 1877, 245,766, 1876 (including 5949 Greenback), 292,943.

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.	District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.
I.....	17188	14814	2374	32002	D. 1863	VII.....	19496	11688	7808	31184	R. 2300
II.....	16439	14683	1756	31122	R. 657	VIII.....	19558	15236	4122	34594	R. 2127
III.....	17-23	16100	1323	33523	D. 63	IX.....	19563	10583	8980	30146	R. 5849
IV.....	20770	9379	11391	30149	R. 3824						
V.....	19274	11154	8120	30428	R. 5243						
VI.....	18778	14719	4059	33497	R. 2724						

Total vote, 1874, 184,640; aggregate Republican majority, 24,524. \*Including 5,466 Greenback votes.

## PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

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*How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.*

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

*How to change gold into currency.*

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

*How to change currency into gold.*

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

*How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.*

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

*How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.*

*A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.*

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs diminished by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight increased by  $\frac{1}{4}$  or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

*To find the net weight or gross price.*

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

*To find the gross weight or net price.*

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

*How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.*

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

*How to find the contents of a corn-crib.*

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or



by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

*How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.*

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of  $31\frac{1}{2}$  gallons.

*How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.*

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

*How to measure boards.*

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

*How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.*

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

*How to find the number of acres in a body of land.*

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

*How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.*

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

*How to find the number of bricks required in a building.*

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by  $22\frac{1}{2}$ .

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the space.

*How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.*

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, or by 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

*How to reckon the cost of hay.*

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

*How to measure grain.*

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

*Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.*

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

*Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.*

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

*To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.*

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

*How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.*

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

*The diameter being given, to find the circumference.*

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

*How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.*

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

*To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.*

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

*General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.*

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

*To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.*

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

*Howard's new rule for computing interest.*

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

*Rule for converting English into American currency.*

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

## U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.



The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

### SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	.....make 1 link.
25 links.....	“ 1 rod.
4 rods.....	“ 1 chain.
80 chains.....	“ 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

### HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat.....	at \$1.25	\$8 75	
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses.....			\$2 50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats.....	at \$ .45	6 30	
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter.....	at .25	1 25	
March	8	By new Harrow.....			18 00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows.....			40
"	13	By new Double-Tree.....			2 25
"	27	To Cow and Calf.....		48 00	
April	9	To half ton of Hay.....		6 25	
"	9	By Cash.....			25 00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter.....			4 75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs.....		17 50	
July	4	By Cash, to balance account.....			35 15
				\$88 05	\$88 05

1875.		CASSA MASON.		Dr.	Cr.
March	21	By 3 days' labor.....	at \$1.25		\$3 75
"	21	To 2 Shoats.....	at 3.00	\$6 00	
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn.....	at .45	8 10	
May	1	By 1 month's Labor.....			25 00
"	1	To Cash.....		10 00	
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing.....	at \$1.50		12 00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour.....		2 75	
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat.....	at \$ .10	2 70	
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting.....	at 2.00		18 00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor.....	at 1.50		9 00
"	12	To Cash.....		20 00	
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account.....		18 20	
				\$67 75	\$67 75

# INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient* thus obtained will be the required interest.

## ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by .48 gives \$222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

## Solution.

\$462.50
.48
-----
370000
185000
-----
60/ \$222.0000 (\$3.70
180
420
420
-----
00

# MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

**NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.**

*Virginia*.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

*Florida*.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

*Louisiana* was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

*Alabama* was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

*Mississippi* is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

*Arkansas*, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolana,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

*Georgia* owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

*Tennessee* is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

*Kentucky* is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

*Ohio* means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

*Illinois* is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

*Michigan* was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

*Missouri* is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

*Oregon* owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

*Massachusetts* is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

*Connecticut*, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying “Long River.”

*Maryland*, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

*New York* was named by the Duke of York.

*Pennsylvania* means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.



*Delaware* after Lord De La Ware.

*New Jersey*, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

*Maine* was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

*Vermont*, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

*New Hampshire*, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

*Texas* is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama.....	996,992
Arkansas.....	484,471
California.....	560,247
Connecticut.....	537,454
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	187,748
Georgia.....	1,184,109
Illinois.....	2,539,891
Indiana.....	1,680,637
Iowa.....	1,191,792
Kansas.....	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,915
Maine.....	626,915
Maryland.....	780,894
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351
Michigan.....	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	439,706
Mississippi.....	827,922
Missouri.....	1,721,295
Montana.....	122,993
Nebraska.....	42,491
Nevada.....	318,300
New Hampshire.....	906,096
New Jersey.....	4,382,759
New York.....	1,071,361
North Carolina.....	2,665,260
Ohio.....	80,923
Oregon.....	3,521,791
Pennsylvania.....	2,173,353
Rhode Island.....	705,606
South Carolina.....	1,258,520
Tennessee.....	818,579
Texas.....	330,551
Vermont.....	1,225,163
Virginia.....	442,014
West Virginia.....	1,054,670
Wisconsin.....	38,113,253
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,658
Colorado.....	39,864
Dakota.....	14,181
District of Columbia.....	131,700
Idaho.....	14,999
Montana.....	20,595
New Mexico.....	91,774
Utah.....	86,786
Washington.....	23,955
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,730
Total United States.....	38,555,983

## POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.....	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.....	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.....	310,864
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Baltimore, Md.....	267,354
Boston, Mass.....	250,526
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239
New Orleans, La.....	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Newark, N. J.....	105,059
Louisville, Ky.....	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio.....	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.....	82,546
Detroit, Mich.....	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,440
Albany, N. Y.....	69,422
Providence, R. I.....	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.....	62,386
Allegheny, Pa.....	53,180
Richmond, Va.....	51,038
New Haven, Conn.....	50,840
Charleston, S. C.....	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244
Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,051
Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
Lowell, Mass.....	40,928
Memphis, Tenn.....	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.....	39,634
Hartford, Conn.....	37,180
Seranton, Pa.....	35,092
Reading, Pa.....	33,930
Paterson, N. J.....	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.....	32,260
Mobile, Ala.....	32,094
Toledo, Ohio.....	31,584
Portland, Me.....	31,413
Columbus, Ohio.....	31,274
Wilmington, Del.....	30,841
Dayton, Ohio.....	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utica, N. Y.....	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.....	28,032
Savannah, Ga.....	28,235
Lynn, Mass.....	28,233
Fall River, Mass.....	26,766

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.					
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.						
<i>States.</i>														
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,117					
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	.....	25	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,353	258,289	11					
California.....	188,981	560,247	.....	1,013	South Carolina...	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,21					
Connecticut.....	4,674	537,454	.....	820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,53					
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015	.....	227	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	.....	67					
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	.....	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	.....	81					
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,41					
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904	West Virginia....	23,000	442,014	.....	41					
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,72					
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160	<i>Total States.....</i>					1,950,171	38,113,253	.....	59,51	
Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,760	<i>Territories.</i>									
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	857,939	1,239	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	.....	871	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894	.....	820	Dist. of Columbia.	60	131,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Massachusetts....	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Michigan*.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235	Montana.....	143,776	20,595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Minnesota.....	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	.....	990	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	246,280	828	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	
Nebraska.....	75,985	123,993	246,280	828	Wyoming.....	93,107	8,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	52,540	593	<i>Total Territories.....</i>					965,032	442,730	.....	1,21	
New Hampshire....	9,280	318,300	.....	790	<i>Aggregate of U. S. 2,915,203 38,555,983</i>									
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265	* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.									
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470										
North Carolina....	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190										
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740										
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	.....	159										

\* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

\* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;  
POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,80
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,80
Russia.....	81,325,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg...	667,00
United States with Alaska.	38,925,600	1870	3,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,19
France.....	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,30
Austria and Hungary.	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna.....	1,534,90
Japan.....	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo.....	825,40
Great Britain and Ireland.	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,80
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	825,40
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,48
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,00
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro....	420,00
Turkey.....	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople...	1,075,00
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	12.	Mexico.....	210,30
Sweden and Norway.	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	136,90
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran.....	120,00
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,10
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,50
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon.....	224,06
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague.....	90,10
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	45,00
Chili.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,40
Switzerland.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,00
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,10
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca.....	25,00
Argentine Republic.	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres....	177,80
Denmark.....	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart.....	91,60
Venezuela.....	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen.....	162,04
Baden.....	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caracas.....	47,00
Grece.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Cebu.....	36,60
Guatemala.....	1,457,900	1870	19,358	75.3	Athens.....	43,40
Paraguay.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala.....	40,00
Hesse.....	1,300,000	.....	218,922	5.9	Quito.....	70,00
Liberia.....	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion.....	48,00
San Salvador.....	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt.....	30,00
Hayti.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia.....	3,000
Nicaragua.....	600,000	.....	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador....	15,00
Uruguay.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince...	20,00
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua.....	10,000
San Domingo.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video....	44,500
Costa Rica.....	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua.....	12,000
Hawaii.....	136,000	.....	17,827	7.7	San Domingo....	20,000
	165,000	1870	21,505	7.6	San Jose.....	2,000
	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu.....	7,633

# ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

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## BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

## INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

## DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.



The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

*First.* To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

*Second.* Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts: the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

*Third.* When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

*Fourth.* If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

*Fifth.* If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

## WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order :

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

### TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz. :

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public

revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.



## JURISDICTION OF COURTS

## DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

## CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where \$100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding \$300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed \$100 or *the imprisonment thirty days*.

## LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a statute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed —time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

## JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by

bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

### A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

### EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

### ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the owner twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after he taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.



But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

### WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

### MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

### DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisalment need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

### FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insuf

ficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

### MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of

the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of ——— County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at ——— and running thence ——— and terminating at ———, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be.)

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.



## ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

## SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Deputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

## SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

## LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st day of March, except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ

of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces.....	48	Sand.....	130
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries, 40		Sorghum Seed.....	30
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries, 32		Broom Corn Seed.....	30
Osage Orange Seed.....	32	Buckwheat.....	52
Millet Seed.....	45	Salt.....	50
Stone Coal.....	80	Barley.....	48
Lime.....	80	Corn Meal.....	48
Corn in the ear.....	70	Castor Beans.....	46
Wheat.....	60	Timothy Seed.....	45
Potatoes.....	60	Hemp Seed.....	44
Beans.....	60	Dried Peaches.....	33
Clover Seed.....	60	Oats.....	33
Onions.....	57	Dried Apples.....	24
Shelled Corn.....	56	Bran.....	20
Rye.....	56	Blue Grass Seed.....	14
Flax Seed.....	56	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	45
Sweet Potatoes.....	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

## DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ₧ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ₧ lb, and Flour at \$8@\$12 ₧ bbl.

% for *per cent.*, and # for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.



## NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned :

\$100.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

## ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus :

Mr. F. H. COATS :

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

## RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus :

\$100.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

## BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50.....	\$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30.....	60

Received payment,	\$6 60
A. A. GRAHAM.	

## CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

\$——, ———, Iowa, ———, 18——.  
 ——— after date — promises to pay to the order of ———, ——— dollars, at ———, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after ——— until paid. Interest payable ———, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectable at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, \$—— shall be allowed as attorney fees.

No. —.

P. O. ———,

## CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In — Court of ——— County, Iowa, ———, of ——— County, Iowa, do hereby confess that ——— justly indebted to ———, in the

sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, and the further sum of \$\_\_\_\_\_ as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent. from \_\_\_\_\_, and — hereby confess judgment against \_\_\_\_\_ as defendant in favor of said \_\_\_\_\_, for said sum of \$\_\_\_\_\_, and \$\_\_\_\_\_ as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the \_\_\_\_\_ Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against \_\_\_\_\_ with costs, and interest at 10 per cent. from \_\_\_\_\_, the interest to be paid \_\_\_\_\_.

Said debt and judgment being for \_\_\_\_\_.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And \_\_\_\_\_ hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said \_\_\_\_\_ so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 18—.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

THE STATE OF IOWA, }  
\_\_\_\_\_ County. }

\_\_\_\_\_ being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to \_\_\_\_\_, and that \_\_\_\_\_ understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said \_\_\_\_\_ as aforesaid.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18—. \_\_\_\_\_, Notary Public.

## ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

### GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,  
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

#### AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation ; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month ; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.  
GEORGE BARCLAY.

#### BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.*

#### COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the arm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned ; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid ; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.



## NOTICE TO QUIT.

To JOHN WONTPAY:

You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy to wit:

[*Insert Description.*]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878.

Landlord.

[*Reverse for Notice to Landlord.*]

## GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

*First.* I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

*Second.* I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Township of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

*Third.* I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

*Fourth.* I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law—said farm being my present place of residence.

*Fifth.* I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

*Sixth.* It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her

life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

*And lastly.* I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa,

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

### CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa,

JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(Form No. 1.)

### SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, }  
 ——— County, } ss.

I, ———, of the County of ———, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of ———, bearing date the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, made and executed by ——— and ———, his wife, to said ——— on the following described Real Estate, in the County of ———, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of ———, and State of Iowa, on the ——— day of ———,

A. D. 18—, at — o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book — of Mortgage Records, on page —, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full.  
 —. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, }  
 — County, } ss.

Be it Remembered, That on this — day of —, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a — in and for said county, personally appeared —, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged — signature thereto to be — voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and — seal, the day and year last above written. —.

### ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —, of — County, and State of —, in consideration of — dollars, in hand paid by — of — County, and State of —, do hereby sell and convey unto the said — the following described premises, situated in the County —, and State of —, to wit: (here insert description,) and — do hereby covenant with the said — that — lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that — have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said — shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note for the sum of — dollars.

One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said — hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to — day of —, A. D. 18—. —. —.

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

### SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed — by and between — of the county of — and State of —, part of the first part, and — of the county of — and State of — party of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of — dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, — heirs and



assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the county of — and State of —, described as follows, to-wit:

(Here insert description.)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

*First.* Said first part agree to pay said — or order —

*Second.* Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

*Third.* Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

*Fourth.* Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within — days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

*Fifth.* Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of — dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and shall be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, constructed and adjudged by the laws of —, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_,

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

## FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this — day of —, A. D. 187—, by and between —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first

part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit:

[Here insert description.]

for the term of ——— from and after the — day of —, A. D. 187—, at the ——— rent of ——— dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit:

[Here insert Terms.]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purposes whatever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that — will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of — family, or in — employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit. damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### FORM OF NOTE.

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ —, 18—.

On or before the — day of —, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay \_\_\_\_\_ or order, \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at \_\_\_\_\_. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within \_\_\_\_\_ days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

\_\_\_\_\_

## CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ County, and State of \_\_\_\_\_ in consideration of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, in hand paid by \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ County and State of \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby sell and convey unto the said \_\_\_\_\_ the following described personal property, now in the possession of \_\_\_\_\_ in the county \_\_\_\_\_ and State of \_\_\_\_\_, to wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of \_\_\_\_\_ certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars,

One note for \$\_\_\_\_\_, due\_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, with interest annually at \_\_\_\_\_ per cent.

One note for \$\_\_\_\_\_, due\_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, with interest annually at \_\_\_\_\_ per cent.

One note for \$\_\_\_\_\_, due\_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, with interest annually at \_\_\_\_\_ per cent.

One note for \$\_\_\_\_\_, due\_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, with interest annually at \_\_\_\_\_ per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including \$\_\_\_\_\_ Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] \_\_\_\_\_

## WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ County and State of \_\_\_\_\_, in consideration of the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars, in hand paid by \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, County and State of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby sell and convey unto the said \_\_\_\_\_ and to \_\_\_\_\_ heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of \_\_\_\_\_, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[Here insert description.]

And I do hereby covenant with the said \_\_\_\_\_ that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said \_\_\_\_\_ hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 18\_\_\_\_.

IN PRESENCE OF

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]



# QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ County, State of \_\_\_\_\_, in consideration of the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, to — in hand paid by \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ County, State of \_\_\_\_\_, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said \_\_\_\_\_ and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

# BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ County, and State of \_\_\_\_\_ am held and firmly bound unto \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ County, and State of \_\_\_\_\_, in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars, to be paid to the said \_\_\_\_\_, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 18 —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars,

One note for \$\_\_\_\_\_, due \_\_\_\_\_, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$\_\_\_\_\_, due \_\_\_\_\_, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$\_\_\_\_\_, due \_\_\_\_\_, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of \_\_\_\_\_ and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description,] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

\_\_\_\_\_

## CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, religious or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds in this State, and have recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of Trustees, Directors or Managers to conduct the same, and the names of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of such society for the first year of its existence.

Upon filing for record the certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall, by virtue hereof, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons capable of suing and being sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of making by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with law.

The society so incorporated may, annually or oftener, elect from its members its Trustees, Directors or Managers at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such Trustees, Directors or Managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society. When the body corporate consists of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, which is or may be established in the State, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in such State, established agreeably to the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such Trustees, Directors or Managers, according to usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among such Trustees, Directors or Managers; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, such bodies may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such Trustees, Directors or Managers as shall be agreed upon by those bodies immediately concerned. And any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named, shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent.

In case any election of Trustees, Directors or Managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed by such by-laws.

Any corporation formed under this chapter shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever; but no person leaving a wife,



child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his estate after the payment of his debts, and such devise or bequest shall be valid only to the extent of such one-fourth.

Any corporation in this State of an academical character, the memberships of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference or council holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining States, may hold its annual meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining State to this, at such place therein as the said synod, conference or council shall hold its annual meetings; and the elections so held and business so transacted shall be as legal and binding as if held and transacted at the place of business of the corporation in this State.

The provisions of this chapter shall not extend or apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the Recorder, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in the county.

The Trustees, Directors or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, scientific, missionary or religious corporation, may, by conforming to the requirements of Section 1095 of this chapter, re-incorporate themselves or continue their existing corporate powers, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so re-incorporated or continued.

## INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

No intoxicating liquors (alcohol, spirituous and vinous liquors), except wine manufactured from grapes, currants or other fruit grown in the State, shall be manufactured or sold, except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes; and even such sale is limited as follows:

Any citizen of the State, except hotel keepers, keepers of saloons, eating houses, grocery keepers and confectioners, is permitted to buy and sell, within the county of his residence, such liquors for such mechanical, etc., purposes only, provided he shall obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors. In order to get that consent, he must get a certificate from a majority of the electors of the town or township or ward in which he desires to sell, that he is of good moral character, and a proper person to sell such liquors.

If the Board of Supervisors grant him permission to sell such liquors, he must give bonds, and shall not sell such liquors at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent. on the cost of the same. Any person having a permit to sell, shall make, on the last Saturday of every month, a return in writing to the Auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quantity of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report; to whom sold; for what purpose and at what price; also the kind and quantity of liquors on hand; which report shall be sworn to by the person having the permit, and shall be kept by the Auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public.

No person shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors, including wine or beer, to any minor, for any purpose whatever, except upon written order of parent, guardian or family physician; or sell the same to an intoxicated person or a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.



Any person who shall mix any intoxicating liquor with any beer, wine or cider, by him sold, and shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, such mixture, shall be punished as for sale of intoxicating liquor.

But nothing in the chapter containing the laws governing the sale or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be construed to forbid the sale by the importer thereof of foreign intoxicating liquor, imported under the authority of the laws of the United States, regarding the importation of such liquors, and in accordance with such laws; provided that such liquor, at the time of the sale by the importer, remains in the original casks or packages in which it was by him imported, and in quantities not less than the quantities in which the laws of the United States require such liquors to be imported, and is sold by him in such original casks or packages, and in said quantities only.

All payment or compensation for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of the laws of this State, whether such payments or compensation be in money, goods, lands, labor, or anything else whatsoever, shall be held to have been received in violation of law and equity and good conscience, and to have been received upon a valid promise and agreement of the receiver, in consideration of the receipt thereof, to pay on demand, to the person furnishing such consideration, the amount of the money on the just value of the goods or other things.

All sales, transfers, conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which, either in whole or in part, shall have been made on account of intoxicating liquors sold contrary to law, shall be utterly null and void.

Negotiable paper in the hands of holders thereof, in good faith, for valuable consideration, without notice of any illegality in its inception or transfer, however, shall not be affected by the above provisions. Neither shall the holder of land or other property who may have taken the same in good faith, without notice of any defect in the title of the person from whom the same was taken, growing out of a violation of the liquor law, be affected by the above provision.

Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support, by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, has a right of action against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained as well as exemplary damages.

For any damages recovered, the personal and real property (except homestead, as now provided) of the person against whom the damages are recovered, as well as the premises or property, personal or real, occupied and used by him, with consent and knowledge of owner, either for manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, shall be liable.

The only other exemption, besides the homestead, from this sweeping liability, is that the defendant may have enough for the support of his family for six months, to be determined by the Township Trustee.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold within two miles of the corporate limits of any municipal corporation, except at wholesale, for the purpose of shipment to places outside of such corporation and such two-mile limits. The power of the corporation to prohibit or license sale of liquors not prohibited by law is extended over the two miles.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold on the day on which any election is held under the laws of this State, within two miles of the place where said election is held; except only that any person holding a permit may sell upon the prescription of a practicing physician.

## SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A *subscription* is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to *pay a certain sum* for the work described; the *consideration is concurrent* that the publisher shall *publish the book named*, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. *The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown.* These should be *carefully examined before subscribing*, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often *exaggerated statements of the agent*, who is *merely employed to solicit subscriptions*, for which he is usually *paid a commission* for each subscriber, and has *no authority to change or alter* the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the *agent assume to agree* to make the subscription conditional or *modify or change the agreement of the publisher*, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to *bind the principal*, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated *over or in connection with his signature*, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can *not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally*, but *if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore *important* that all persons *contemplating subscribing* should *distinctly understand* that all talk *before or after the subscription is made*, is *not admissible as evidence*, and is *no part of the contract.*

*Persons employed to solicit subscriptions* are known to the trade as canvassers. They are *agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode*, and *have no authority* to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They *can not collect money*, or agree that payment may be made in *anything else but money.* They *can not extend* the time of payment *beyond the time of delivery*, nor bind *their principal* for the payment of *expenses incurred* in their business.

It would save a *great deal of trouble*, and often serious loss, if persons, *before signing* their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would *examine carefully what it is*; if they can not read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.





# STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE OF IOWA (CENSUS OF 1875.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Improved Land.	No. of Acres Unimproved Land.	No. of Acres under Cultivation in 1874.	Spring Wheat.		Winter Wheat.		Indian Corn.		Oats.		Value of Products of Farm in Dollars.	
				No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.		
Appanoose.....	161059	161083	125188	9006	77789	1049	10888	64871	2385243	13756	387346	\$611987	
Alamakee.....	134767	156821	109888	61880	97639	181	1964	24325	905020	12776	442929	1415799	
Audubon.....	21146	23819	15986	6876	89235	10	97	9225	394655	788	32323	181558	
Adams.....	45919	47379	54352	17947	29176	7	174	25774	969777	3951	141293	698318	
Adair.....	33152	55680	66265	27550	435014	70	3500	80863	1402428	15379	552871	1028171	
Buena Vista.....	97148	37024	27010	15314	162377	.....	.....	7888	228231	2791	67069	38349	
Benton.....	181198	53911	239408	99406	134666	7	280	83244	3328921	15490	445070	2664995	
Boone.....	156987	71810	106412	32505	429257	11	84	46151	1595752	10401	404620	1018453	
Butler.....	149498	58808	124877	57907	779167	20	700	38685	1270878	13827	421719	1209785	
Bremer.....	145967	47001	104810	48878	644795	.....	.....	28754	1026641	14259	518571	1144620	
Black Hawk.....	213025	150881	181256	89661	1108021	.....	.....	65592	1939590	16804	538196	1398424	
Buchanan.....	19056	71418	157240	64291	812342	.....	.....	48831	1611250	17431	556209	2615949	
Clay.....	24965	39919	38577	17415	193019	.....	.....	8797	1801737	9366	125343	125343	
Cherokee.....	14618	28922	45412	3193	401507	.....	.....	9459	313215	1455	115955	38349	
Cass.....	110864	45304	92735	40123	676209	.....	.....	40582	1901062	9079	176281	1284989	
Crawford.....	58058	283414	15262	21000	324894	.....	.....	17957	646858	2902	99158	448357	
Cedar.....	248869	41417	166485	40467	640514	26	295	78224	2845921	20243	675837	2806149	
Cerro Gordo.....	52950	309895	48648	28199	415463	.....	.....	9512	265443	7199	228097	991617	
Clayton.....	212291	151908	173622	86888	1305125	1347	21030	37948	1471263	20624	666895	2091793	
Clinton.....	299535	75357	96104	40162	438119	12	44	80295	320338	2254	704595	3049049	
Chickasaw.....	96304	71012	74104	60401	401725	3	63	16821	514279	11744	443000	89466	
Carroll.....	58065	309744	99159	26756	340161	9	20	16014	550041	9288	107577	451365	
Clarke.....	94694	50487	78803	17968	217090	7	55	39066	1580260	12337	367643	7054967	
Calhoun.....	26996	.....	26618	11040	109631	10	150	10656	351120	2993	73182	226163	
Davis.....	150938	116003	131597	5378	80993	5379	56405	62127	2115569	13643	345707	1606090	
Decatur.....	117551	87172	93275	8211	77169	817	12239	50484	1763140	10555	843352	1024541	
Dubuque.....	183871	93561	146244	49240	664135	84	1720	61118	1702391	25115	434521	1636182	
Des Moines.....	149665	58165	97618	11935	113596	8688	117310	104822	104822	173645	1172822	173645	
Delaware.....	473209	62302	161357	60401	401725	5	50	56150	1690335	20577	682113	168381	
Dickinson.....	15770	29850	11961	5701	25822	.....	.....	3183	44455	2403	37282	53824	
Dallas.....	132435	57765	114625	29256	445818	7	186	57652	2484989	9987	335124	1520247	
Emmet.....	9989	25586	8387	3911	1510	.....	.....	2197	14273	1549	8241	15244	
Floyd.....	147098	32130	110708	62067	941439	.....	.....	26462	642448	15461	487729	1367877	
Fayette.....	179504	98156	138758	60779	863670	46	968	37091	1296480	20770	704407	1508127	
Franklin.....	69559	43046	65590	31096	453909	.....	.....	24066	758983	9532	926679	777106	
Freemont.....	148832	108391	103912	13228	264941	841	16625	73845	1702985	6419	173645	1046855	
Grundy.....	146039	47296	135108	67384	976607	.....	.....	4505	1435252	11786	441918	1539977	
Green.....	59940	49838	52323	19391	257760	2	44	78937	783027	4227	120948	629095	
Guthrie.....	87259	47230	76892	27489	398574	22	360	38902	1669194	4145	153505	792461	
Hardin.....	128831	39930	97465	38464	497251	.....	.....	41304	1379961	10082	356945	1066627	
Humboldt.....	29114	36906	27013	12040	20902	.....	.....	9998	297381	3974	90944	200001	
Howard.....	115823	171048	61871	36115	552808	.....	.....	49176	307912	10210	340268	734049	
Harrison.....	94848	337451	72857	29348	145701	84	1200	44730	1620192	3462	69140	786677	
Hancock.....	10462	31615	9435	7044	.....	.....	.....	2067	67399	1383	48816	9816	
Hamilton.....	63966	39935	50250	20676	294682	.....	.....	20411	670781	5108	168262	52762	
Henry.....	182900	50249	110831	15026	180220	9041	113203	62872	2415670	13898	358221	1765970	
Ia.....	7292	9494	6514	3105	48815	.....	.....	2301	108465	455	14060	748221	
Iowa.....	191041	89357	158488	48410	670247	36	1080	62518	2713830	11756	391071	2005049	
Jackson.....	193290	142401	142401	43515	550000	491	7924	53962	1665518	23652	521156	1750091	
Johnson.....	211021	71257	193019	45306	666779	100	1274	77442	3315878	28652	621297	2447575	
Jasper.....	273881	13752	216842	72926	117100	.....	.....	100217	4525549	15867	532239	2916888	
Jones.....	208907	63202	140684	69004	467478	.....	.....	65423	1909534	18290	464824	1846416	
Jefferson.....	167389	66979	125590	16237	164904	6192	66739	55051	1695510	14005	446128	1530140	
Keokuk.....	208125	98999	149672	33278	386528	143	1363	75697	8327822	15582	447603	1919725	
Kossuth.....	13150	48793	28835	10798	13139	140	1036	9781	119777	5143	27857	106306	
Lee.....	183832	78692	133830	10651	72624	15400	200407	59663	2190306	11817	279069	1631518	
Lucas.....	108932	39757	88857	13954	153587	31	529	47022	1902530	12665	842164	1808554	
Lyon.....	15872	33841	12766	8132	76742	.....	.....	4645	10396	8477	17899	82951	
Linn.....	281118	17653	72926	17653	665697	12	160	91773	3702323	22670	585645	2840135	
Louisia.....	151007	52922	100066	1764	149379	3388	16267	49942	218468	6722	175816	1665738	
Mitchell.....	126384	70176	91133	65534	103831	.....	.....	11274	41,61	40708	542662	159187	
Maahaska.....	232298	122490	150668	34362	395532	205	2697	83775	3768279	6646	496248	2195787	
Marion.....	199669	82779	135214	45136	526663	185	212	14630	388550	10987	335746	2181844	
Mills.....	114152	58604	99837	24385	312961	32	543	59543	1539976	6528	226389	1003805	
Madison.....	161998	188709	137973	37553	628514	25	484	69194	2956360	5,13	286103	170903	
Monroe.....	102215	72306	91730	11693	101418	263	5584	45575	1738916	1,13	21081	96836	
Marshall.....	223735	47552	11703	69895	112533	21	206	67699	2868266	19811	463245	2868271	
Monona.....	52242	56278	89844	15334	193311	.....	.....	6780	818388	2204	66475	47668	
Muscataine.....	178945	48392	129699	32375	416471	63	629	54760	1715973	13827	405562	1747800	
Montgomery.....	104633	50607	86026	1381	551539	8	166	99251	1441467	5322	201635	107121	
O'Brien.....	33626	33070	26484	14904	157526	.....	.....	6379	106052	3107	53891	19154	
Osceola.....	18490	31406	14651	8769	74757	.....	.....	2510	17279	1990	26829	6998	
Folk.....	207689	56841	140450	37666	563389	21	394	77497	3272400	12188	431841	214002	
Pocahontas.....	21928	19219	12919	7434	80774	.....	.....	8981	229263	2541	40484	11286	
Pottawattomie.....	124680	41939	90679	58891	763018	68	475	47258	168088	5278	122622	122622	
Poweshiek.....	209699	49897	171388	57312	762826	.....	.....	97448	3571105	8291	833655	239302	
Page.....	156782	175471	115484	22689	355792	1220	20235	71386	2239043	9758	945507	129846	
Plymouth.....	58233	51912	44379	38928	442736	10	160	10097	175778	4161	120437	48412	
Palo Alto.....	18417	32225	16679	8606	28208	325	.....	6641	142957	2979	46859	9661	
Ringold.....	18500	58329	50573	10926	78851	125	1762	35613	1145397	9118	255007	111578	
Scott.....	235315	10123	90837	69837	93035	40	618	59071	2226346	15915	628688	904187	
Story.....	148649	43374	26658	763018	.....	.....	.....	51273	1784477	11275	343285	100174	
Shelby.....	53180	39326	47230	31784	.....	.....	.....	6780	82038	4591	45096	16998	
Sioux.....	39824	367394	33515	22996	251296	.....	.....	10	8662	279716	8035	6599	28888
Sac.....	31336	47201	24179	11056	110094	.....	.....	48260	1419680	8718	286667	90847	
Taylor.....	102461	235515	79442	15446	206813	244	3068	73251	2842859	13574	384469	231640	
Tama.....	255182	90222	214941	97013	1437807	.....	.....	50063	1103090	6127	187748	62426	
Union.....	57005	39216	45826	10556	141188	63	960	24021	1823622	12596	383698	143898	
Van Buren.....	177065	90528	113365	7165	58808	10928	121854	82081	68088	18242	967399	181637	
Wayne.....	146766	66795	117680	76346	143	1236	65625	240317	3561308	8291	281570	201898	
Warren.....	194265	167178	158737	42175	654779	61	910	27185					





Chas. S. Hanley



# History of Fremont County.

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## INTRODUCTION.

History, as such, cannot reproduce the life of a people in the infinite variety of its details; it must be content with exhibiting the development of that life as a whole. The doings and dealings, the thoughts and imaginings of the individual, however strongly they may reflect the characteristics of the national mind, form no part of history. While it may be argued, and correctly, that the life of the individual is intimately bound up in that of the state or nation, and that the former must frequently be noticed in describing the latter, it is counter-argued that the nation exists only through the unity of its individual members, and that it is not the exact counterpart of individual views, but the result of a harmonious and intelligent combination of opinions—often originally directly at variance with each other. No department of human action or thought could long remain unaffected when opposing interests clash. Change—certain, far-reaching, radical—is written plainly on the face of opposition—a change that affects not the individual, or a class of individuals, but the united whole. It is this very feature that renders history at all possible—that places it far beyond the scope of mere biography, that admits of those broad, deep generalizations which men call laws, and which are the very foundation stones of the philosophy of history.

What is true of the state, is equally true of its separate parts. While, it is true, the history of a single county—embracing, as it does, but a limited territory and a meager population—may present none of those grander laws in obedience to which nations exist and by which their power is felt, nevertheless those principles which make history possible, are found in every community, and find a harbor in every heart. Then, there is the added fact, that the history of the county comes nearer to the individual life and character of its citizens than does that of the state, or of the nation of which the state forms a part. The events that are thus recorded are



such as occurred at our very doors, were compassed by men whom we know, and affected our interests for woe or for weal. Such a history exhibits a much more limited series of facts in their proper connection, of which, indeed, each individual one is interesting in its proper place, and doubly interesting because it marks the progress of thinking, toiling men, in our very presence; men who have lived in the same moral and social atmosphere, struggled for the same ends for which we have struggled, acquired their reputation in the same sphere, and exhibited the same loves and hates, the same proclivities and sympathies. Thus may local history, so far as its biographical element goes, help us in our selection of types of character, of thought and of conduct. The remark of Plutarch may help us in our realization of individual ideas. Says he: "Whenever we begin an enterprise, or take possession of a charge, or experience a calamity, we place before our eyes the example of the greatest men of our own or of by-gone ages, and we ask ourselves how Plato or Epaminondas, Lycurgus or Agesilaus, would have acted. Looking into these personages as into a faithful mirror, we can remedy our defects in word or deed. Whenever any perplexity arrives, or any passion disturbs the mind, the student of philosophy pictures to himself some of those who have been celebrated for their virtue, and the recollection sustains his tottering steps and prevents his fall." And thus may even the facts of local history be made the promise and potency of self-preservation.

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## POSITION.

Fremont county is the most southwesterly one in the great state of which it forms a part. It is in the southern tier, and the first county east of the Missouri river. The name was given in honor of the gallant Captain John C. Fremont, distinguished not only in military but in geographical science as well. In 1843 he began that series of brilliant explorations among the Rocky Mountains, planting the flag of his country on one of the highest peaks in the great range, and then sweeping on to California, striking a telling blow for freedom, and with a handful of resolute men conquering a country large enough for an empire. It was while his star was in the ascendant that this county was organized, and its people named it in his honor. The county is bounded on the north by Mills county; east, by Page county; south, by the state of Missouri, and west by the Missouri river. The county comprises upwards of 335,360 acres; an estimation which contains about 524 square miles. Its southern boundary is nearly in the latitude of 40 degrees and 31 minutes north.

## GEOGRAPHY—DESCRIPTIVE AND PHYSICAL.

Fremont county, generally speaking, is a well watered and fertile tract of land, having an abundant supply of timber, and being well adapted to agricultural purposes. The county, from west to east, in its widest part, measures twenty-six miles, and a little more than twenty-two miles from its northern to its southern boundary. Its outline is a little more irregular than is usual, owing to the winding course of the Missouri river, which forms its western limit.

The general dip of the county—averaging *two feet* to the mile—as indeed of the remaining portions of southwestern Iowa, is a little west of south, its surface waters finding their way to the Missouri—the “Big Muddy.” The entire eastern portion of the county is drained by the Nishnabotany, and along their valleys some of the most beautiful scenery of the county is to be found. The heavily wooded sections are partly here, the streams throughout their entire courses through the county, partaking less of the nature of true prairie streams than any other water-course within its limits. The Nishnabotany and its branches furnish the greater part of the county’s drainage, the Missouri river draining the remainder. The drainage of the Missouri consists almost entirely of small creeks and ravines—the latter yearly growing deeper and larger—through which the waters of the upland regions reach its flood plain. In the flood plain they are lost, none of them flowing through the land in the ordinary manner of streams of running water; but reaching the Missouri by percolation through the earth.

The surface of the county is uneven, gently undulating with hills and valleys. Here, as in every other part of the world, there is a most intimate connection between the configuration of the surface and the geological structure of any particular district, and it will be shown in the chapter devoted to the geology of this county that every peculiarity in its topography is due to the nature of the underlying strata, modified by those agencies which are to-day operating to change the entire aspect of Nature. Nowhere in the county are there eminences of material height, nor is it true that its several water-sheds are marked by distinct ridges, easily recognized. The county is situated on the western slope of the great divide between the “Big Muddy” and the “Father of Waters,” and though so near the former, it has still a much higher elevation than the counties along the Mississippi—the difference being *two hundred and sixty-three feet* above the level of low water in the last named river. A most striking feature in the topography of this county is the region of prairies—a term first applied by the early French settlers, and now almost universally

adopted, to designate natural grass lands. The prairie occupies the whole of the higher portion of the country, with here and there the exception of an isolated group of trees, standing like an island in the midst of the ocean.

In ascending from the level of a river to the high land in its vicinity, we first cross the "bottom land" or "bottom," the portion of the valley which is level, and being but little elevated above the surface of the stream is usually liable to overflow, especially at the time of the spring freshets. These bottom lands are almost always heavily timbered and with a variety of trees, among which the elm, linden, black walnut, black and burr oak, poplar and ash are the most common. The breadth of the bottom may be very variable, in some places from six to eight miles, and in others again with hardly more than room for the stream itself to pass between the bluffs. These latter are usually met with just after leaving the bottom land, and rise on either hand from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet. "The bluffs which border the broad flood-plain or bottom land of the Missouri river, along all that part of its course which forms the western boundary of Iowa, are so peculiar in character and appearance that they cannot fail to attract the attention of every one who sees them for the first time. Their strangely and beautifully rounded summits, occasionally mingled with sharply-cut ridges, smooth and abruptly retreating slopes, and the entire absence of rocky ledges, except in rare instances where they appear only at their base, cause them to present a marked contrast with those of the Mississippi and other rivers of the eastern part of the state where rocky ledges support and compose the greater part of their bulk. From the mouth of the Big Sioux to the southern boundary of the state, these bluffs present a continuous, serrated and buttressed front to the flood-plain of the great river, from which they rise abruptly to a maximum height in different parts of the line, varying from one hundred to little less than three hundred feet. Although the front they present is so definite and continuous, it is nevertheless frequently and deeply cleft, not only by the tributaries of the great river, but also by small creeks and short ravines that drain the surface-water from the uplands beyond, in which the bluffy character is soon lost. Sometimes the bluff-range, departing a little from the general direct line, presents a full crescentic front to the plain with an arc of several miles in length. At these places their peculiar outlines are shown in an interesting manner, and the form and arrangement of the numerous rounded prominences present views of impressive beauty as they stretch away in the distance, or form bold curves in the line of hills; while the broad flood-plain of the Missouri river, level as a floor, stretches miles away to the westward to meet the turbid stream near the line of bluffs which borders the western, as those of Iowa do the eastern side. Trees often fill the sides of their deeper ravines or skirt



their bases, but usually their only covering is a growth of wild grasses and annual plants; and, as the mound-like peaks and rounded ridges jut above each other, or diverge in various directions while they recede upward to the upland, the setting sun throws strange and weird shadows across them, producing a scene quite in keeping with that wonderful history of the past of which they form a part."—(White).

The wealth of Fremont county is due to the prevalence of the deposit known as the "bluff deposit," and which covers its entire surface. The origin and nature of this material may be fully learned from the geological history of the county. It forms, however, one of the richest of the rich soils for which Iowa is so famous. Analysis of its composition show it to have a very small percentage of clay, and a very great per centum of purely silicious material. The county is peculiarly adapted to the growth of those grains and fruits that contribute to the maintenance of man, and well deserves its appellation of "the garden of Iowa." Its fertility is sufficiently well indicated by the rank luxuriant growth of prairie grass and the strength of most of the common wild plants. For centuries the earth has been giving of its substance to the nourishment of plant life—but the return it has gleaned only adds to its powers. The humus—soil containing the remains of vegetation—seems almost endowed, not only with the life-sustaining, but a life producing principle. The broad acres of Fremont were not subject to the wonderful changes which have passed over their face without a purpose, and that purpose is sufficiently clear to need no comment. For ages the earth has brought its increase, and for ages more the process of growth and decay may go on, without destroying the fertility of this wonderful soil.

The nature of the soils of a given district is sufficiently distinct to admit of a kind of rude classification, which serves the double purpose of nomenclature, and indicates their value. To two of the three classes into which they are usually divided—namely drift bluff and alluvial—the soil of Fremont belongs, and to the two last named. As has been said, the bluff deposit or soil covers the surface of the entire county to a depth varying from five feet to one hundred feet. In the "bottom lands," however, is to be found the so-called "alluvial," a soil which, from the nature of its origin, is probably the very richest material known. This latter is the residue or fine sedimentary matter left by the waters of a stream when at highest flood. Rushing down declivities the waters of both the ancient and modern streams wore away their soft embankments, carrying the material thus derived to the lower lands, depositing them at all points where the waters were comparatively at rest. These constitute the "flat" or "bottom land"—the present flood plains of the county's rivers. Beneath this bluff deposit, the probable origin of which will be indicated further on, is found the "drift," a most fertile material, the discussion

of the origin of which also properly belongs to the chapter on geology. Not only will the physical peculiarities of these two formations serve to distinguish them, but the different characters of their vegetations will make an excellent criterion. The *flora* of the deeply wooded valleys will be found to differ in many essential points from that of the prairies, each of which is characteristic. This feature is a most noticeable one in Fremont county, especially on its western side, which is infinitely diversified with hills and valleys strangely and confusedly mingled together in the wildest manner. Riding west from Sidney toward the Missouri bottom, many valleys are crossed and hills surmounted—valleys and hills that were formed by great streams that raged through these narrow passages ages ago—and the wonderful and rapid changes in vegetation, from a prairie to a woodland flora, is a sufficiently plain indication of the changes in the formations on which they flourish. This remarkable adaptability to certain plants in particular regions, whereas in others their very existence is critical, has induced a vast amount of speculation and experiment as to the adaptability of Iowa soils for the growth of forest trees. What is true of this great state as a whole, is true of the county of Fremont. Dr. White's admirable summary of discussions on this much mooted point, has demonstrated that notwithstanding the fact that the distance from the northern to the southern limits of the state is more than three degrees of latitude, in consequence of the slight difference in surface elevation, and the great degree of uniformity in the character of the soil, there is a striking uniformity in the character of the native vegetation; for the same reasons also there is an equal uniformity in the adaptability of the soil and climate to the production of cultivated crops. There are indeed many species of indigenous plants restricted to certain parts of the state, and others that are found only in habitats rendered congenial by moisture, dryness, barrenness, unusual fertility, etc., as the case may be; yet these are only exceptions to the general uniformity throughout the state, of all indigenous vegetation, including the forest trees. The subject of the distribution of indigenous vegetation is a very suggestive and interesting one in all its bearings, but especially when applied to the growth of forest trees, it becomes one of unusual practical importance to every citizen of Iowa. The great importance which attaches to this part of the subject is apparent from the fact that the wood of forest trees for fuel, no less than for other purposes, is an indispensable element in the prosperity, and even the inhabitation of any country, not to mention the beneficial effects of forests upon the climate, the beautifying and adornment of its landscapes, and the shading and sheltering of its homes. Dr. White continues: "If there is really an unfitness of prairie soil for the growth of forest trees, then at least one-third of our state is worthless indeed. But this is *not* the case, for personal observation in all parts of the state, extending through a period of thirty years,

has established a knowledge of the fact that *all varieties of our indigenous forest trees will grow thriftily upon all varieties of our soil; even those whose most congenial habitat is upon the alluvial soil of our river valleys, or upon the rugged slopes of the valley sides.*"

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## RIVERS.

As has been previously indicated, this county is remarkably well drained; on the east by the Nishnabotany, and west by the numerous small streams, the waters of which ultimately find their way to the Missouri. The character of these streams is determined by the nature of the surface over which they flow. The clear, sparkling rills and the dancing blue waves of New England streams are all wanting in the waters of Fremont. These latter flow throughout their entire courses in this county, in narrow, sinuous, ditch-like depressions in their flood plains, and over the materials previously mentioned as "bluff" and "alluvial." This is the cause of their excessive muddiness. Notwithstanding the fact that the beds of the Nishnabotany dip in the direction of their courses at the average rate of 2.68 feet per mile, their sinuosity is so great, and the specific gravity of their waters so largely increased by reason of the finely comminuted material held in suspension, that they are excessively sluggish, and it would seem decidedly inappropriate to dignify them with the title of river. Yet there are times when it would seem that in their rage, during heavy rains or the floods of spring, they defy the power of the very hills to withstand them. Then are they seen in their full force and in all their destructiveness; then, if at all, can be appreciated the mighty eroding power of water, that power which shall ultimately level the mountains, and carry away the lands to be swallowed up in the dark recesses of the sea. Observing one of these streams at high flood, no one will longer wonder how they became such an important factor in earth sculpture, and how the deep valleys and lofty bluffs of Fremont county came to be as they are. On the extreme west of the county flows the Missouri, to-day as patiently rolling its earth-laden waters onward to the sea as when it first began the great work of digging its own valley. Nearly opposite the west central part of the county it sweeps away to the westward, making a grand curve into eastern Nebraska, and leaving to Fremont thousands of acres of its broad bottom land. Grand, silent, majestic, it sweeps ever onward in its course, as quietly now as hundreds of centuries ago when its waters expanded scores of miles to the east and west, forming a great inland sea, the bottom of which was the surface of Fremont county. "The only



discussion of this remarkable river that can be given in this report must relate alone to the character of the stream and its valley along that part of its course which goes to form the western boundary of [Fremont county]. We have no information of the amount of water annually flowing past the state of Iowa in this great river, because no detailed hydrographic survey of it has been made along our border.

"It is, however, one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. Two collections of its water have been made from its channel at Council Bluffs, and the solid contents determined by Prof. Emery. One parcel was collected at low water, on November 9, 1868, and the other on July 5, 1868, when the river was just bank-full. The amount of sediment filtered out of the water in both instances was as follows: *Low water*, 462 grains in one liter=52 grains in one gallon; *high water*, 5.672 grains in one liter=404 grains in one gallon, from which it is readily seen that the amount of suspended sediment at times of high water is more than twelve times as great as it is at low water."—*White*.

A further discussion of the history of the Missouri is reserved for another page.

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## LAKES.

There are no lakes, properly so called, in Fremont county. There are, nevertheless, several ponds which are locally called lakes. The smallest of these is in the valley of the East Nishnabotny, and properly speaking is but a relict of the ancient river-bed. Its supply of water is derived mainly or entirely from the annual flooding of the Nishnabotny bottom. In Scott township, in the northwestern part of the county, there are two of these lakes, one—the most northern, partially within the limits of Mills county—called Upper Lake, and the other, and largest in the county, about the center of the township, known as Wabonsie Lake. The origin of these lakes is similar to that at Riverton, but each receives an abundant supply of water from several drainage creeks. Their surplus water is lost in the marshes and soft sponge-like soil, so that, as in the case of the streams, it reaches the Missouri only by percolation.

## CLIMATE.

Climate is one of those most important things about which men inquire least. Few realize the fact that all the changes in wind and storm, rain and drouth take place in obedience to fixed laws. It is important to every resident of the county to know at least the effects of those laws, even though they take little interest in the laws themselves. Climatic extremes in this county are few. The winters are not excessively cold, and the summers are not intolerably hot. Heavy falls of snow are of extremely rare occurrence, and the annual fall of rain is somewhat less than that of the eastern portions of the state in the same latitude. The prevailing winds, during the winter, are from the northwest, and are rarely of that bitterly cold nature which residents in the northern portion of the state denote the "blizzard." In the spring the character of the winds suddenly changes to that of a healthful and mellow nature. Then, too, they change their quarters, blowing from a southerly direction until the late fall months, when again they blow from the north. There never have been made any meterological observations extending through a sufficient length of time from which may be gathered the statistics of the climatic conditions of the county since its settlement and organization. It differs but immaterially, however, from the conditions at Council Bluffs, where observations have been made through a long series of years, in pursuance of a plan devised by the general government dating back to 1819. The following table of mean temperatures for each season, compiled from *data* gathered at the last named place, ranging from the year 1820 to 1843 inclusive, will aid in forming a general conclusion on the climate of this county:

Latitude.....	41 degrees, 30 minutes
Longitude.....	95 " 48 "
Elevation, in feet.....	1350
Mean spring temperature.....	49.3
Mean summer ".....	74.7
Mean autumn ".....	51.4
Mean winter ".....	21.7
The year.....	49.3

From this table it will be seen that the mean temperature for the year is exactly that of the spring.

A series of observations extending over a period of nineteen years, (1850-69), on the direction of the prevailing winds, give the following interesting facts:

	N. E.	E. E.	S. W.	W. N. W.
Spring.....	19.0	19.9	22.2	28.8
Summer.....	15.3	23.1	33.1	18.0
Autumn.....	17.3	19.5	25.1	29.2
Winter.....	17.0	11.4	24.1	37.8
Year.....	17.5	19.0	26.2	28.5

From this last table it will be seen that for *three hundred and sixty* days of the year there are perceptible winds blowing in the county. To rightly estimate their value as climatic modifiers, there must be considered many important factors, such as the distribution of heat through their agency, the distribution of moisture, and their force, questions into which it is not the purpose of this sketch to enter. They are of the greatest benefit to the sanitary condition of the county, as they prevent the accumulation of malaria which arises from the decay of the rich masses of vegetation with which the prairies are covered. Another agent, active in preventing the origination and spread of disease by absorbing large quantities of noxious gases, is the annual fall of rain, which for a period of twenty years (1850-69) gave the following in inches:

Winter, total.....	117.29; mean.....	5.86
Spring “ .....	237.11; mean.....	11.85
Summer “ .....	278.06; mean .....	13.90
Fall “ .....	216.73; mean.....	10.83

From which it will be seen that both the total and mean fall in summer exceeds that of either the other three seasons. The deductions from these statistics, that the climate is a healthful one, is further strengthened by the general elevation of the surface of the county. In all elevated lands the air is invigorating and bracing at all seasons, under all conditions that prevail elsewhere. The human race has not only degenerated by dwelling in low, unhealthy places, but it is again and again decimated by the pestilences generated in them. As Dr. Farr well remarks, “it is destroyed now periodically by five pestilences—cholera, remittent fever, yellow fever, glandular plagues and influenza. The origin or chief seat of the first is the Delta of the Ganges. Of the second, the African and other tropical coasts. Of the third, the low west coast around the Gulf of Mexico, or the Delta of the Mississippi, and the West India Islands. Of the fourth the Delta of the Nile and the low sea-side cities of the Mediterranean. Of the generating field of influenza nothing certain is known; but \* \* \*



\* the four great pestilential diseases—cholera, yellow fever, remittent fever and plague,—have this property in common; that they begin and are most fatal in low grounds; that their fatality diminishes in ascending the rivers and is inconsiderable around the river sources, except under such peculiar circumstances as are met with at Erzeroum, where the features of a marshy sea-side city are seen at the foot of the mountain chain of Ararat. Safety is found in flight to the hills. \* \* \* As the power of the Egyptians descended from the Thebaid to Memphis, from Memphis to Sais, they gradually degenerated, notwithstanding the elevation of their towns above the high waters of the Nile, their hygienic laws and the hydrographical and other sanitary arrangements which made the country renowned, justly or unjustly, for its salubrity in the days of Herodotus, the poison of the Delta in every time of weakness and successful invasion, gradually gained the ascendancy, and as the cities declined, the canals and the embalmments of the dead were neglected, and the plague gained ground. The people, subjugated by Persians, Greeks, Romans, Turks, Mamelukes, became what they have been for centuries, and what they are at the present day. Every race that settled in the Delta degenerated, and was only sustained by immigration. So, likewise, the populations on the sites of all the city-states of antiquity, on the coast of Syria, Asia Minor, Africa, Italy, seated like the people of Rome on low ground under the ruin-clad hills of their ancestors, within reach of fever and plague, are enervated and debased apparently beyond redemption.

“The history of the nations on the Mediterranean, on the plains of the Euphrates and the Tigris, the Deltas of the Indus and the Ganges, and the rivers of China, exhibit this great fact: the gradual descent of races from the highlands, their establishment on the coasts in cities sustained and refreshed for a season by immigration from the interior, their degradation in successive generations under the influence of the unhealthy earth, and their final ruin, effacement or subjugation by new races of conquerors. The causes that destroy individual men, lay cities waste, which, in their nature, are immortal, and silently undermine eternal empires.

“On the highlands men feel the loftiest emotions. Every tradition places their origin there. The first nations worshiped there, high on the Indian Caucasus, on Olympus, and on other lofty mountains the Indians and the Greeks imagined the abodes of their highest gods, while they peopled the low, underground regions, the grave-land of mortality, with infernal deities. Their myths have a deep signification. Man feels his immortality in the hills.\* While this may not be considered as bearing directly on the climate of Fremont county, it is nevertheless a cognate theme. These are the things which have no little influence on mental and physical organization, and through them modify all the conditions of national

\* P. xciv., Report of Wm. Farr, Esq., to the Registrar-General of England, 1852.

development. Health and intelligence, intelligence and good morals, good morals and excellent government, are sisters three without which neither nations nor men may live and prosper. While, it is true, there are no high-lands proper in this county, its whole surface is sufficiently elevated to out-general disease and stay the ravages of pestilence. Productive of good health, the climate acts with the soil in the production of unusually large crops of those cereals adapted to this latitude.

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## GEOLOGY OF FREMONT COUNTY.

The geological history of Fremont county is one of peculiar interest, and affords some very suggestive facts relative to its past vicissitudes. It extends in point of time over many thousands of years, and embraces periods of repose, and periods of remarkable change. Its history climatologically, has been one of deep interest, and embraces changes so radical and so directly at variance with one another as to be almost incredible. There have been long ages when it basked under a torrid sun; and then these ages gave place to others equally as remarkable for polar frosts. Life, in all the variety and luxuriance of a tropical climate, gave place to the desert wastes of an arctic zone. Nor were these changes sudden. They are there, stamped in the very rocks at your door, and limned upon the landscape of your valleys, not as great and far-reaching catastrophes, but as gradual transitions, indisputably marked as such by the fossil forms that roll out from the rock you crush, or see traced with a delicacy no draughtsman can imitate. There have been times when Old Ocean, heedless of his doings, dashed against the rocky barrier that dared dispute his way, or rolled in solemn conscious might above its highest point; times when a beautiful and varied *flora* thrived on its surface; and times when there was naught save a waste of desert water. We strike our pick in the shales on the hill-side, and behold! *there* in the coal that gives us warmth and drives our engines, are the fairy forms that made the fern paradise of the coal period—beautiful arguments those of changes that thousands of years, as we measure them, would not compass. To trace briefly these changes, and to note their probable causes, is the object of this sketch.

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## THE LOESS.

The surface of the county is entirely covered with the deposit before referred to as the "bluff-deposit," but perhaps more correctly the *loess*.

It lies next above the drift and varies in depth, in different parts of the county, from five to one hundred feet. In appearance the deposit is peculiarly characteristic, presenting substantially the same features in whatsoever part of the globe it is found. Its material is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, "not very cohesive and not at all plastic." Along the Missouri bottom the formation is exposed in the most favorable manner for study. Those bold, high escarpments stand out as monuments—not very enduring, to be sure—to mark the great changes that have occurred in the surface features of this county. Mixed throughout this material are to be found various species of land and fresh water shells that seem to furnish the clue to a solution of the problem concerning its origin. Relative to this point, it is sufficient for present purposes to simply indicate the more prominent points in the theories broached, of which there are two principal ones. The first, and, to speak within bounds, a most novel one, is the theory of Baron von Richthofen. The Baron's theory, based principally upon the study of the loess of China, is substantially this: "that loess, certainly in China and probably in all continents, is a sub-aerial deposit collected on dry grassy areas by the action of fierce winds. For the formation of such a region, he supposes a central undrained elevated area, from which nearly all moisture is excluded by surrounding mountain chains."\*

To this theory is opposed what is called the *sub-aqueous* theory, which the reader will at once notice is diametrically opposite that of the Baron's. Without entering into the details of the various arguments advanced by those who maintain the last named theory, it is sufficient to say that their lacustrine origin is now a quite generally conceded point. Such an origin involves radical changes in our conceptions of the physical aspect of the county. We must conceive the present level of the land to be somewhat lowered, the waters of the Missouri barred on their way to the ocean, spreading eastward and westward until they assumed the proportions of a great inland sea, two hundred or more miles in length. Far away to the northwest the upper Missouri is plowing its way through the land, wearing away its boundaries and hurrying away with them to the comparatively quiet waters below. The depression of the land meant also the northward extension of the Gulf of Mexico, which, then as now, became the final recipient of the waters of the Missouri. In the great lake Missouri the finely comminuted material held in suspension by its waters was deposited as a blanket of silt over the bottom of the lake—the former surface of the land. Then came those giant throes which lifted again the partially submerged continents, hurled the encroaching waves of the ocean back to their former dominion, and allowed the waters of the an-

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\*Prof. J. E. Todd, in Proc. A. A. A. S., Vol. XXVII, 1878.



cient lake Missouri to gradually reach the sea. Then began a period of erosion, not yet ended, by means of which the great river has plowed out its present valley through the land. The abrading process still continues, on a scale so enormous as to excite our wonder, and it is the immediate cause that renders so treacherous and uncertain the navigation of the stream. Through sediment of its own deposition in centuries far back in the history of time the river is cutting its way, changing its channel ever and anon, and carrying in its turbid waters much of the land of Fremont to make fertile the broad acres along its lower course.

The lake the river formed in that far off past was not a lake of an hour, nor one of a season of floods, but for centuries reigned where now the farmer guides his plow. It contained life—forms, many of which or closely allied ones, are living to-day. Among them flourished shells of the genera *Physa*, *Limnophysa*, *Planorbis*, and perhaps *Ancylus*. These are found throughout the Loess mingled with land shells of the genera *Mesodon*, *Succinea*, *Zonites* and others. Prof. J. E. Todd, in the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Vol. XXVII, reports twenty-seven species from the Loess of this county. Prof. Samuel Aughey reports a list of one hundred and twenty-three, of which seventy-eight at least are incorrectly determined. Not more than forty-five of all the forms he has listed in his "Sketches of the Physical Geography and Geology of Nebraska," p. 287, can possibly stand. Is it questioned how came these land shells here? They were brought down by floods from the higher and wooded sections forming the boundaries of the lake, and at length sinking to the bottom were covered with silt in a manner similar to that which entombed their allied brethren of the fresh water forms. These remains are in themselves almost conclusive proof of the fresh water origin of the Loess, and help to solve some of the questions of the surface geology of Fremont.

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## THE DRIFT.

Immediately beneath the Loess is found the Drift, though rarely seen in Fremont county, and then only in deep railroad cuts or in the valleys of those streams which have eroded their courses to a great depth. The term "drift," as it is commonly employed in geology, "includes the sand, gravel, clay and boulders occurring over some parts of the continents, which are without stratification or order of arrangement, and have been transported from places in high latitudes by some agency which (1) could carry masses of rock hundreds of tons in weight, and which (2) was not always dependent for motion on the slopes of the surface." (Hall.) This

agency was ice, either in the form of an extensive glacier or detached masses called icebergs. The whole surface of North America, to the thirty-ninth parallel, bears evidence of the denuding and transforming power of this agency. This it was which rounded, in part, these hills, partially filled old valleys or dug out new ones, and which left at our very doors these masses of rock—large and small—or buried them in the hill-side, to excite our wonder and cause us to speculate as to their origin.

The exposures of the drift in this county are, as has been noted, quite inconsiderable, and it nowhere forms the surface soil. Its outcrops are seen in the deepest valleys, but its appearance is quite local. In the north-eastern part of the county it is seen along the course of the Nishnabotany and in numerous ravines in the vicinity of Sidney. Where it appears it is seen to be a compound of clay and gravel, with occasional beds of sand, and is deposited without much regularity of stratification. It usually contains many small and well-worn pieces of gneiss, porphyry, hornblende, and other primary rocks, together with occasional small fragments of limestone, sandstone, and bits of slate, all of which have been transported from points more or less remote from their present locality. The bluffs along the Mississippi river are almost entirely composed of drift, a most striking difference between them and those along the Missouri, which are, superficially at least, composed of the Loess.

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### THE COAL MEASURES.

Of the coal measures only the upper coal measure strata have been exposed in this county, and, as would be naturally inferred, the thickness of the superincumbent loess and drift negatives the probability of either numerous or extensive outcrops. The following account of the coal measures of the county is taken from Dr. White's *Geology of Iowa*, 1870, Vol. I, p. 357 *et seq*:

"None [of the coal-measure strata] have been found in the valleys of either of the Nishnabotany, and, with the exception of a slight one in the valley of Walnut creek, the only exposures are to be found at distant intervals along the base of the bluffs that border the Missouri river flood-plain. They usually extend only a few feet in height above the level of the plain, and are then lost from sight beneath the bluff deposit, or the slight intervening accumulation of drift; but in the northwestern part of the county a few exposures reach considerable height above the general level of the flood-plain.

On the land of John Wilson, section 23, township 70, range 43, there are some fine exposures of upper coal-measure strata, which reach the greatest aggregate thickness of any yet known within the state, westward from Madison county. It

is therefore a locality of great interest and importance in the study of that formation in southwestern Iowa. The strata observed there are represented by the following:

## SECTION NEAR WILSON'S

No. 29—Yellowish gray, impure limestone, in thin layers.....	2	feet
No. 28—Limestone in two layers, with a three-inch marly parting.....	2½	"
No. 27—Yellowish shaly marl .....	1¼	"
No. 26—Black carbonaceous shale.....	1¾	"
No. 25—Bluish clayey shale.....	1¼	"
No. 24—Black carbonaceous shale.....	1	"
No. 23—Bluish, marly shale, with numerous fossils.....	1½	"
No. 22—Impure coal.....	10-12	"
No. 21—Light bluish, fossiliferous, shaly clay.....	2	"
No. 20—Compact, bluish limestone with shaly partings.....	4	"
No. 19—Marly clay, with calcareous concretions.....	6	"
No. 18—Light gray limestone .....	4	"
No. 17—Unexposed.....	6	"
No. 16—Compact limestone.....	1½	"
No. 15—Light yellowish indurated marl.....	4	"
No. 14—Yellowish silicious limestone with flinty concretions.....	2½	"
No. 13—Yellowish, marly shale, with concretions of impure limestone..	3	"
No. 12—Compact limestone.....	1	"
No. 11—Yellowish marly shale.....	2	"
No. 10—Gray limestone in thick layers.....	3	"
No. 9—Bluish clayey shale.....	1½	"
No. 8—Yellowish silicious limestone.....	¾	"
No. 7—Compact gray limestone, with marly partings.....	16	"
No. 6—Bluish, shaly clay.....	1½	"
No. 5—Compact layer of limestone.....	¾	"
No. 4—Bluish, shaly clay .....	2½	"
No. 3—Compact, bluish limestone.....	2	"
No. 2—Bluish clayey shale.....	4	"
No. 1—Fine grained, micaceous sandstone.....	1	"
Total.....	80	10-12 ft.

The lowest member of the foregoing section, No. 1, is only a few feet above the general level of the flood-plain, and many of the other members appear successively above it in the face of the bluff that fronts the flood-plain near Mr. Wilson's residence, while the higher members are found in the bed and banks of a small rivulet that comes down from the uplands through the bluffs at this point. Along the base of the bluffs above this point, as far as the north boundary line of the county, frequent exposures are seen of strata which are equivalent to a large part of those that constitute the lower half of the section at Wilson's.



Southward from Wilson's, along the base of the bluffs, several exposures of the lowest members of that section are seen at long intervals, always holding about the same relative position above the level of the flood-plain, all the way to the town of Hamburg, in the southwestern part of the county. The fine-grained micaceous sandstone of No. 1, of the foregoing section, is seen at the village of Plum Hollow, a couple of miles below Mr. Wilson's, and also at Hamburg, and several intermediate points. A few strata were found resting upon it at all these points, but none were observed beneath it. It is therefore stratigraphically the lowest stratum found in southwestern Iowa, if we except the lowest strata of Madison and Decatur counties. It is regarded as equivalent with No. 1 of the section in the valley of the Tarkio, in Page county; with No. 2 of the section at Winterset, in Madison county, and with No. 2 of the section at Davis' Mills, in Decatur county. It will thus be seen that the lowest stratum exposed in Fremont county is regarded as equivalent with strata that further eastward are known to be near the base of the upper coal-measures. It is, of course, inferred that that stratum is also near the base of the same formation, unless those beneath it have thickened very greatly in their westward extension.

No doubt is entertained that the thin bed of impure coal represented by No. 22, of the section at Wilson's, is identical with the bed of coal that has been opened at various points along the valley of the Nodaway, from the center of Adams county to the southern boundary of the state. The horizon of this coal is referred to near the base of the series of limestone strata exposed near Winterset, in Madison county. If this reference is correct, it will be seen that there is a greater aggregate thickness of limestone strata in Fremont county, beneath the horizon named, than there is in Madison county, which seems plainly to indicate a thickening of the strata of the upper coal measures to the westward."

There is, therefore, no probability that workable beds of coal will be found in Fremont county. In borings made some years ago in the vicinity of Nebraska City the drill is said to have penetrated four hundred feet, and then only reached the middle coal measures, which must first be pierced before the coal bearing strata are reached—in this state the base of the lower coal-measures. Wood must continue to be the main reliance for fuel until transportation rates shall have been so reduced as to make the introduction of coal economical.

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## MINERAL RESOURCES.

So far as the existence of coal is concerned within the limits of this county, it is effectually settled in the negative by the reasons and facts above adduced. The only available material of an economical nature, aside from the fertile soil, are the limestone out-crops along the Missouri bottom in the northwest part of the county, and a few minor ex-

posures of fair building material in the immediate vicinity of Hamburg. The soil,—though its fertility and richness is absolutely inexhaustible from an agricultural point of view for many feet down, or, in other words, throughout the entire bluff formation,—may be successfully used in the manufacture of an excellent quality of brick. Occasionally along the bluffs good deposits of clay are found, and their value and usefulness are sufficiently attested by the numerous fine dwellings and business houses constructed of native brick. Yet it must ever be true of Fremont county that its wealth is in its broad acres, as being so well adapted to agriculture, rather than in any hidden sources of mineral wealth. The crack of the whip rather than the hum of wheels, the sturdy arm of the farmer rather than the pick of the miner must be its almost sole reliance.

Thus briefly has been given all that is definitely known of the geology of this county. It presents many features of interest to the student, and will abundantly reward the earnest worker who shall complete a task so urgently pressing.

A word as to the forms of life found imbedded in the rocks of the county. The fossils characteristic of the upper coal-measure strata may be obtained at every point where the rocks are exposed, and these exposures promise a rich harvest to the student of ancient life—the paleontologist as well as to the mere curiosity hunter. Here are found the now extinct and remarkable trilobites (*Phillipsia*)—a genus of fossil crustaceans allied to the modern “horse-shoe crab” of the Atlantic coast; a very beautiful and curious form of coral (*Campophyllum torquium*), a silent witness to a once tropical climate. Among the articulates are found several species of *Productus*, once classed—and still by many—with the mollusca, but now beginning to be recognized as closely allied to the worms. Others of the brachiopods are *Chonetes granulifera* and *C. glabra*. Among the “flowers of the carboniferous world” were crinoids—stemmed echinoderms—of which the living *Pentacinus asteria* of the West Indian seas is a type; no flowers at all, though popularly called “stone lilies,” but an animal. These all point to a time when the ocean covered the county and the rocks in which they are found were being formed. They are full of instruction for those who will carefully study them.

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## THE NATURAL HISTORY OF FREMONT COUNTY.\*

The natural history of this county is almost the exact counterpart of that of all prairie countries. While its forms of life present an infinite diversity only a few of the many are found to be predominant. With the single

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\*Exclusive of the fishes and insects.

exception of the insects, the birds will be found most numerously represented. The time was, however, when the larger forms of life abounded; when the deer, the elk, and the buffalo made these prairies their home. The coming of the white man, attended by all the circumstances of progress, has driven these larger forms from the county, and now the smaller kind alone retain a footing.

There is no record of any attempt at any time made to determine the relation of the *flora* and *fauna* of this county to the rest of the state. Prof. J. E. Todd, of Tabor College, has, however, done a large amount of local work, and in his specialties—geology and botany—has published much valuable information. In no counties but those in the eastern portion of the state has such a work been done, and there chiefly in the interests of science and by private individuals. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the state will order and sustain to completion an intelligent and exhaustive survey of her great domain—a survey the value of which will become more and more apparent with the growth of years. Twice has the state instituted a geological survey, and twice has it failed to support the same, and brought both to a close while yet their work was in its infancy. All that is valuable, all that is best known, of its natural resources has been contributed by the pens and at the expense of men in private life. The following *resume* of the natural history of the county is by no means a complete representation of its forms, and is to be considered only as indicative of the nature of its resources, both animal and vegetable. In the lists following as much information has been incorporated as is consistent with a simple catalogue of forms. This is especially true of the trees and shrubs. It is manifestly impossible to give either descriptions or life-histories of a single species in a work of this nature. For the sake of insuring accuracy in the reader, both scientific and common names are given.

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### AVIDÆ—BIRDS.\*

#### TURDIDÆ—THRUSHES.

1. *Turdus migratorius*, Linn—Robin.
2. (?) *Turdus naevius*, Gmelin—Varied Thrush.

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\*In the following catalogue the general arrangement of Coues' "Birds of the Northwest" is adopted as being the one most consistent with the great mass of observed facts, and is the one approved by the leading ornithologists of the country. The arrangement is by families. A few species are included which have not been observed in the county but are known to occur in the counties surrounding. Such are marked with an asterisk (\*). Species doubtfully referred to the county are indicated by a question mark (?). Many of the following list have not been observed in this county, but are admitted from the fact that they are known in the state, and on the authority of the work above mentioned, which places them here.



3. *Turdus mustelinus*, Gmelin—Wood thrush.
4. *Turdus pallasii*, Cab—Hermit thrush.
5. *Turdus Swainsonii*, Cab—Swainson's thrush.
6. *Mimus carolinensis*, Cab—Cat bird.
7. (?) *Mimus polyglottus*, Boie—Mocking bird.
8. *Harporhynchus rufus*, Cab—Brown thrush.

## SAXICOLIDÆ—BLUE BIRDS AND STONE-CHATS.

9. *Sialia sialis*, Haldeman—Blue bird.
10. (?) *Sialia mexicana*, Sw.—Western blue bird.

## PARIDÆ—TITMICE.

11. *Parus atricapillus*, Linn—Chickadee.
12. *Parus atricapillus* var. *septentrionalis*, Allen—Long-tailed chickadee.
13. *Lophophanes bicolor*, Bonap—Crested titmouse.

## SYLVIIDÆ—WARBLERS.

14. *Regulus satrapa*, Licht—Golden-crested kinglet.
15. *Regulus calendula*, Licht—Ruby-crested kinglet.
16. *Polioptila cerulea*, Sclat—Blue-gray gnat-catcher.

## CERTHIADÆ—CREEPERS.

17. *Certhia familiaris*, Linn—Brown creeper.

## SITTIDÆ—NUTHATCHES.

18. *Sitta carolinensis*, Lath.—White-breasted nuthatch.
19. *Sitta canadensis*, Linn—Red-breasted nuthatch; very rare.

## TROGLODYTIDÆ—WRENS.

20. *Salpinctes obsoletus*, Cab—Rock wren.
21. *Anorthura hyemalis*, Coues—Winter wren.
22. (?) *Telmatoodytes palustris*, Bonap—Long-billed marsh wren.
23. (\*) *Cistothorus stellaris*, Cab—Short-billed marsh wren.
24. (?) *Thryothorus ludovicianus*, Bonap—Carolina wren; a "rollicking" singer.
25. *Thryothorus bewickii*, Bonap—Bewick's wren; an odd bird.
26. *Troglodytes aedon*, Vieill—House wren; pugnacious.

## MOTACILLIDÆ—WAG-TAILS.

27. *Anthus ludovicianus*, Licht—Tit-lark.

## SYLVICOLIDÆ—WOOD-WARBLERS.

28. *Mniotilta varia*, Vieill—Black and white creeper.
29. *Parula americana*, Bonap—Blue-yellow-backed warbler.
30. *Prothonotaria citrea*, Baird—Prothonotary warbler.
31. \**Helminthophaga ruficapilla*, Baird—Nashville warbler.
32. *Helminthophaga celata*, Baird—Golden-crowned warbler.
33. (?)*Helminthophaga pinus*, Baird—Blue-winged yellow warbler.
34. \**Dendroeca striata*, Baird—Black-poll warbler.
35. *Dendroeca palmarum*, Baird—Merely a bird of passage.
36. *Dendroeca pinus*, Wilson—Pine-creeping warbler; a fall loiterer.
37. (?)*Dendroeca virens*, Baird—Black-throated green warbler.
38. *Dendroeca caerulescens*, Baird—Black-throated blue warbler.
39. *Dendroeca coronata*, Gray—Yellow-crowned warbler.
40. *Dendroeca blackburniae*, Baird—Blackburnian warbler.
41. *Dendroeca castanea*, Baird—Bay-breasted warbler.
42. (?)*Dendroeca pennsylvanica*, Baird—Chestnut-sided warbler.
43. *Dendroeca caerulca*, Baird—Blue warbler.
44. *Dendroeca aestiva*, Baird—Yellow warbler.
45. *Dendroeca maculosa*, Baird—Black and yellow warbler; prairie warbler.
46. *Dendroeca discolor*, Baird—Yellow red-poll warbler.
47. *Dendroeca Dominica*, Baird—Yellow-throated warbler.
48. *Seiurus aurocapillus*, Swain—Golden-crowned wagtail.
49. (\*) *Seiurus noveboracensis*, Nutt—New York water wagtail.
50. *Seiurus ludovicianus*, Baird—Long-billed water thrush.
51. (\*) *Geothlypis trichas*, Cab—Maryland yellow-throat.
52. *Geothlypis philadelphia*, Baird—Mourning warbler.
53. *Oporornis formosus*, Baird—Kentucky warbler.
54. *Myiodiocetes pusillus*, Bonap—Green black-capped warbler.
55. *Myiodiocetes canadensis*, Cab—Canada warbler.
56. *Setophaga ruticilla*, Swain—Red start.
57. *Icteria virens*, Baird—Yellow-breasted chat.

## TANAGRIDÆ—TANAGERS.

58. (\*) *Pyranga rubra*, Vieill—Scarlet tanager.
59. *Pyranga aestiva*, Vieill—Summer red-bird

## HIRUNDINIDÆ—SWALLOWS.

60. *Hirundo horreorum*, Barton—Barn swallow.
61. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, Sclater—Cliff swallow.
62. *Tachycineta bicolor*, Cab—White-bellied swallow. very rare.

- 63. *Progne purpurea*, Boie—Purple martin.
- 64. *Cotyle riparia*, Boie—Bank swallow, sand martin.
- 64. (?) *Stelgidopteryx serripenn s*, Baird—Rough-winged sand martin.

#### AMPELIDÆ—WAX-WINGS.

- 66. *Ampelis cedrorum*, Gray—Cedar bird, wax-wing.
- 67. *Ampelis garrulus*, Linn—Northern wax-wing.

#### VIREONIDÆ—VIREOS.

- 68. *Vireo gilvus*, Bonap—Warbling vireo; common.
- 69. *Vireo solitarius*, Baird—Solitary vireo.
- 70. *Vireo noveboracensis*, Bonap—White-eyed vireo.
- 71. *Vireo bellii*, Audubon—Bell's vireo.
- 72. *Vireo olivaceus*, Bonap—Red-eyed vireo.
- 73. (?) *Vireo philadelphicus*, Cass—Brotherly-love vireo.
- 74. (?) *Vireo flavifrons*, Baird—Yellow-throated vireo.

#### LANIIDÆ—SHRIKES.

- 75. *Collurio borealis*, Baird—Northern shrike; butcher bird.
- 76. *Collurio excubitorides*, Coues—White-rumped shrike.

#### ALAUDIDÆ—LARKS.

- 77. *Eremophila alpestris*, Boie—Horned lark.

#### FRINGILLIDÆ—SPARROWS.

- 78. (?) *Hesperiphona vespertina*, Bonap—Evening grosbeak.
- 79. *Pinicola enucleator*, Cab—Pine grosbeak; an occasional winter visitant.
- 80. *Carpodacus purpureus*, Gray—Purple finch.
- 81. *Chrysomitris tristis*, Cab—Yellow bird gold-finch.
- 82. *Chrysomitris pinus*, Bonap—Pine finch.
- 83. *Curvirostra americana*, Wilson—Red crossbill.
- 84. *Curvirostra leucoptera*, Wilson—White-winged crossbill.
- 85. *Aegiothus linaria*, Cab—Red poll linnet.
- 86. *Plectrophanes nivalis*, Meyer—Snow bunting.
- 87. *Plectrophanes lapponicus*, Kaup—Lapland bunting; in winter.
- 88. *Plectrophanes pictus*, Cab—Painted bunting; in winter only.
- 89. *Plectrophanes ornatus*, Temm—Black-bellied long spur.
- 90. *Centronyx bairdii*, Baird—Baird's sparrow.
- 91. *Passerculus savanna*, Bonap--Savanna sparrow.
- 92. *Poocetes gramineus*, Baird—Grass finch.



93. *Coturniculus passerinus*, Bonap—Yellow-winged sparrow.
94. *Coturniculus henslowii*, Bonap—Henslow's sparrow.
95. *Melospiza melodia*, Baird—Song sparrow.
96. *Melospiza lincolni*, Baird—Lincoln's sparrow.
97. *Melospiza palustris*, Baird—Swamp sparrow.
98. *Junco hyemalis*, Sclat—Snow bird.
99. *Spizella monticola*, Baird—Tree sparrow.
100. *Spizella pusilla*, Bonap—Field sparrow.
101. *Spizella pallida*, Bonap—Western field sparrow.
102. *Spizella socialis*, Bonap—Chipping sparrow.
103. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, Swain—White-crowned sparrow.
104. *Zonotrichia albicollis*, Bonap—White-throated sparrow.
105. *Zonotrichia querula*, Gamb—Harris's sparrow.
106. *Zonotrichia intermedia*, Ridgway—Ridgway's sparrow.
107. *Chondestes grammacus*, Bonap—Lark sparrow.
108. *Passercella iliaca*, Swain—Fox-colored sparrow.
109. *Euspiza americana*, Bonap—Black-throated bunting.
110. *Goniaphea ludoviciana*, Cab—Rose-breasted grosbeak.
111. *Goniaphea cerulea*, Swain—Blue grosbeak.
112. *Cyanospiza cyanea*, Baird—Indigo bird.
113. *Cardinalis virginianus*, Bonap—Cardinal bird.
114. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, Vieill—Chewink.
115. (?) *Pipilo maculatus* var *articus*, Coues—Arctic spotted towhee.

#### ICTERIDÆ—BLACKBIRDS AND ORIOLES.

116. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, Swain—Bobolink; rare.
117. *Molothrus pecorus*, Swain—Cow blackbird.
118. *Agelaius phœnicus*, Vieill—Red-winged blackbird.
119. *Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*, Baird—Yellow-headed blackbird.
120. *Sturnella magna*, Swain—Meadow lark.
121. *Icterus spurius*, Bonap—Orchard oriole.
122. *Icterus baltimore*, Daud—Baltimore oriole; hang nest.
123. (?) *Icterus bullockii*, Bonap—Bullock's oriole.
124. *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*, Swain—Rusty grackle.
125. *Scolecophagus cyanocephalus*, Cab—Blue-headed grackle.
126. *Quiscalus purpurcus*, Licht—Crow blackbird.

#### CORVIDÆ—CROWS AND JAYS.

127. *Corvus corax*, Linn—Raven.
128. *Corvus americanus*, Aud—Crow.
129. *Pica hudsonica*, Bonap—Magpie.
130. *Cyanurus cristatus*, Swain—Blue jay.

## TYRANNIDÆ—TYRANT FLYCATCHERS.

- 131. *Tyrannus carolinensis*, Temm—King bird.
- 132. *Tyrannus verticalis*, Say—Arkansas flycatcher.
- 133. *Myiarchus crinitus*, Cap—Great-crested flycatcher.
- 134. *Sayornis fuscus*, Baird—Bridge pewee.
- 135. *Contopus borealis*, Baird—Olive-sided pewee.
- 136. (?) *Contopus virens*, Cab—Wood pewee.
- 137. *Empidonax flaviventris*, Baird—Yellow-bellied flycatcher.
- 138. *Empidonax traillii*, Baird—Traill's flycatcher.
- 139. *Empidonax minimus*, Baird—Least flycatcher.
- 140. (?) *Empidonax acadicus*, Baird—Acadian flycatcher.

## CAPRIMULGIDÆ—GOATSUCKERS.

- 141. *Antrostomus vociferus*, Bonap—Whippoorwill.
- 142. *Antrostomus nuttalli*, Cass—Nuttall's Whippoorwill.
- 143. *Chordeiles virginianus* Bonap—Night-hawk; bull-bat, pisk.

## CYPSELIDÆ—SWIFTS.

- 144. *Chatura pelagica*, Baird—Chimney swift.

## TROCHILIDÆ—HUMMING BIRDS.

- 145. *Trochilus colubris*, Linn—Humming-bird.

## ALCEDINÆ—KINGFISHERS.

- 146. *Ceryle alcyon*, Boie—King-fisher.

## CUCULIDÆ—CUCKOOS.

- 147. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*, Bonap—Black-billed cuckoo.
- 148. *Coccyzus americanus*, Bonap—Yellow-billed cuckoo.

## PICIDÆ—WOODPECKERS.

- 149. *Picus villosus*, Linn—Hairy woodpecker.
- 150. *Picus pubescens*, Linn—Downy woodpecker.
- 151. *Sphyrapicus varius*, Baird—Yellow flicker.
- 152. *Hylotomus pileatus*, Baird—Pileated woodpecker.
- 153. *Centurus carolinus*, Bonap—Red-bellied woodpecker, abundant in winter.
- 154. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, Swain—Red-headed woodpecker.
- 155. *Colaptes auratus*, Swain—Golden-winged woodpecker.

## ARIDÆ—PARROQUETS.

- 156. \**Conurus carolinensis*, Kuhl—Carolina parrot.

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\* A resident of Decatur county told me that he had several times seen a flock of Parrots in the southern part of the county, on a tall, dead cottonwood tree, known to the neighboring people as the "parrot-tree" from its having been frequented at intervals by the same flock for several years:—Trippe.

## STRIGIDÆ—OWLS.

157. *Strix flammea*, Schl.—Barn owl.
158. *Bubo virginianus*, Bonap—Great horned owl.
159. *Scops asio*, Bonap—Screech owl.
160. *Otus vulgaris*, Flem.—Long-eared owl.
161. *Brachyotus palustris*, Bonap—Short-eared owl; rare.
162. *Syrnium nebulosum*, Boie—Barred owl.
163. (?) *Syrnium cinereum*, Aud—Great gray owl.
164. *Nyctea scandiaca*, Newt—A wanderer in this county.
165. (?) *Nyctale albifrons*, Cassin—Kirkland's owl; very doubtful.

## FALCONIDÆ—HAWKS.

166. *Falco communis*, Gmelin—Duck hawk.
167. *Falco columbarius*, Linn—Pigeon hawk.
168. *Falco richardsonii*, Ridgw—American merlin.
169. *Falco sparverius*, Linn—Sparrow hawk.
170. (?) *Astur atricapillus*, Bonap—Goshawk.
171. *Accipiter fuscus*, Bonap—Sharp-shinned hawk.
172. *Accipiter cooperii*, Gray—Chicken hawk,
173. *Buteo borealis*, Vieill—Red-tailed hawk.
174. *Buteo lineatus*, Jardine—Red-shouldered hawk.
175. (?) *Buteo pennsylvanicus*, Bonap—Broad-winged hawk.
176. *Archibuteo lagopus*, Gray—Rough-legged hawk.
177. *Nauclerus furcatus*, Vigors—Swallow-tailed hawk.
178. *Circus hudsonius*, Vieill—Marsh hawk.
179. (?) *Aquila chrysaetos*, Linn—Golden eagle.
180. *Haliaetus leucocephalus*, Say—White-headed eagle.
181. *Pandion haliaetus*, Cuv—Osprey; fish-hawk.

## CATHARTIDÆ—VULTURES.

182. *Cathartes aura*, Illiger—Turkey buzzard.

## COLUMBIDÆ—PIGEONS.

183. *Ectopistes migratoria*, Swain—Wild pigeon.
184. *Zenaidura carolinensis*, Bonap—Carolina dove.

## TETRAONIDÆ—GROUSE.

185. *Pediocætes phasinellus*, Linn—Sharp-tailed grouse.
186. *Cupidonia cupido*, Baird—Prairie hen.
187. *Bonasa umbellus*, Steph—Ruffed grouse.



## PERDICIDÆ—PARTRIDGES.

188. *Ortyx virginianus*, Bonap—Quail, bob-white.

## MELEAGRIDÆ—TURKEYS.

189. *Meleagris gallopavo*, Linn—Wild turkey.

## CHARADRIIDÆ—PLOVERS.

190. *Charadrius virginicus*, Bork—Golden plover.  
 191. *Ægialitis vocifera*, Bork—Kildee plover.  
 192. *Ægialitis meloda*, Cab—Piping plover.  
 193. *Ægialitis semipalmata*, Cab—Ring plover.  
 194. *Squatarola helvetica*, Brehm—Black-bellied plover.

## RECURVIROSTRIDÆ—AVOCETS.

195. *Recurvirostra americana*, Gmelin—Avocet.  
 196. *Himantopus nigricollis*, Vieill—Black-necked stilt.

## PHALAROPODIDÆ.

197. *Steganopus wilsonii*, Coues—Wilson's Phalarope.  
 198. (?) *Lobipes hyperboreus*, Cuv—Northern Phalarope.  
 199. *Phalaropus fulicarius*, Bonap—Red Phalarope.

## SCOLOPACIDÆ—SNIPES AND SANDPIPERS.

200. *Philohela minor*, Gray—Woodcock.  
 201. *Gallinago wilsonii*, Bonap—Wilson's snipe.  
 202. *Macrorhamphus griseus*, Leach—Red-breasted snipe.  
 203. *Tringa canutus*, Linn—Robin-snipe.  
 204. *Tringa minutilla*, Vieill—Least sandpiper.  
 205. (?) *Tringa bairdii*, Coues—Baird's sandpiper.  
 206. *Tringa maculata*, Vieill—Jack snipe.  
 207. \* *Tringa americana*, Cass—American Dunlin.  
 208. *Ereunetes pusillus*, Cass—Semi-palmated sandpiper.  
 209. (?) *Micropalama himantopus*, Baird—Stilt sand-piper.  
 210. *Totanus semi-palmatus*, Temm—Willit.  
 211. *Totanus melanoleucus*, Vieill—Tell-tale, tattler.  
 212. *Totanus flavipes*, Vieill—Lesser yellow shanks.  
 213. \* *Totanus solitarius*, Aud—Wood-tattler.  
 214. *Tringoides macularius*, Gray—Spotted sand-piper.  
 215. *Limosa fedoa*, Ord—Marbled Godwit.  
 216. *Limosa hudsonica*, Swain—Hudsonian Godwit.

17. *Numenius longirostris*, Wilson—Long-billed curlew.  
 218. *Numenius hudsonica*, Lathrop—Hudsonian curlew.  
 219. (?) *Numenius borealis*, Lath—Esquimaux curlew. Extreme y  
 doubtful.  
 220. *Tryngites rufescens*, Cab—Buff-crested sand-piper.

## TANTALIDÆ—IBISES.

221. *Tantalus loculator*, Linn—Wood ibis.

## ARDEIDÆ—HERONS.

222. *Ardea herodias*, Linn—Great blue heron.  
 223. (?) *Ardea egretta*, Gray—Great white heron.  
 224. *Ardea virescens*, Linn—Green Heron, poke.  
 225. *Nycteardea grisea*, Allen—Night heron.  
 226. *Botaurus minor*, Boie—American bittern.  
 227. *Ardetta exilis*, Gray—Little bittern.

## GRUIDÆ—CRANES.

228. *Grus canadensis*, Temm—Sand-hill crane.  
 229. *Grus americana*, Temm—White crane.

## RALLIDÆ—RAILS.

230. (?) *Rallus elegans*, Aud—Marsh hen.  
 231. *Rallus virginianus*, Linn—Virginia rail.  
 232. *Porzana carolina*, Vieill—Carolina rail.  
 233. *Eulica americana*, Gmelin—Coot.  
 234. (?) *Gallinula galeata*, Bonap—Florida gallinule.  
 235. *Gallinula martinica*, Lath—Purple gallinule.

## ANATIDÆ—DUCKS.

236. *Cygnus americana*, Sharp—American swan.  
 237. *Cygnus buccinator*, Rich—Trumpeter.  
 238. *Anser hyperboreus*, Pallas—Snowy goose.  
 239. *Branta canadensis*, Gray—Canada goose.  
 240. *Branta bernicla*, Scop—Black brant.  
 241. *Anas boschas*, Linn—Mallard.  
 242. *Anas obscura*, Gmelin—Dusky duck.  
 243. *Querquedula discors*, Stephens—Blue-winged teal.  
 244. *Querquedula carolinensis*, Stephens—Green-winged teal.  
 245. *Spatula clypeata*, Boie—Shoveler.  
 246. *Chaulelasmus streperus*, Gray—Gadwall.

- 247. *Mareca americana*, Stephens—Baldpate.
- 248. *Aix sponsa*, Boie—Wood duck.
- 249. *Fuligula marila*, Steph—Bluebill, shuffler.
- 250. *Fuligula affinis*, Eyton—Broad-bill, little black-head.
- 251. *Fuligula collaris*, Bonap—Ring-necked duck.
- 252. *Fuligula ferna*, var. *Americana*, Coues—Red-head.
- 253. *Fuligula vallisneria*, Steph—Canvas back duck.
- 254. *Bucephala clangula*, Coues—Golden-eyed. *Rare!*
- 255. *Bucephala albeola*, Baird—Butter ball.
- 256. *Histrionicus torquatus*, Bonap—Harlequin duck.
- 257. *Erismatura rubida*, Bonap—Ruddy duck.
- 258. *Mergus merganser*, Linn—Sheldrake.
- 259. *Mergus serrator*, Linn—Red-breasted merganser.
- 260. *Mergus cucullatus*, Linn—Hooded merganser.

#### PELECANIDÆ—PELICANS.

- 261. *Pelecanus trachyrhynchus*, Lath—White pelican.

#### GRACULIDÆ—CORMORANTS.

- 262. *Graculus dilophus*, Gray—Double-crested Cormorant.

#### LARIDÆ—GULLS AND TERNS.

- 263. (?) *Larus marinus*, Linn—Black-backed Gull.
- 264. *Larus delawarensis*, Ord—Ring-billed Gull.
- 265. (??) *Larus franklini*, Rich—Franklin's rosy Gull.
- 266. *Gelochelidon anglica*, Mont—Marsh Tern.
- 267. *Sterna hirundo*, Linn—Wilson's Tern.
- 268. *Sterna antillarum*, Coues—Least Tern.
- 269. *Hydrochelidon lariformis*, Coues—Black Tern.

#### COLYMBIDÆ—LOONS AND GREBES.

- 270. *Colymbus torquatus*, Brunn—Loon.
- 271. *Colymbus septentrionalis*, Linn—Red-throated Loon.
- 272. *Podiceps holbollii*, Reinh—Red-necked Grebe.
- 273. *Podiceps cornutus*, Lath—Horned Grebe.
- 274. *Podiceps cristatus*, Lath—Crested Grebe.
- 275. *Podilymbus podiceps*, Lawr—Carolina Grebe. Dabchick.

It will be observed from the above list that two hundred and seventy-five different and distinctly defined species of birds occur in this county which are distributed among forty-six families and one hundred and sixty-eight genera. The presence of so large a number—a certain per centum



of which are migratory, and though sometimes tarrying, are not, properly speaking, residents of the county—is to be attributed to the extensive wooded sections on its western side, and to the fact that the valley of the Missouri acts as a great highway along which many birds migrate to or from high latitudes.

It would have been a matter of deep interest, and perhaps of abiding value, to have introduced short notes illustrative of the habits and homes of many species. The limits of a work of this nature will permit only a brief extract or two from the highest living authorities on American birds, which, it is hoped, may serve to interest some of the residents of this county in the study of their wonderful and beautiful avi-fauna. In the following

## NOTES

the figures refer to the numbers of the preceding list:

No. 16.—“I was walking in a narrow path through a hummock, which lies back of the old fort at Miami, Florida, and had paused to observe a female of this species, when I heard a low warbling which sounded like the distant songs of some bird I had never heard. I listened attentively, but could make nothing of it, and advanced a few paces, when I heard it more plainly. This time it appeared to come from above me, and looking upward, I saw a male gnat-catcher hopping nimbly from limb to limb on some small trees which skirted the woods. Although he was but a short distance away, I was obliged to watch the motion of his little throat before I became convinced that this music came from him. It was even so, and nothing could be more appropriate to the delicate marking and size of the tiny, fairy-like bird than the silvery warble which filled the air with sweet, continuous melody. I was completely surprised, for I never imagined that any bird was capable of producing notes so soft and low, yet each one was given with such distinctness that the ear could catch every part of the wondrous and complicated song. I watched him for some time, but he never ceased singing, save when he sprang into the air to catch some passing insect. The female seemed to enjoy the musical efforts that were accomplished for her benefit, for she drew gradually nearer, until she alighted upon the same tree with her mate. At this moment she took alarm and flew a short distance, followed by her mate. As I walked away I could hear the murmur of the love-song till it became indistinguishable from the gentle rustling of the leaves around.”—*Maynard*.

No. 21.—“Once when traveling through a portion of the most gloomy part of a thick and tangled wood in this great pine forest, near Mauch Chunk, in Pennsylvania, at a time when I was intent on guarding myself

against the venomous reptiles I expected to encounter, the sweet song of this wren came suddenly on my ear, and with so cheery an effect that I suddenly lost all apprehension of danger, and pressed forward through the rank briars and stiff laurels in pursuit of the bird, which I hoped was not far from its nest. But he, as if bent on puzzling me, rambled here and there among the thickest bushes with uncommon cunning, now singing in one spot not far distant, and presently in another in a different direction. After much exertion and considerable fatigue, I at last saw it alight on the side of a large tree, close to the roots, and heard it warble a few notes, which I thought exceeded any it had previously uttered. Suddenly another wren appeared by its side, but darted off in a moment, and the bird itself which I had followed, disappeared. I soon reached the spot, without having for an instant removed my eyes from it, and observed a protuberance covered with moss and lichens, resembling the excrescences which are often seen on our forest trees, with this difference, that the aperture was perfectly rounded, clean and quite smooth. I put a finger into it and felt the pecking of a bird's bill, while a querulous cry was emitted. In a word, I had, for the first time in my life, found the nest of a Winter Wren. \* \* \* \* Externally it measured seven inches in length and four and a half in breadth; the thickness of its walls, composed of moss and lichens, was nearly two inches; and thus it presented internally the appearance of a narrow bag, the wall, however, being reduced to a few lines where it was in contact with the bark of the tree. The lower half of the cavity was compactly lined with the fur of the American hare, and in the bottom or bed of the nest there lay over this about half a dozen of the large, downy abdominal feathers of our common grouse, *Tetrao umbellus*."—Audubon.

No. 92.—“Have you heard the song of the field-sparrow? If you have lived in a pastoral country, with broad upland pastures, you could hardly have missed him. Wilson, I believe, calls him the grass-finch, and was evidently unacquainted with his powers of song. The two white lateral quills of his tail, and his habit of running and skulking a few yards in advance of you as you walk through the fields, are sufficient to identify him. Not in meadows or orchards, but in high, breezy pasture-grounds, will you look for him. His song is most noticeable after sundown, when other birds are silent, for which reason he is aptly called the vesper-sparrow. The farmer following his team from the field at dusk catches his sweetest strain. His song is not so brisk and varied as that of the song-sparrow, being softer and wilder, sweeter and more plaintive. Add the best parts of the lay of the latter to the sweet vibrating chant of the wood-sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), and you have the evening hymn of the vesper-bird—the poet of the plain, unadorned pastures. Go to those broad, smooth,

appling fields, where the cattle and sheep are grazing, and sit down on one of the warm, clean stones and listen to this song. On every side, near and remote, from out the short grass which the herds are cropping, the strain rises. Two or three long, silver notes of rest and peace, ending in some subdued trills or quavers, constitute each separate song. Often you will catch only one or two of the bars, the breeze having blown the minor part away. Such unambitious, unconscious melody! It is one of the most characteristic songs in Nature. The grass, the stones, the stubble, the furrow, the quiet herds, and the warm twilight among the birds, are all subtly expressed in this song; this is what they are at least capable of."—*John Burroughs*.

No. 116. "The entire change of plumage which the male of this species undergoes twice a year is none the less interesting because it is so well known a fact in its economy. When the bird reaches the middle districts, which is usually not until May, the males, as a rule, are already in, nearly perfect breeding attire, but in the vast majority of instances still show touches of yellowish on the belly and legs. At this period they are very conspicuous, associated in flocks, sometimes great in extent, moving restlessly about the meadows and orchards, overflowing with glad music. Their number seems out of all proportion to that of the females, but this is probably due to the silent and more retiring ways of the latter sex. They really pass through, in the vernal migration, quite rapidly, though they do not appear to be at all in a hurry, as we see them day by day. They throw themselves in a field, scatter on the ground, feeding, and at the slightest alarm, or in mere wantonness, suddenly fly *en masse* to the nearest tree, fence, or bush, and begin to sing, producing an indescribable medley, hushed in an instant only to be resumed. Sometimes they sing as merrily, though with less concerted action, while they are rambling in the grass. Their day-time leisure for song and food is easily explained; for they migrate at this season, almost entirely by night. Every night in early May, as we walk the streets, we can hear the mellow metallic clinking coming down through the darkness, from birds passing high overhead and sounding clearer in the stillness. By the middle of May they have all passed; a few, it is stated, linger to breed south of New England, but the main body passes on, spreading over that portion of the Union and the neighboring British Provinces, occupying in pairs almost every meadow. The change of plumage with the finishing of the duties of reproduction is rapid and complete before the return movement is made, although this takes place in August. As far north at least as Maryland, I never saw or heard of a decidedly black individual, among the millions that repass that state late in the summer and during September. The males are, indeed, distinguishable by their superior size and a sort of dif-



fuseness of tawny coloration, not quite like the cleaner and lighter pattern of the females, aside from the black traces that frequently persist; but the difference is not great. They are now songless—who ever heard bobolink music in the fall?—they have a comfortable, self-satisfied chink, befitting such fat and abandoned gourmands as they are, thronging in countless hoards the wild rice tracts and the grainfields, loafing, and inviting their souls. So they go, until the first cold snap, that sends them into winter quarters at once—chiefly in the West Indies, but also much further south. They have successively filled the *role* of bobolink, reed-bird, rice-bird, and butter-bird. As soon as the season relaxes once more, in March, they will re-enter the United States, and do it all over again.”—*Coues*.

No. 117. “It does not appear that the cow-bird ever attempts to take forcible possession of a nest. She watches her chance while the owners are away, slips in by stealth and leaves the evidence of her unfriendly visit to be discovered on their return, in the shape of the ominous egg. The parents hold anxious consultation in this emergency, as their sorrowful cries and disturbed actions plainly indicate. If their nest was empty before, they generally desert it, and their courage in giving up a cozy home results in one cow-bird the less. Sometimes, even after there is an egg of their own in the nest, they have nerve enough to let it go, rather than assume the hateful task of incubating the strange one. But if the female has already laid one or two eggs, the pair generally settle into the reluctant conviction that there is no help for it; they quiet down after a while and things go on as if nothing had happened. Not always, however, will they desert even an empty nest; some birds have discovered a way out of the difficulty—it is the most ingenious device imaginable, and the more we think about it the more astonishing it seems. They build a two-story nest, leaving the obnoxious egg in the basement. I want no better proof that birds possess a faculty indistinguishable, so far as it goes, from human reason; and such a case as this bears impressively upon the general question of the difference between reason and that faculty we designate by the vague and misleading term “instinct.” The evidence has accumulated till it has become conclusive, that the difference is one of degree, not of kind—that instinct is a lower order of reason—the arrest, in brutes, at a certain stage, of a faculty reaching higher development in man. Instinct, in the ill-considered current sense of the term, could never lead a summer yellow-bird up to building a two-story nest to let a cow-bird’s eggs addle below. Such ‘instinct’ is merely force of habit, inherited or acquired—a sum of tendencies operating unknowingly and uniformly upon the same recurring circumstances, devoid of conscious design, lacking recognized precision, totally inadequate to the requirements of the first special emergency. What bird, possessed of only such

a faculty as this, could build a two-story nest to get rid of an objectionable deposit in the original single-story fabric? It argues as intelligent a design as was ever indicated in the erection of a building by a human being. No question of inherited tendency enters here; and if it did, the issue would be only set back a step no nearer determination, for there must have been an original double nest, the result of an original idea. Nor is this wonderful forethought very rarely exhibited; considering what proportion the double nests discovered bear to the ordinary ones brought to our notice, among the millions annually constructed, we can easily believe that the ingenious device is in fact a frequent resort of the birds plagued by the cow-bunting. And how can we sufficiently admire the perseverance and energy of a bird which, having once safely shut up the terrible egg in her cellar, and then having found another one violating her premises, forthwith built a third story? She deserved better of fate than that her house should at last be despoiled by a naturalist. This was a summer yellow-bird, to whom the price of passing thus into history must have seemed hard."—*Coues*.

No. 130.—"All jays make their share of noise in the world, they fret and scold about trifles, quarrel over anything, and keep everything in a foment when they are about. The particular kind we are now talking about is nowise behind his fellows in these respects—a stranger to modesty and forbearance, and the many gentle qualities that charm us in some little birds and endear them to us; he is a regular filibuster, ready for any sort of adventure that promises sport or spoil, even if spiced with danger. Sometimes he prowls about alone, but oftener has a band of choice spirits with him, who keep each other in countenance, (for our jay is a coward at heart, like other bullies), and share the plunder on the usual terms in such cases, of each one taking all he can get. Once I had a chance of seeing a band of these guerrillas on a raid; they went at it in good style, but came off very badly indeed. A vagabond troop made a descent upon a bush clump, where, probably, they expected to find eggs to suck, or at any rate a chance for mischief and amusement. To their intense joy, they surprised a little owl quietly digesting his grasshoppers, with both eyes shut. Here was a lark! and a chance to wipe out a part of the score that the jays keep against the owls for injuries received, time out of mind. In the tumult that ensued, the little birds scurried off, the woodpeckers overhead stopped tapping to look on, and a snake that was basking in a sunny spot concluded to crawl into his hole. The jays lunged furiously at their enemy, who sat helpless; bewildered by the sudden onslaught, trying to look as big as possible, with his wings set for bucklers and his bill snapping; meanwhile twisting his head till I thought he would wring off, trying to look all ways at once. The jays, emboldened by partial

success, grew more impudent, till their victim made a break through their ranks and flapped into the heart of a neighboring juniper, hoping to be protected by the tough, thick foliage. The jays went trooping after, and I hardly know how the fight would have ended had I not thought it time to take a hand in the game myself. I secured the owl first, it being the interesting Pygmy Owl, (*Glaucidium*), and then shot four of the jays before they made up their minds to be off. The collector has no better chance to enrich his cabinet than when the birds are quarreling, and so it has been with the third party in a difficulty, ever since the monkey divided cheese for the two cats."—*Coues*.

No. 226.—“Mudie speaks as follows of the European bittern’s voice: ‘Anon a burst of savage laughter breaks upon you, gratingly loud, and so unwonted and odd that it sounds as if the voices of a bull and a horse were combined; the former breaking down his bellow to suit the neigh of the latter, in mocking you from the sky;’ ‘when the bittern booms and bleats overhead, one certainly feels as if the earth were shaking,’ \* \* \* Chaucer speaks as follows in *The Wife of Bath’s Tale*:

‘And as a bitore bumbleth in the mire,  
She laid hire mouth into the water down,  
Bewray me not, thou water, with they soun’,  
Quod she, to the I tell it, and no mo,  
Min husband hath long asses eres two.’

Another notion was that the bill was put inside a reed to increase the sound; the truth is, of course, that the bird uses no means to produce its bellow but its own organs of voice. Our own bittern has no rude roar, but, as its name in most parts of the country denotes, makes a noise very much like driving a stake with an axe. It has also a hollow croak at the moment of alarm.”—*Endicott*.



## PLANTÆ\*

## WOODY PLANTS AND VINES.

*Negundo aceroides*, box elder, common; handsome.

*Quercus rubra*, red oak, common; excellent fuel.

*Quercus nigra*, black oak, abundant; valuable; medicinal; bark astringent.

*Quercus palustris*, pin oak, rare; a coarse grained variety.

*Quercus castanea*, chesnut oak, fairly common.

*Quercus macrocarpa*, burr oak, very common.

*Quercus imbricaria*, laurel oak, rare; valuable only for fuel.

*Quercus phellos*, (?) willow oak; valuable for fuel.

*Quercus tinctoria*, yellow bark oak; very rare; bark astringent.

*Ulmus americana*, white elm, common in bottoms.

*Ulmus fulva*, slippery elm, common; bark medicinal; demulcent.

*Ulmus alata*, winged elm, doubtful very, more eastern.

*Acer rubrum*, red maple, rare; valuable in cabinet work.

*Acer dasycarpum*, white maple, very common.

*Acer saccharinum*, hard maple, cultivated; valuable for sugar and fuel.

*Salix tristis*, (?) glaucous willow, common.

*Salix lucida*, shining willow, very common.

*Salix petiolaris*, petioled willow, very common.

*Salix nigra*, black willow, very rare.

*Salix longifolia*, long-leaved willow, very common.

*Salix candida*, (?) white willow, medicinal; astringent.

*Salix humilis*, prairie willow, not uncommon.

*Populus tremuloides*, aspen, cultivated.

*Populus angulata*, water poplar, not common; a large tree.

*Populus monilifera*, cottonwood, abundant; tall and large.

*Platanus occidentalis*, sycamore, common along streams; the largest though not the tallest tree in the American forest; conspicuous by its whiteness.

*Tilia americana*, basswood, linn, common; large.

\* It is manifestly impossible to present the reader with anything like a complete list of the county's plants, since their nomenclature alone would require a volume of greater proportions than this. Two classes only have been given, the arboreous and shrubby—with a few climbing plants—and the medicinal, the latter including only the most common and best known varieties. It is a peculiarity of all science that many forms—small in themselves—rejoice in a nomenclature the length of which is altogether disproportionate to their size. Yet, such is the looseness with which popular names are used that identification is simply an impossibility, unless recourse is had to the proper botanical nomenclature—which is a sufficient apology for the introduction of these technical names.—R. E. C.

- Juglans nigra*, black walnut, valuable in the arts.  
*Juglans cinerea*, (?) butternut, common; medicinal; cathartic.  
*Carya alba*, shell-bark hickory, common; valuable.  
*Carya glabra*, pignut hickory, abundant; fruit bitter.  
*Carya amara*, bitternut, valuable for fuel; common.  
*Betula nigra*, red birch, stately tree; mild tonic; common.  
*Fraxinus americana*, white ash, common; valuable.  
*Fraxinus viridis*, green ash, rare.  
*Fraxinus sambucifolia*, black ash, abundant; valuable for rails.  
*Liriodendron tulipifera*, tulip tree, valuable substitute for pine; very large; bark medicinal; diaphoretic.  
*Gymnocladus canadensis*, coffee tree, rare; fruit peculiar.  
*Gleditschia triacanthus*, honey locust, not rare; wood heavy.  
*Carpinus americana*, hornbeam, doubtfully referred to the county.  
*Alnus incana*, black alder, common.  
*Alnus serrulata*, smooth alder, doubtful; rare, if at all.  
*Cornus florida*, cornel, abundant; very pretty; bark medicinal; a decided roborant.  
*Cornus paniculata*, panicked dogwood, common; flowers white.  
*Rhus toxicodendron*, poison ivy, dangerous; easily recognized.  
*Rhus glabra*, sumac, common; poisonous.  
*Rhus radicans*, three-leaved ivy, rare; poisonous.  
*Robinia pseudacacia*, locust, fragrant; valuable; common.  
*Sambucus canadensis*, elderberry, fairly common; edible; medicinal; see below.  
*Corylus americana*, hazel-nut, very abundant; edible.  
*Spiræa atomentosa*, hackberry, common.  
*Spiræa salicifolia*, meadow sweet, very common.  
*Morus rubra*, mulberry, common; edible.  
*Ostrya virginica*, ironwood, common along bottoms; heavy.  
*Rhamnus catharticus*, perhaps *lanceolatus*, buckthorn, common; medicinal.  
*Cratægus tomentosa*, blackthorn, common; very tough.  
*Cratægus coccinea*, white thorn, abundant.  
*Cratægus viridis*, red haw, everywhere; a misnomer.  
*Amelanchier canadensis*, service berry, common; edible; several varieties.  
*Prunus americana*, wild plum, abundant; edible.  
*Cerasus pennsylvanica*, wild red cherry, common; edible.  
*Cerasus virginica*, choke cherry, abundant; insipid.  
*Cerasus serotina*, black cherry, common; edible, but bitter.  
*Aesculus glabra*, buckeye, occasional; fetid.  
*Asimina triloba*, pawpaw, common; edible.

- Rosa lucida*, wild rose; everywhere; pretty.  
*Rosa setigera*, early wild rose, prairies; beautiful.  
*Pyrus ioensis*, wild crab apple, abundant; fruit useless unless preserved.  
*Ribes rotundifolium*, smooth gooseberry, common; edible.  
*Ribes cynosbati*, prickly gooseberry, abundant; edible.  
*Ribes floridum*, wild black currant, common; fruit insipid.  
*Lonicera flava*, wild honeysuckle, hillsides, common.  
*Lonicera grata* (?), American woodbine; elegant, often cultivated.  
*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, Virginia creeper, common; harmless.  
*Xanthoxylum americanum*, prickly ash, common; medicinal.  
*Vitis cordifolia*, frost grape, common; edible.  
*Vitis aestivalis*, river bank grape, abundant; edible.  
*Ceanothus americanus*, Jersey tea; abundant on prairies.  
*Ceanothus ovalis*, red root, pernicious; abundant.  
*Staphylea trifolia*, bladdernut; rare.  
*Amorpha canescens*, lead plant; abundant.  
*Viburnum lentago*, black haw; common.  
*Shepherdia argentea* (?) buffalo berry; fruit edible, scarlet, acid.  
*Cercis canadensis*, red bud, common; used for dyeing.  
*Amorpha fruticosa*, false indigo.  
*Cephalanthus occidentalis*, button bush.  
*Euonymus atropurpureus*, wahoo, fairly common.  
*Juniperus virginiana*, cedar.\*  
*Celtis crassifolia*, hackberry (?) common.  
*Celastrus scandens*, bittersweet.  
*Symphoricarpus vulgaris*, common nearly everywhere; perhaps two species.  
*Rubus occidentalis*, common.  
*Rubus villosus*, rare, perhaps accidental; root-bark astringent.  
*Menispermum canadensis*, moonseed, in woods.  
*Smilax rotundifolia*? green briar; common.

The preceding list comprises all the trees, shrubs and woody climbing plants known in the county. The major part of them may be found along the bottom lands of the principal streams, or along the bluffs of the Missouri river. It will be seen that the county is well wooded with varieties valuable both as fuel and in the arts. The varieties are many, but, as is usual in wooded districts, a few kinds predominate. No attempt has been made to discuss the relations of the *flora* to that of the remainder of the state, nor to point out the few species of plants peculiar to it. The design has been to present a list—with brief notes—of the more valuable and large plants, and it is believed the county's resources, in this particular, are quite fully represented by the foregoing catalogue.



There is, however, one feature that cannot be passed without comment. The *flora* of the county is distinctively divided in that it comprises species both of woodland and prairie *habitat*, i. e., its forms are found in either the one or the other location. Associated with the trees and shrubs are innumerable herbs, such as are commonly found in low or in wooded districts, and are, in the main, distinct in *habitat* from the plants of the higher and more exposed country. The prairie, on the other hand, is peculiarly rich in that order of flowering plants known as the *Compositae*. Riding across the country one may see thousands of beautiful blossoms raising their brilliant selves above the grasses that would obscure their beauty. The golden solidagos, the purple asters or the brilliant puccoons, vie with each other in claiming the attention of the passer-by. In the more moist places is to be seen the pure white pennyroyal, and by its side blossoms the invaluable boneset. Who would recognize in these brilliant white flowers, the nauseous mixtures our "grandames and aunts" were wont to prepare for us? To see the prairie in all its beauty it is needful that not one trip, but many, should be made—and let the occasion suit the season. In the earlier summer the omnipresent "nigger-head"—(*Echinacea purpurea*)—lifts its form as defiantly and jauntily withal as the "ox eye" daisy for which the meadows of New England are so famous. Then, in the valleys bloom the "iron-weeds," (*Vernonia fasciculata*) while on the prairies the "rosin-weed," (*Silphium laciniatum*) lifts its cheerful golden face to nod knowingly at you as you pass by. Here, there, everywhere, some beautiful blossom smiles at you, and awakens feelings in your heart that only a prairie *flora* can. What wonder our fathers stopped here amid so much splendor—a splendor withal that marked the great fertility of the virgin soil. From early spring, when first appear the "Johnny jump-ups," (*Viola cucullata*) and "Bird's foot violet," (*Viola delphinifolia*) to late autumn, when the last aster and golden-rod succumb to Nature's inexorable laws, the prairie forms the botanist's paradise. Inviting, did you say? Aye, more than that, instructive in the highest sense, for here some orders reach a development unknown elsewhere on the globe. Here one finds the princes of the flower realm of Nature. Cunningly, wisely, and full of a hidden secret meaning, a thousand forms look up into the faces of pedestrians who, with repressed curiosity, and not quite willingly, tread them under foot. They are leaves of the great folio, marginal notes on the pages of the book of Nature, often and to many, and for a long period to every one, hieroglyphs whose deciphering would repay all the requisite toil.

But very many of these plants have an infinitely greater value than that conferred by their beauty. Does some astute utilitarian mutter to himself, "Now you are getting sensible"? Wonder if he *thinks* of this when making grimaces at some unsavory decoction his physician has pre-

scribed? Wonder if he would not rather look at than take them? Entering largely into the category of medicinal plants as do many of the forms found in this county it is deemed a matter of interest to the general reader to know their habitat, their abundance, and their uses. The following list is very far from exhaustive, dealing as it does with only some of the most common or most easily recognized plants that possess a medicinal value. Where practicable, that portion of the plant which is used is indicated, together with the nature of its action physiologically.

## CATALOGUE OF COMMON MEDICINAL PLANTS.

- Parmelia parietina*, common yellow wall lichen; tonic.
- Adiantum pedatum*, maiden hair fern; common, astringent.
- Veratrum viride*, white hellebore, common in swamps; poisonous: an energetic irritant; not safe.
- Mentha canadensis*, spearmint; common stimulant and tonic.
- Hedeoma pulegioides*, pennyroyal; common; stimulant and carminative.
- Verbascum thapsus*, common mullein; emulcent, slightly narcotic. The leaves are used.
- Taraxacum dens-leonis*; dandelion; common; tonic and stomachic.
- Eupatorium perfoliatum*, boneset, very abundant; emulcent, an emetic.
- Sanguinaria canadensis*, blood root; abundant, diaphoretic.
- Cassia marilandica*, senna, common; cathartic.
- Oxalis stricta*, abundant; an excellent refrigerant.
- Linum usitatissimum*, flax, not naturalized; an emollient and demulcent.
- Cimicifuga racemosa*, black snake root, only the root used; it is an astringent, quite local and only in woodlands along the Missouri bluffs.
- Tanacetum huronense*, doubtful here; tonic, leaves only.
- Polygonum incarnatum*, knot-weed, abundant; roots cathartic.
- Datura stramonium*, Jamestown-weed, abundant; leaves and seeds narcotic.
- Sambucus canadensis*, common; the flowers are mildly stimulant and sudorific; the berries diuretic, and the inner bark is cathartic and emetic.
- Solidago missouriensis*, common; the flowers reputed valuable in wounds.
- Gillenia stipulacea*, American ipecac, leaves emetic.
- Mertensia virginica*, lung-wort; the root said to be a valuable expectorant.
- Acorus Calamus*, sweet flag, rare, the root; tonic.
- Scilla Fraseri*, squill, rare, the bulb; diuretic.
- Arabia quinquefolia*, ginseng, rare, the root; tonic.
- Marrubium vulgare*, hoarhound; a weak tonic.

*Geranium maculata*, cranesbill; root astringent.

*Sabbatia angularis*, American centaury; febrifuge and tonic.

*Achillaea millefolium*, milfoil, introduced; tonic.

*Cannabis americana*, American hemp; hypnotic.

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## REPTILIA.\*

### TOADS, FROGS, SNAKES AND TURTLES.

In the number and variety of reptiles the county is equal to any in the state. The dry prairies form congenial homes for the skinks (*E. septentrionalis*); its streams are the homes of several species of turtles and batrachians, and its woods and fields shelter a large number of serpents. Of all the latter that are here listed, only two species, the rattlesnake (*C. tergemina* and *C. horridus*), are poisonous. While local and popular tradition arms most of the remaining, and especially the "blowing-viper" (*Heterodon simus*), with deadly powers, the fact is that without a single exception they are perfectly harmless. In the economy of farming they are beneficial, ridding the fields and gardens of many destructive forms. Of all the varieties mentioned in the following lists the toads and turtles are beyond a doubt the most beneficial to the farmer. The first rid him of many destructive insects; the latter clear his streams from dead and deleterious matters.

### OPHIDIA—SERPENTS.

Reptiles, not shielded with an epidermal covering of imbricated scales, which is shed as a whole and replaced at regular intervals; mouth very dilatable; the bones of the lower jaw separate from each other, only united by ligaments; limbs wanting or represented by small spurs on the sides of the vent—a transverse slit. Various anatomical characters distinguish the snakes, but the elongated form and absence of limbs separate them at once from all our other vertebrates, excepting the lizard *Ophiosaurus*, and this is not in any other respect, snake-like.—*Jordan*.

### COLUBRIDÆ—COLUBRINE SNAKES.

1. *Heterodon platyrhinus*, blowing viper, perfectly harmless.
2. *Heterodon simus*, hog-nosed snake, innocent.

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\*The classification adopted is that of Jordan's Manual of Vertebrates, 2d edition. A close and more extended survey may add a few more species to the list.



3. *Tropidonotus erythrogaster*, red-bellied water snake.
4. " *rhubarbifer*, Holbrook's water snake.
5. " *grahami*, Graham's snake.
6. *Tropidoclonotum kirtlandi*, Kirtland's snake, pretty.
7. (?) *Storeria occipitomaculata*, red-bellied snake, doubtful.
8. *Eutania saurita* riband snake, handsome; small snake, rare.
9. " *faireyi*, Fairie's garter snake.
10. " *proxima*, Say's garter snake.
11. " *radix*, Hoy's garter snake; determination doubtful.
12. " *sirtalis*, striped snake; several varieties.
13. *Pityophis sayi*, western pine snake, seventy inches long.
14. *Coluber obsoletus*, racer, one of the largest snakes.
15. " *vulpinus*, fox snake.
16. " *emoryi*, Emory's racer.
17. *Cyclophis æstivus*, summer green snake, splendid.
18. *Diadophis punctatus*, ring-necked snake, also *var amabilis*.
19. (?) " *arnyi*, Arny's ring-necked snake.
20. *Ophibolus sayi*, king snake.
21. " *doliatus*, corn snake.
22. " *triangulus*, spotted adder, harmless.
23. " *calligaster*, Kennicott's chain snake.
24. (?) *Virginia elegans*, Kennicott's brown snake, doubtful.
25. *Carphophiops amœnus*, ground snake.
26. " *vermis*, worm snake, rare and local.

## CROTALIDÆ—CROTALID SNAKES.

(These snakes are all renowned for the deadliness of their venom.)

27. *Crotalus horridus*, rattlesnake; deadly; doubtful determination.
28. *Caudisoma tergemina*, prairie rattlesnake; abundant.

There is much doubt that *Crotalus horridus* is found here. The prairie snake varies so wonderfully that it is not at all sure but that some local form of that species is confounded with the wood-rattlesnake, which is more eastern in its distribution.

## BATRACHIA.

Cold-blooded vertebrates, allied to the fishes, but differing in several respects, notably in the absence of rayed fins, the limbs being usually developed and functional, with the skeletal elements of the limbs of reptiles: toes usually without claws.

The batrachians undergo a more or less complete metamorphosis, the young ("tadpoles") being aquatic and fish-like, breathing by means of

external gills or branchiæ; later in life lungs are developed and, with one exception, the gills disappear; skin naked and moist, (rarely having imbedded scales) and used to some extent as an organ of respiration; heart with two auricles and a single vertricle; reproduction by means of eggs, which are of comparatively small size, without hard shell, developed in water or in moist situations.—*Jordan*.

#### RANIDÆ—FROGS.

*Rana halecina*, leopard frog; common.

“ *clamilans*, green frog.

“ *catesbiana*, bull frog; “well noted for its rich bass notes.”

“ *temporaria*, wood frog; variety.

#### HYLIDÆ—TREE FROGS.

*Hyla versicolor*, common tree toad.

(?) *Hyla Pickeringii*, Pickering's tree toad.

*Acris gryllus*, cricket frog.

(?) *Charophilus* sp.

#### BUFONIDÆ—TOADS.

*Bufo lentiginosus*, American toad; variable.

#### PLETHODONTIDÆ—SALAMANDERS.

*Hemidactylium scutatum*, four-toed salamander.

*Spelerpes bilineatus*, two-striped salamander.

*Spelerpes longicaudus*, cave salamander.

*Spelerpes ruber*, red triton.

#### AMBLYSTOMIDÆ—AMBLYSTOMAS.

*Amblystoma opacum*, opaque salamander; handsome.

*Amblystoma tigrinum*, tiger salamander; common.

*Amblystoma microstomum*, small mouthed salamander.

*Amblystoma punctatum*, large spotted salamander.

*Menopoma alleghaniense*, hell bender; common.

#### LACERTILIA—LIZARDS.

*Ophcosaurus ventralis*, glass snake; tail breaks into pieces when caught.

*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*, six-lined lizard.

## SCINCIDÆ—SKINKS.

*Eumeces fasciatus*, blue-tailed lizard; common.

*Eumeces septentrionalis*, northern skink; common.

## TESTUDINATA—TURTLES.

*Cistudo clausa*, common box turtle.

*Cistudo ornata*, northern box turtle; very abundant.

*Malacoclemmys geographicus*, map turtle.

*Malacoclemmys pseudogeographicus*, Le Sueur's map turtle.

*Chrysemys picta*, painted turtle. (Not seen. Possibly, in local tradition, confounded with the elegant terrapin.)

*Pseudemys troostii*, yellow-bellied terrapin.

*Pseudemys elegans*, elegant terrapin.

*Chelydra serpentina*, snapping turtle.

*Cinosternum pennsylvanicum*, small mud turtle; in Wabonsie Lake.

*Trionyx ferox*, soft-shell turtle.

Few persons realize the numbers and beauty of many of these forms of life which are usually considered either dangerous or disgusting. They are often of surprising beauty and always instructive. Belonging, as they do, to the highest branch of animal life—the *vertebrata*—though to some of its lower orders, they come to us revealing through their structure and structural affinities that long line of ancestry through which the highest orders have been evolved. They take us back, in thought, to those remote periods of the world's history when birds, reptiles and fishes were difficult of separation; when each comprised in their structure some of the salient features of the other. While, perhaps, the structural resemblance of the modern forms is recondite or hidden to the casual observer, by the aid of forms long since entombed in the rocks the competent student not only detects, but places on them their proper value. It is said that "there are sermons in stones," but with, perhaps, greater accuracy it may be said *there is history in bones*.

## MOLLUSCA.

In the streams of the county, and in its wooded districts as well, are found some of those low forms of animal life that are rarely if ever seen by a people dwelling in prairie regions. These creatures are the mollusks, numerous in individuals, but comparatively rare in species. In all the perennial streams they find a congenial home. The species, of both land and fresh-water shells found in the county, are as follows:



## FRESH-WATER MOLLUSKS.

*Unio*\* *alatus*, Say—The winged unio.

“ *rubiginosus*, Lea—The ruddy unio.

“ *coccineus*, Hill—The saffron unio.

“ *parvus*, Barnes—The little unio.

“ *luteolus*, Lam—The straw-colored unio.

“ *undulatus*, Barnes—The wavy unio.

*Unio* *pressus*, Lea, the flat unio.

“ *ligamentinus*, Barnes. the ligament unio.

“ *gibbosus*, Barnes, the gibbous unio.

“ *ventricosus*, Barnes, the inflated unio.

“ *rectus*, Lamarck, the straight unio.

“ *mississippiensis*, Lea, the Mississippi unio.

*Margaritana*\* *complanata*, Barnes, the complanate clam.

“ *rugosa*, Barnes, the rugose margaritana.

*Anodonta* *danielsi*, Lea, Daniel's anodon.

“ *grandis*, Say, the splendid anodon.

“ *ferussaciana*, Lea, Ferrusac's anodon.

“ *imbecillis*, Say, the slight anodon.

*Sphaerium* *straiatinum*, Lam., the striated globe-shell.

“ *occidentale*, Prime, the western globe-shell.

“ *rhomboidium*, Prime, (very rare) the rhomboid globe-shell.

*Pisidium* *abditum*, Prime, the hidden pea-shell.

*Limnaea* *reflexa*, Say, the reflected river-snail.

“ *humilis*, Say, the humble river-snail.

“ *decidiosa*, Say, abundant.

*Physa* *heterostropha*, Say, the sinistral physa.

“ *gyrina*, Say, (var. last ?), the tadpole physa.

*Ancylus* *rivularis*, Hald., the river limpet.

*Planorbis* *tivolvis*, Say, the three-whorled plane-shell.

“ *campanulatus*, Say, the little-bell-like plane-shell.

“ *parvus*, Say, the little-plane-shell.

“ *lentus*, Say, the smooth plane-shell.

*Melantho* *subsolidus*, Anth., the somewhat-solid black snail.

## LAND MOLLUSKS.

These forms are very few, and none of them abundant. It is barely possible that the great prairie fires of past years were the main agency in reducing their numbers. These animals are to be sought in the woods,

\**Unio* and *Margaritana* both mean pearl bearing.

in shady, moist ravines and may be taken in greatest abundance during the warm rains of spring. They are easily prepared, and when properly cleansed make most beautiful—though fragile—ornaments. Many of the smallest kinds must be sought under chips and decayed vegetation, and even then will be commonly overlooked.

- Helix albolabris*, Say, white-lipped snail-shell,  
 “ *profunda*, Say, the deeply umbilicated snail-shell.  
 “ *alternata*, Say, the striped land-snail.  
 “ *hirsuta*, Say, the hirsute snail-shell.  
 “ *arboreus*, Say, the tree-snail.  
 “ *pulchella*, Mull, the beautiful whorled shell (minute).  
 “ *monodon*, Rackett, the one-toothed snail.  
 “ *leaii*, Ward, Lea’s land-snail.  
 “ *clausa*, Lea, the closed (umbilicus) land snail.  
*Pupa pentadon*, Say, the five-toothed pupa-shell (very small).

Many of these shells possess great beauty, but all lack the brilliant coloration of species that are found in tropical countries, or even in some portions of North America. There are numerous highly colored varieties on the West Coast, and some few found in the southern states. Only two of the above list attain any considerable size, the *Helix albolabris*, and *Helix profunda*, which sometimes grow to one and one-half inches in diameter. Further investigation of *all* the shells of this county will abundantly reward any interested person,

## MAMMALS.

Time was when the prairies and woods of Fremont county gave sustenance and shelter to many interesting animals among the higher orders. The buffalo (*Bison Americanus*) once roamed here in countless numbers, and even now, in the marshes and morasses along the river bottoms their remains are frequently exposed. The American panther, (*Felis concolor*) once found a congenial home in its woods, but the coming of the white man—who wages a merciless war on wild life of every sort—has driven them to other and remote homes. The wolf (*Canis lupus*) is still occasionally seen, skulking along the lowlands, the self-despised remnants of a once numerous race. The fox (*vulpes vulgaris*) under its various names of “red fox,” “silver fox,” and “black fox,” occasionally enjoys a “square meal” at the farmer’s expense, and to the detriment of his henery, but hunted in revenge for his depredations and in desire for his pelt, he is rapidly becoming extinct. One animal still flourishes, the enterprising nature of which is not unfrequently wafted to us on the “stilly breezes of night,” to our disgust, and yet a most valuable companion to the farmer,

the skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). The French, perhaps, had sufficient reason to name him "*le enfant diable*," but he is a great entomologist, if he does occasionally disgrace himself, and conducting his entomological excursions by night, he rids the farmer of many a pest otherwise sadly destructive. Notwithstanding that his scalp commands a bounty, the industrious gopher (*Geomys bursarius*) piles his mounds of dirt here and there, all unconscious of the legal care of which he is the recipient. In addition to the animals above mentioned, there are in the county the following:

*Putorius vison*, common mink.

*Procyon lotor*, raccoon.

*Vespertilio subulatus*, little brown bat.

" *noctivagus*, black bat.

" *sp.*

*Atalapha crepuscularis*, twilight-bat; rare here.

" *noveboracensis*, common.

(?) *Corynorhinus macrotis*; not sure of this determination.

*Sciuropterus volucella*, flying squirrel; in Missouri bottom.

*Sciurus niger*, fox squirrel; common.

*Sciurus carolinensis*, gray squirrel; abundant.

*Sciurus hudsonius*, chickaree, common, especially along the Nishnabotany.

*Tamias striatus*, chipmunk, in all wooded sections.

*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*, striped gopher.

*Arctomys monax*, woodchuck.

*Zapus hudsonius*, jumping mouse, rare.

*Hesperomys leucopus*, deer mouse, everywhere.

*Ochetodon humilis*, harvest mouse, local.

*Arvicola riparius*, meadow mouse.

" *austerus*, commonly confounded with the last.

*Synaptomys cooperi*, Cooper's mouse.

*Castor fiber*, beaver; two specimens trapped in the Nishnabotany December 9, 1880.—CALL.

*Fiber zibethicus*, muskrat.

*Erethizon dorsatus*, porcupine; not seen, listed by tradition.

(?) *Lepus sylvaticus*, hare, determination doubtful.

This list comprises the major part of the mammalian *fauna* of the county. Further study will correct it, perhaps, by the addition of a few species. This simple enumeration of varieties may aid the future student in the determination of the county animal resources.



## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indian! What crowds of memories, incidents, and adventures come trooping to the mind at the bare mention of that name, once fear-inspiring, now commonplace and powerless. A name once so dreaded, and often freighted with murder and rapine, is history's, as a memento of which but a few outcast and hunted tribes alone remain.

The savage of Nature and he whom poets sing are different beings. The latter, kingly in mien and sullenly morose in habit, animated by the noblest of motives, engaging in chase or in war as fancy or necessity dictated, disdaining peril and knowing no fear—such as he existed only in the imagination of Cooper, or are painted in the verse of authors equally gifted as he. The former, with passions unrestrained and by nature treacherous, slothful, repulsive and unclean—such is the savage of Nature, as unlike him celebrated in song as well he could be. Yet, there is something that calls for our sympathy in the history of this unfortunate race. The same harrowing lust for gold which impelled Pizarro to the conquest of the Incas, and Cortez to the destruction of the mighty empire of the Montezumas, in a newer, and perhaps less revolting form, has driven the red man from the homes in which his ancestors, for many generations past, have roamed at will, and left him—what? The inheritance of extinction, and that alone. He was, rather than is. “The only hope of the perpetuity of his race seems now to center in the Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Chickasaws of the Indian Territory. These nations, numbering in the aggregate about eight thousand souls, have attained a considerable degree of civilization; and with just and liberal dealing on the part of the government the outlook for the future is not discouraging. Most of the other Indian tribes seem to be rapidly approaching extinction. Right or wrong, such is the logic of events. Whether the red man has been justly deprived of the ownership of the New World will remain a subject of debate; that he has been deprived, cannot be denied. The Saxon has come. His conquering foot has trodden the vast domain from shore to shore. The weaker race has withdrawn from his presence and his sword. By the majestic rivers and in the depths of the solitary woods the feeble sons of the bow and arrow will be seen no more. Only their names remain on hill, and stream, and mountain. The red man sinks and fails. His eyes are to the west. To the prairies and forests, the hunting-grounds of his ancestors, he says farewell. He is gone! The cypress and the hemlock sing his requiem.”

But whence did he come? This opens up a field of inquiry which has

engaged the attention of earnest students since the Indian first was known. It seems to be settled that he certainly did *not* come from that mythological "cradle of the race," Asia, but more than that is yet to be settled. Long ages anterior to his occupation of the land there lived and thrived other races—men who, in that far off time built the mounds and made the implements that we now so commonly find. Suppose that they were the lineal descendents of the mound builders—what then? we have only moved the difficulty but a step back, and *still man was*. There is no knowledge, revealed or human, that throws *any* light upon the origin of the race of men, and nothing historical to enlighten us as to the kind of men the mound-builders were. They have left their works—some of them in Fremont county—but tell us more than habits and distribution they do not.

Concerning the tribes of recent Indians who formerly made this county their home, the reader is referred to the history of Iowa in the preceding portion of this volume. It is sufficient here to state that the territory of which the county is now composed was once possessed by the Sac and Fox and Pottawattomie Indians. They were not, however, the *original* owners of the soil. The tribe of Iowas, belonging to the great family of Dakotas, were the first possessors when its known history begins. The Sac and Fox and Pottawattomie Indians were formerly residents east of the Mississippi, and were a portion of the great family of the Algonquins. This great family at the beginning of the seventeenth century numbered nearly a quarter million souls, but their habits, their wars and wasting diseases, has reduced their numbers to a mere handful, a disheartened and reckless remnant of a once proud race. At the close of the celebrated Black Hawk war the Sac and Fox tribe came into Iowa, unable longer to resist the advance of the white man.

In 1842 was made a treaty in accordance with the provisions of which the Sac and Fox and Pottawattomies ceded to the general government the western portion of the State of Iowa, and "their right of title and interest therein." The parties to the treaty were, as has been said on page 162, Governor Chambers of Iowa Territory on the part of the government, and Chiefs Keokuk, Appanoose and Panassa among others, in behalf of the red men.

In the spring of 1846 the Indians finally retired to Kansas, and here the history of their connection with Iowa soil finally ends.

## THE FLOODS OF 1849 AND 1851.

The winter of 1848 and 1849 will always be remembered as one of unprecedented snow-falls. The area of the fall was the entire northwest, with exceptionally heavy snows in the upper Missouri. Like a winding sheet about the dead, the mantle of snow covered the hills and filled the valleys—beautiful and white, but filled with the potency of death and desolation. When the warm rains of the spring and the genial rays of a returning summer sun caused the accumulated snows to melt, they came pouring down the ravines and filling the water-courses to repletion. When the accumulating water reached the lower Missouri the circumjacent country was submerged, dwellings and out-buildings were carried away, farms disappeared beneath its waters, the channel changed, the river's course became somewhat different, but higher and higher still the water rose, until the month of August, when they began slowly to subside. The damage had been done, valuable tracts of land lay unimproved for that year, and thousands of dollars, in property, had gone down with the rushing waters.

The flood of 1851 was of a similar character to that of 1849. The immediate cause, however, was a heavy fall of rain of seven days continuance. The rain-fall all over the state was of a most remarkable nature, the smaller streams all attained a high water mark, which has never since been reached. Great damage was done by carrying away fencing and other improvements along the banks of the various streams. This overflow reached its culmination in May, and the waters began then to recede.

The deaths that were caused—and they were not few—were mainly the result of foolish daring and recklessness. When the floods reached their greatest height, the fords, of course, were impassable, and unless great risks were taken, no communication could be had with neighboring families. Boats and rafts were improvised, or the foolish method of swimming the streams was adopted, both of which contributed to the mortality through accident or bravado. Deaths, caused directly by the overflow, there were none, or few at most.

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THE NAME WAHBONSIE.

Attention has previously been called to the Wahbonsie lake, situated on the line between Fremont and Mills counties, and a history of its naming may not be out of place.

The lake was named for Wahbonsie, a chief of the Pottawattomies, who resided with a band of that tribe on the borders of the lake, and was



considered its owner. With these Indians and with Wahbonsie, Major Cooper carried on an extensive trading business. When the final treaty, in 1842, was made, ceding these lands to the government, Wahbonsie was one of the few who lingered after nearly all the others had departed for their Kansas home. During his sojourn it seems he contracted certain debts, after the manner of many white men, which he evinced no disposition to pay and prepared to leave without settlement. Among the oldest of the records preserved, before Fremont became a county, is found the following document, showing how the fated Wahbonsie became entangled in the meshes of the law.

STATE OF MISSOURI,     }  
COUNTY OF ATCHINSON } ss.

Before me, James Cummings, a justice of the peace, of the county aforesaid, this day personally came Rufus Hitchcock, who being duly sworn sayeth that Wahbonchey justly owes him twenty-two dollars, and that said Waubonchey is a leaving the country without paying him or leaving property for him, and that he wants a writ of attachment against the goods, chattels, monies of Waubonchey and further sayeth not, this November 14, 1846.

RUFUS HITCHCOCK.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 14th day of November, 1846.

JAMES CUMINGS.

[SEAL.]

*Justice of the Peace.*

It will be noticed that Hicthcock was a trader, and also that the writ of attachment was issued by authority of the state of Missouri. The affidavit was made at Austin, the original capital of the county.

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## COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

With regard to the origin of the division of individual states into county and township organizations, which in an important measure should have the power and opportunity of transacting their own business and governing themselves, under the approval of, and subject to the state and general government of which they each formed a part, we quote from Elijah M. Haines, who is considered good authority on the subject.

In his "Laws of Illinois, Relative to Township Organizations," he says the county system

"Originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large-landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence

on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

"The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was moreover consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentleman felt so much pride. In 1734 eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system extending throughout the state, spread into all the southern states, and some of the northern states; unless we except the nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina, and that into 'parishes' in Louisiana, from the French laws.

"Illinois, which with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, on its conquest by Gen. George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formally extended over the state by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1848. Under this system, as in other states adopting it, most local business was transacted by those commissioners in each county, who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions.

"During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the state had become filled with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavily populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short that under that system, 'equal and exact justice' to all parts of the county could not be secured. The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635. The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that, 'whereas, particular towns have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town,' therefore, 'the freemen of every town, or the majority part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well-ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the general court.'

"They might also (says Mr. Haines) impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and 'choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways, and the like.' Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures of public policy. Probably also a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

"The New England colonies were first governed by a 'general court,' or legislature, composed of a governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and

judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders. They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony. Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639; and the plan of township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy, efficiency, and adaptations to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, became universal throughout New England, and went westward with the emigrants from New England into New York, Ohio and other western states."

When the Mormons were expelled from Illinois, in 1846, by the Gentiles with the connivance of the civil authorities, they migrated westward through Iowa,—some of them going on to Salt Lake, Utah, others, attracted by the pleasant climate and beautiful woodlands, remained at divers points in the state. Among their stopping places were Council Bluffs (then Kanessville), Silver Creek, Trader's Point, Keg Creek, in the Missouri bottom, and wherever good soil, timber, and water were found conjoined. The Mormons were in excess of the Gentile population, and are said to have made themselves odious to the residents along the bottoms and through the country. With increase of population the balance of power began to change and opinions adverse to Mormon government and Mormon doctrines began to find expression in overt action. In October, 1848, a public meeting for political purposes was called and held at the Wahbonsie Indian Agency's Cabin, some four or five miles northwest of the present site of Tabor, near the residence of John Lambert, son of Ezekiel Lambert. There were perhaps forty or fifty persons present, and among them were I. D. Blanchard, L. W. Platt, G. B. Gaston, D. P. Matthews, Charles W. Tolles, J. B. Hall, and the Rev. John Todd. During the progress of the meeting a paper was drawn up and signed, petitioning the legislature to organize a county in southwestern Iowa, with the belief that it could be successfully controlled by the Gentiles. J. B. Hall and John Todd, who were then in the county in search of an eligible site for a new town contemplated by a body of men in Oberlin, Ohio, were about to set out across the state on their return home. To them the petition was intrusted, with instructions to place it in the hands of the first member of the Iowa legislature that they might find. They soon after set out for Ohio on horseback, but found no member of the legislature until they reached Fairfield. Here they were directed to a Mr. Baker, a blacksmith, whom they found in his shop at work. On informing him that they had a little business which they wished through him to present to the legislature, he seated himself on his anvil and gave audience. They at once presented him the petition intrusted to them, and volunteered cogent arguments of their own, in their endeavor to further the cause of the residents of the Missouri bottom, and requested him to submit the same to the next



General Assembly of the state. That petition was never heard from until many years after. It was then learned from Mr. Baker himself, who afterwards removed to Council Bluffs, that he judged it all a Mormon project, and that he had never presented the petition to the legislature at all. Mr. Baker's hasty judgment hardly does the General Assembly, as a body, justice, but it is possible men were more justifiable in those early days than now in entertaining opinions of a suspicious character.

Whether this petition had any influence upon Mr. Baker when he voted is a thing from its very nature not to be determined. In the year in which he was to present it (1849) the county was, nevertheless organized, but whether by reason of a petition is not known. Previous to that year, the county was attached, for political and judicial purposes, to Polk county, and began an independent existence only when David M. English, the appointed organizing sheriff, had finished his work, and the people, by the selection of officers, had declared themselves an official part of the great state of Iowa.

The first election, pursuant to the proclamation of the organizing sheriff, was held in April 1849, at which David Jones, William K. McKissick, and Isaac Hunsaker were elected county commissioners; Milton Richards, clerk of district court; A. H. Argyle, clerk of county court, and David M. English, sheriff; T. L. Buckham, treasurer and collector; S. T. Cromwell, inspector of weights and measures.

The election, it is almost superfluous to say, had nothing in common with a political contest. The object was not the emoluments of office, but the organization of the county. It was left for a later day and a newer generation to wrangle over the spoils of office and to originate imaginary issues.

The following are the proceedings of the first session of the county commissioners, Sept. 10th, 1849.

Wm. McKissick, Isaac Hunsaker, and David Jones, having been duly elected and qualified county commissioners for Fremont county, state of Iowa, convened at the house of Archibald H. Argyle,\* clerk of the board of county commissioners in said county on the 10th day of September, A. D., 1849, and, after opening court according to law, proceeded as follows:

*Ordered*, That the bond of Tilden L. Buckham, as treasurer and collector, is presented, examined and approved.

*Ordered*, That the bond of Archibald H. Argyle, as clerk of the board of county commissioners, is presented, examined and approved, and ordered to be filed with the treasurer and collector.

*Ordered*, That the bond of Archibald H. Argyle, as recorder, is presented, examined and approved.

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\*Then at the town of Austin, the capital of the county.

*Ordered*, That the bond of Stephen T. Cromwell, as inspector of weights and measures, is presented, examined and approved.

The bonds of A. J. Singleton, constable of Franklin precinct, and Geo. Farney, constable of Henry precinct, were approved.

A. H. Argyle and Geo. A. W. Belcher received licences for ferries across the Nishnabotany, at their respective residences, for one year, on the payment of five dollars each.

*Ordered*, That the rates of ferriage on the Nishnabotany river be as follows: For crossing single man, 5 cents; for man and horse, ten cents; two-horse wagon and team, empty, 25 cents—loaded, 30 cents; four-horse wagon and team, empty, 40 cents—loaded, 50 cents; six-horse team and wagon, empty, 60 cents—loaded, 70 cents; loose horses and cattle, 5 cents per head; sheep and hogs,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per head.

*Ordered*, That A. H. Argyle be allowed twelve dollars for two books, one for the clerk of the board of county commissioners and one for recorder.

*Ordered*, That this court is now adjourned until the 11th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M.

At the third meeting of the county commissioners, October 15, 1849, the following, among other proceedings were had:

*Ordered*, That a county road is hereby established on the old road, commencing at the southern line of Fremont county, near the forks of said road near the farm of H. Watts; thence northwest to A. H. Argyle's ferry, on the Nishnabotany; thence northwest to Mr. C. Thomas'.

[NOTE.—This was the first road established in Fremont county.]

\* \* \* \* \*

The clerk of this court, pursuant to a previous order, has presented a list of all the county and state taxes due upon the property of residents, together with all the poll taxes, amounting to two hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-four cents (\$286.54), which was accepted and approved by this court.

[NOTE.—This was levied at the rate of six mills on the dollar.]

*Ordered*, That D. M. English receive fifty-two dollars for services as organizing sheriff and for assessment, as per account rendered.

*Ordered*, That A. H. Argyle, as treasurer, be required to collect all the county and state taxes, together with all poll taxes for this county, and make a return of the same on the first Monday in January next.

[NOTE.—Although the record shows that T. L. Buckham was duly qualified as treasurer of the county, it seems he did not exercise the duties of the office; and, further, while there is no explicit statement that Argyle was ever appointed treasurer by the commissioners, it appears that he was appointed. Probably in the foregoing order the words "as treasurer" were deemed sufficient to indicate his appointment.]

At the January meeting, 1850, John Boulware received a license for a ferry across the Missouri river, "opposite old Ft. Kearney, for three years, at \$8 per annum." The rates of ferriage were fixed at, "for four-horse team and wagon, \$1.75, if loaded; if empty, \$1.50; two-horse wagon and team, loaded or empty, \$1.25; one-horse carriage, \$1; man and

horse, 25 cents; footman,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents; all loose stock,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents; hogs and sheep, 5 cents per head; for every 100 pounds of freight not loaded, 8 cents."

At this session of the commissioners the boundaries of "Henry" and "Fulton" townships were fixed:

*Ordered*, That the boundaries of Henry township be as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the farm of J. H. Whitehead at the edge of the bluff, and from thence along under the bluff, to include the settlers immediately under the bluff, to the northern line of the county, and from thence along said line to the east line of the county and from thence to the line of Franklin township, and from thence along said line west to the place of beginning.

*Ordered*, That the boundaries of Fulton township be as follows, to-wit: Commencing at J. H. Whitehead's farm at the edge of the bluff, and thence along the bluff to the north line of the county, and from thence west to the Missouri river, and from thence along said river south to the line of Franklin township, and from thence along said line to the place of beginning.

The further history of the townships is to be found under the section devoted to that subject.

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## THE FIRST TOWNSHIPS.

At the organization of Fremont county, it had not yet been divided into townships. To facilitate county business it became evident that its subdivision was immediately imperative. The commissioner, therefore, at this meeting of January 9, 1850, (and this date be it remembered is the date of their organization proper) caused the following orders to be spread on the minute book:

*Ordered by the court*, That the boundaries of Franklin township be as follows, to-wit: Commencing at Benjamin Bowman's on Missouri river, from thence on a direct line to John H. Whitehead's and including said farm, from thence to the eastern line of the county, and from thence along said line to the southern line of the county, and from thence along said line to the Missouri river, and from thence along said river to the place of beginning.

*Ordered by the court*, That the boundaries of Henry township be as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the farm of J. H. Whitehead at the edge of the bluff, and from thence along under the bluffs to include the settlers immediately under the bluff to the northern line of the county, and from thence along said line to the east line of the county, and from thence to the line of Franklin township, and from thence along said line west to the place of beginning.

*Ordered by the court*, That the boundaries of Fulton township be as follows, to-wit: Commencing at A. J. Whitehead's farm at the edge of the bluff and



thence along the bluff to the north line of the county, and from thence west to the Missouri river, and from thence along said river south to the line of Franklin township, and from thence along said line to the place of beginning.

These were the three original townships. The elections for Fulton township, were, by order of the county commissioners, held at Hol-loway's on the Wiscom farm; for Henry township at John Lakey's, and for Franklin, at Austin, the county seat.

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### THE COUNTY SEAT.

At the time of the organization of the county, the county seat, as has been stated, was at Austin in what is now Franklin township, about seven and a half miles south of the town of Sidney and comprised the north-east quarter of the southeast quarter of section 10, township 67, range 42, being the farm now owned and occupied by J. B. Brothers. Austin consisted of but one or two houses, the principal one of which was the store and residence of A. H. Argyle. In this building the county commissioners met, and here the first term of the district court was "begun and holden." The proceedings of both of these tribunals, while of great future importance, were void of all pomp and circumstance and almost free from dignity. The county court was held in the store room of Mr. Argyle, that gentleman being clerk. The commissioners when in session occupied seats upon nail kegs or boxes, or upon the counter. Everything was done decently, however, and in order, and there were but few, if any, mistakes made either in legislation or in the execution of law.

But the glory of Austin has departed and the place that knew it once knows it no more forever. The re-location of the county seat was the weight that pulled it down—the wound that killed it. It was once known far and near as the capital of Fremont county, the old *United States Gazetteer* for 1849 so mentions it. There was a good road, at least a plain one, running through the place from east to west and one from north to south, and Mr. Argyle operated a ferry across the Nishnabotany, in those days the only one for miles on either side of the river.

The present site of the county seat was selected May 10, 1851. Dr. William Dewey was appointed by the commissioners to plat the town site, which, with the assistance of Henry Way, was finished May 27, 1851. Pursuant to an order of the commissioners the first sale of lots at the new county seat took place June 30, 1851, the first certificate of sale bearing that date. The first lot sold was lot 5, in block E, and was purchased by S. Cromwell. The terms of the sale were as follows:

“one-third in hand, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months.” The name of Sidney was given the county seat by an order of the board of commissioners, which bears a date prior to the laying out of the town. The order may be found in book No. 1, of county records.

And thus was the county seat located. All the years that have intervened since that eventful day have witnessed many trials of human skill and ingenuity—usually called law, but never properly justice. Fortunes have been lost, liberty taken away or restored, petty injuries righted, and sometimes,—must it be said?—great wrongs have been perpetrated. But here, too, have infamous wrongs been righted and villainous projects defeated. The judicial records of Fremont county, in cases tried at Sidney, cover all the range of legal sin from petty larceny to murder. Legally, the present county seat is historic ground, and the wrongs it has righted in the past are but a tithe of what remains to the future.

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### ARGYLE'S STORE AND THE SEATS OF JUSTICE.

As has been elsewhere stated, the early courts of the county were held at the store of A. H. Argyle, in Austin, then the county seat. A description of this earliest seat of justice may prove both interesting and valuable, and, to insure accuracy, will be given the reader in the very language and form of the articles of contract under which it was built:

This article, made and entered into between Thomas R. King, of the first part, and Thomas E. Tootle, of the second part, both of the county of Atchinson and state of Missouri.

Witnesseth, that I, the said King, agree to furnish all the materials and build a hewed-log store-house 20 by 26 feet large, one story high, with shingle roof, a good jointed floor, two doors, two windows with shutters; counter on one side, and end shelving on two sides and one end, at the direction of the said Tootle six drawers under the base shelf of one side; to be ceiled overhead with good seasoned plank, or will be lathed and plastered, the house to be white-painted out and inside with lime and sand, the corners to be sawed down, the logs for the above building to face, when hewed, not less than 12 inches. Said building is to be finished complete for use, of good materials, and to be done in a good and workmanlike manner, by the tenth day of April next. For which the said Tootle is to pay said King one hundred and five dollars.

Given under our hand this 8th March, 1848.

THOMAS R. KING.

THOMAS E. TOOTLE.

This building subsequently passed into the hands of A. H. Argyle, and its further history, as a court-house, is elsewhere shown.

## THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

For some time after the removal of the county seat from Austin to Sidney, there was no abiding place for Justice. The court met, frequently, in stores, or large still unoccupied business places, until such time as a building devoted to its exclusive use should be erected. With increasing legal business, an influx of population, and changes in deeds and titles, a place where they might be permanently and securely kept became imperative, and measures were at once devised to secure the same.

The first action recorded in the records of the county bears the date of September 1, 1851. At a session of the board of county commissioners held on that day it was "ordered that a court house be built in the town of Sidney, in the county of Fremont, on lot No. 5, block G, 24 feet wide by 40 feet in length, two stories high, according to a plan and specifications to be filed in the county judge's office on the 20th of September." A diligent search among the old records reveals no further trace of the "plan and specifications" than is here recorded, nor are there any further references to the building of the same in the record of the proceedings of the board. There is a single entry, at a much later date, ordering the payment of a small sum to somebody in completing the financial portion of the contract.

The old court house was in some particulars a most unique affair. The structure was almost entirely formed of cottonwood lumber, which was all brought from Civil Bend. The court room was on the ground floor and comprised nearly its entire area. In the second story were six offices, devoted to the use of the county officers. Here the records were kept and here for nearly ten years the legal business of the county and of private litigants was transacted. The building stood on the court house square, or block G. It was sold and moved away by its purchasers when the new building was begun.

## THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

While the court house built in 1851 seemed then suited to the needs of the county, and bade fair to remain so for many years, it soon became evident that it was not equal to the demands on it. The offices were few, and not over-convenient, the court room not large enough to always accommodate the crowds who sought admission—for it was made to subserve the place of a city hall—and a new one must be had. In pursuance of this idea the following election notice was caused to be posted in places where the public might easily see it and become fully advised of its contents:



## ELECTION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of Fremont county, Iowa, that at the regular October election to be held on the 13th day of said month, A. D., 1857, the following proposition will be submitted to them for their consideration, to-wit: To appropriate twenty-six thousand dollars of the swamp land fund in said county for the purpose of building a fire-proof court house and bridges across the Nishnabotany river; one near the mouth of Camp Creek; the other at or near where the old French bridge formerly stood, and to finish the jail now under contract and in process of construction. Those who vote for the appropriation will place upon their ticket "for appropriation," and those opposed will place upon their ticket "no appropriation." The election and returns to be governed as in other general elections.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 11th day of September, 1857.

E. S. HEDGES,  
*County Judge.*

[SEAL.]

The election was duly held as appointed, with a most favorable result. It is not known whether the conjoining of the bridges with the court house scheme was done with a view to securing votes for the court house. The election notice, it will be observed, is of a most peculiar nature, and the bridges could not be voted without at the same time voting for the new court house.

After the election, the election returns were certified as follows:

STATE OF IOWA, }  
COUNTY OF FREMONT. } ss.

We the undersigned board of county canvassers, in and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby certify that we have this day canvassed the election returns of the several election precincts of said county of the election held in said county on Tuesday the 13th day of October, A. D., 1857, and find the result to be as follows, to-wit: Whole number of votes cast for and against the appropriation were five hundred and ten (510) votes, of which two hundred and ninety-five (295) votes were cast for the appropriation, and two hundred and fifteen (215) votes were cast against the appropriation. It is therefore declared that the appropriation for building the court house in Sidney and for building two bridges across the Nishnabotany river is carried. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands officially, and caused to be affixed the seal of the county court of said county at Sidney, this October 19th, A. D., 1857.

E. S. HEDGES, County Judge, }  
M. R. SKIDMORE, Justice Peace, } County Canvassers.  
H. C. KINGBURY, Justice Peace. }

The financial history of the new court house has not been of the most careful character, as will be seen from the following brief facts:

Pursuant to the vote of the citizens and the declaration of the County Canvassers as above recorded, bids were made for the building of the

new house, and the contract let to Bassett, Dunham & Frazee, of Burlington, Iowa. The specifications of the contract were of a kind that necessitated a greater expense than was originally contemplated. The contract price was \$15,500; an advance of \$1,500 was paid to one of the contracting builders to enable the forwarding of material to commence the work. The receipt was never acknowledged, and the person receiving it suddenly departed for regions unknown. During the progress of the building the contract was modified, which modification afterwards gave rise to a long and, to the county, disastrous law suit. It was claimed by the contractors that the modification was to their detriment and in the interest of the county. The county, on the other hand, made the counter charge that by the modification its best interests were imperiled. The county was sued, and, when the case came on for trial in the Mills county district court, was beaten. A judgment was obtained against the county in the sum of \$17,359.26. The settlement of the judgment was effected by a compromise whereby the county was to settle with the contractors in swamp lands and county warrants. At an election held November 2, 1860, the proposition was submitted to the electors of the county with the following results, as stated in the election returns:

And there were six hundred and ninety-two ballots cast upon the proposition before the people at said election by proclamation in substance as follows, to-wit: Shall the County Judge of Fremont county, Iowa, be authorized to appropriate the proceeds of the Swamp land funds to the county indebtedness or to pay the amount of a judgment obtained in the district court of Mills county, Iowa, at the August term of said court, A. D., 1860, the amount of said indebtedness being seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty-six cents, (\$17,359.26) by balance on judgment. bills of acceptance, which judgment was obtained in favor of Bassett, Dunham and Frazee, and against Fremont county, State of Iowa. There were in affirmative of said proposition five hundred and ninety-eight (598) votes cast; and against said proposition, ninety-four (94) votes cast. The affirmative of the proposition having received the greatest number of votes cast on that proposition we therefore hereby declare it adopted; and that the county judge is by said affirmative vote authorized to make such appropriation.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our names officially, and caused the seal of the county court of Fremont county to be affixed at Sidney, this 8th day of November A. D., 1860.

S. B. FROST, County Judge,	} County Canvassers.
MILTON RICHARDS, Justice Peace,	
FRED. RECTOR, Justice Peace.	

And thus was adopted another proposition, ambiguous in wording and of double meaning. It may be of interest to note in a tabulated form the amount actually expended on the present court house, proving it to be

not a monument to justice only, but a memento of faulty financial policy, or perhaps even worse:

Moneys in advance.....	\$ 1,500.00
Contract price.....	15,500.00
Amount of judgment.....	17,359.26
Attorney's fees and other costs.....	5,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$39,359.26</u>

It is by no means probable that if all the facts in the case were known the above financial recapitulation would include *all* that this new court house has cost the county, by direct and indirect financial management.

The peculiar form of the building is well known to the inhabitants of the county. The structure is large and commodious, and from the summit of the tall tower which graces the southern elevation a most beautiful view may be had.

The following may properly be included under the history of this remarkable building, though its belligerent tone and martial spirit seems to savor of war history rather than any that could possibly pertain to a seat of justice.

On the 10th day of November, 1863, an attempt was made to blow up the court house with powder, in the evening of that day. Some thirty pounds of powder was placed in a common grain-sack and fired about seven in the evening. The explosion was simply tremendous, resulting in the utter destruction of every door and window in the building, tearing up the floor of the second story and demolishing a portion of the roof, cracking the heavy brick walls and rending the great tower. The damage done was great and cost the county over two thousand dollars to get repaired. The theories of the cause leading to the attempt were both numerous and diverse, and it was some time before the real truth became known, and then known only to be suppressed. It was during the excitement contingent on the explosion, and the fear aroused thereby that the following military communication was penned and transmitted:

SIDNEY, FREMONT COUNTY, IOWA, }  
November 11, 1863. }

N. B. BAKER, ADJUTANT GENERAL OF IOWA: *Dear Sir:*—Although perhaps not by way of an official report, I deem it my duty to lay before you events as they have transpired in this county since the killing of the Provost Marshal, of which you have official notice. This happened on the 31st of October, and was undoubtedly perpetrated by guerrillas or bushwhackers. Believing from what I thought reliable representations, that other persons of the same class had been in different parts of the county, and it being the general impression that they were spies for the purpose of ascertaining where a successful raid might be made,



I felt it my duty to detail Captain Hoyt with ten men to patrol the county, (too small a force) with directions to throw out pickets at night along the principal roads. On the night of the 7th inst., (Saturday night) the pickets on the west of town were attacked by five or six men, (the night being dark) and fired on. The firing was rapid. The pickets returned the fire, and gave the alarm. The enemy retreated, pursued for about half a mile, and took shelter in a thicket of brush in the west side of the town and escaped. They were mounted. I was at the time, and still am, at a loss to know whether this attack was made by guerrillas or by evil minded men in the county. In either case it shows an unhappy state of affairs.

On the 10th, yesterday, two horses were reported stolen within sight of town and on the night before that men were seen skulking in the bushes, but not reported in time to secure them. Last night before nine o'clock, the splendid court house, which cost the county \$36,000, and the best building this side of Des Moines, was blown up with powder placed in the hall. The building is a wreck. I at once directed Captain Hoyt to send his men in connection with the civil authorities, to search out and secure the guilty parties, and to guard the house until the public property, records, &c., could be secured. Again I do not know whether this act was done to plunder the Treasurer's safe or to destroy the town, for had it taken fire nothing could have saved the entire business part of the town from destruction. The treasurer's safe is found undisturbed. The people ask for a detail of more men for duty, but as yet I have but ten on duty desiring the citizens to depend more on themselves. I would like your views or instructions, as to keeping men, and how many, on duty, under circumstances as they exist in this place. Unless the state of things imperatively demands my presence here, I will start on Monday next for a tour through my district for the inspection of arms, under order 126. Very respectfully,

E. H. SEARS,

Lieut. Col., A. D. C. to Governor.

The real motive for, or persons engaged in the destruction of the building, will probably never be known. Among the theories advanced, but one has the semblance of probability, while the others may have been barely within the limits of possibility. It was thought, as Col. Sears' letter to the adjutant general would indicate, that the work was done by some enemy to the union cause. It afterwards happened that suspicion was directed to some members of the home guard as being immediately concerned in the attempt. The real reason, however, would seem to be sufficiently apparent to any person whose interest in the matter is great enough to warrant a thorough investigation into the earlier records, both legislative and *financial*, that were destroyed or supposed to have been destroyed, about the time of the attempt. While peculency and dissimulation are *not* charged upon the early county officials, it may be plainly and unequivocally stated that the records, as has been elsewhere stated, are in the most unwarranted, dilapidated and imperfect condition. It is a

matter of absolute impossibility to find records on which the entire county superstructure rests, and which would greatly expedite the work of the present worthy officials if at their disposal.

## THE FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

The first district court held in the county, was by Judge William McKay, who was then a resident of Des Moines, that being the political center of the fifth judicial district, to which Fremont then belonged. To insure no error hereafter, it has been deemed proper to transcribe the record in full, which is as following:

JUNE TERM, 1850.

At a District Court, begun and held at the house of A. H. Argyle, in Fremont county, in the state of Iowa, on Monday, the 24th day of June, 1850.

Present, the Honorable William McKay, Judge of the 5th Judicial District, in and for said state.

The following proceedings were had, to wit:

The grand and petit juries having been called, and there appearing to be no business requiring the further attention of either jury, they were therefore discharged by the court.

JAMES P. BURNS	}	<i>Bill for Divorce.</i>
vs.		
CHARLOTTA BURNS.		

Now at this time comes the complainant, by his solicitor, and it appearing by the bill that the defendant is not a resident of the state of Iowa, it is therefore ordered that the said defendant be notified of the pendency of this suit by publication according to law, and this cause is continued until next term.

James Sloan produces in court his declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States of America, and also produced satisfactory evidence to the court that said James Sloan has resided in the United States for more than five years, and within the state of Iowa for more than one year last past, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the court that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

Thereupon the said James Sloan came into open court, and was duly sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly Queen Victoria, present Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, whereof he was before a subject.

Now at this time comes James Sloan and produces in court a license from the

supreme court of the state of Iowa, to practice as an attorney and counselor at law.

Whereupon the said James Sloan came into open court, and was duly sworn to support the constitution of the state of Iowa, and that he would faithfully demean himself as an attorney and counselor at law to the best of his abilities.

Ordered, that court adjourn until next term.

WILLIAM MCKAY, *Judge*.

Thus from the records it appears that no cases of sufficient moment to detain the jury were on the docket of the first district court—a feature, alas, never in the history of the county repeated.

The divorce case of James P. Burns vs. Charlotta Burns was brought up at the next term of the district court, held in May, 1851, by Judge James Sloan—him, who had been naturalized and admitted to the bar but a single year before. After hearing the evidence Judge Sloan ordered that “a decree be and is hereby granted in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner,” and they who had once become as one were officially and legally made twain again.

The following were

#### THE FIRST JURORS.

The first jurors were appointed by the county commissioners, February 4, 1850, and comprised the following named gentlemen:

#### GRAND JURORS.

Jacob McKissick, Giles Purman, Elliott O’Neal, S. C. English, Chauncey Cowles, T. L. Buckham, James Bobbett, John Gordon, Benjamin Rector, Robert Gordon, Sr., Elijah Frost, George Lacey, Richard Iler, John Hughes, David C. Study, William Wolfe, John Ellis, Rufus Peck, William Lambert, Sr., Robert Quigley, Benjamin Bowman, Robert Russell and George W. Wilkinson.

#### PETIT JURORS.

Daniel McKissick, Henry Watts, M. K. Skidmore, James Werk, R. C. Gordon, C. C. Fugate, John C. Scott, Jeff. Wade, G. B. Ridd, William M. Lovelady, Uriel Simmerman, William Donahue, William Friend, George Friend, William Frost, Martin Ewell, E. B. Gaylord, G. T. Jones, William Clark, Achilles Davis, Abraham Creamer, G. B. Gaston, David Near and Eli Slusher.



## THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

The second district court was held in May, 1851, at the house of A. H. Argyle, with James Sloan, presiding judge. At this term of court Hon. L. Lingenfelter, was admitted to practice on his oath that he "would properly demean himself as an attorney and counselor at law," together with C. P. Brown, William L. Berge and A. C. Ford.

In this term of court was returned the first indictment ever found by a grand jury in Fremont county. It is as follows:

STATE OF IOWA, }  
COUNTY OF FREMONT, } ss.

District Court, May term, A. D., 1851.

The grand jurors duly selected, empaneled and sworn to inquire of crimes and offences in and for the body of the county of Fremont aforesaid, upon their oaths present and find that Immanuel S. Jones and George McDonald, late of said county, on or about the sixth day of March, A. D., 1849, with force and arms in the night time, wilfully, maliciously, and forcibly break and enter into the dwelling house of one Jeremiah Lambert, with the intent to commit the crime of arson, and that feloniously and burglariously against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Iowa.

And the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that Immanuel S. Jones and George McDonald, late of the county and state aforesaid, did on or about the sixth day of March, A. D., 1849, with force and arms in the night time, wilfully, maliciously, forcibly, feloniously, and burglariously break and enter into the dwelling house of one Jeremiah Lambert, then and there in the said county of Fremont, aforesaid, with the intent to commit the crime of arson and theft against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Iowa.

WILLIAM L. BERGE,  
Prosecuting Attorney.

STATE OF IOWA }  
vs. }  
IMMANUEL S. JONES and } Indictment for Burglary.  
GEORGE McDONALD. }  
A true bill.

ELIAS FINDLEY.  
Foreman Grand Jury.

Witnesses. { JEREMIAH LAMBERT,  
D. BLANCHARD.  
ANDERVILLE CLARK,  
DAVID MARKWOOD.

This case was the first on the docket in the third term of the district court held in Sidney, in October, 1851. The accused was defended by L.

Lingenfelter. During the progress of the trial it was developed that in the winter of 1848-9, Jones and McDonald had been out in a cold snow storm and were for a long time exposed to the inclemency of the weather. There were but few houses and their suffering being great they took refuge in the dwelling of Jeremiah Lambert, while he and his family were from home. They built a fire in the fire-place to warm themselves, and when they left did not take proper precautions to prevent fire. Shortly after their departure some brands fell out on the puncheon floor and ignited the building. Mr. Lambert soon returned to find his dwelling in flames but succeeded in subduing them. The charge being preferred on the grounds of maliciousness, and there being no evidence to prove malice they were of course acquitted.

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### JUDGE SLOAN AND HIS LAST DISTRICT COURT.

The third term of the district court, Judge Sloan presiding, convened October 20, 1851, at Sidney, the new county seat. There were present as court officials, besides the judge, Milton Richards, clerk, and T. L. Buckham, sheriff. The roll of attorneys comprised the names of Wm. L. Berge, A. C. Ford, L. Lingenfelter, George P. Stiles, J. L. Sharp, C. P. Brown, and James M. Dews.

The prosecuting attorney was Jacob Dawson, but he not being present the court appointed Wm. L. Berge as prosecuting attorney *pro tem*. There were but ten cases on the docket, one of which was a criminal suit—on an indictment for arson and burglary, elsewhere mentioned; five were civil causes, and three were suits in chancery—all of the latter being divorce cases. Judge Sloan resigned in 1852 and transferred his residence to Salt Lake.

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### FROM THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT TO THE PRESENT.

The resignation of Judge Sloan left the district court without a presiding genius. The next term of court convened at Sidney on Monday the 17th day of May, 1852. There were present T. L. Buckham, sheriff, and Milton Richards, clerk. No judge appearing the court adjourned until the following day at 10 o'clock. Again and still again—"no judge appearing"—did the court adjourn, and at 5 o'clock P. M., of Wednesday, the 19th day of May "the court adjourned until next term to be held on the third Monday in October next."

But this was not the only untoward event consequent on the resignation

of Judge Sloan. The place of district judge was evidently one to which men, then as now, aspired. It is said that the resignation of Judge Sloan was brought about by interested parties who were striving to foist themselves into public notice. One of the attorneys before the bar of Fremont, A. C. Ford, was to receive the resignation of Judge Sloan, secure the backing of his Whig friends, and Sloan was to present the claims of Ford to Governor Hempstead, at Dubuque, where he then resided. Sloan had in some way become related, in business matters, to a certain Orson Hyde, who was editing a paper known as the *Fremont Guardian*. In consideration of any service that Hyde might render him Ford was to purchase the press of Hyde, and in connection with Dawson should use it as a campaign organ in support of Ford as a candidate for the district judgeship at the next election. Only one thing was lacking in the chain of events as just stated—the friends on whom Ford relied for recommendations signally failed him. It appears that he had been a fugitive from justice from the State of California, and the fact was quite generally known among the citizens of the county. Indeed, the opposition took a stronger aspect than mere refusal to recommend his appointment—a meeting was called in Sidney, in February, 1852, at which were passed a series of resolutions denouncing Hyde, and not at all complimentary to Ford. Copies of the resolutions were sent to papers in the eastern portion of the state, in western Missouri, and to Governor Hempstead. Accompanying them was sent a recommendation to the Governor to appoint Allen A. Bradford as the successor of Judge Sloan. Their petition was heard and granted. Bradford received the appointment and entered upon the duties of his office. Before the expiration of his first term his official acts met with such general approval and his integrity of character was so well known that there was scarcely any opposition in electing him for the next term. But the matter did not end here. "Hyde employed Ford and A. W. Babbitt to institute a suit for libel against the ten citizens who reported these resolutions to the meeting. Ford brought the papers for the suit down to Fremont from Mr. Hyde, and filed them with the clerk, and had the sheriff to serve the parties defendant with notice of the suit. \* \* \* But when the court was held in the spring of 1852, by Judge Bradford, a demurrer was filed to the statements in the petition, alleging that to charge a man with selling his printing press, and using his influence to have a man elected to an office, was not defamatory nor libelous, as the fact imputed was not a crime. The demurrer was sustained, the suit was ended, and everything went along smoothly after that."—*Lingenfelter*.

Judge Bradford was a worthy man, and merited the confidence reposed in him by the legal fraternity and court officials generally. He was a native of Maine and retained very many of the peculiarities of his



native state. In court he was stately and dignified, permitted no gross violations of court decorum, was prompt in his decisions, and taken altogether was a worthy occupant of the bench of the district judgeship.

"Judge Bradford had some peculiarities—some eccentricities. His dress, though it might be made of the costliest broadcloth, hardly ever fit his person; his coat, pants and vest were nearly all the time either too large, too small, too long, or too short, and sometimes one garment might be too large or too short, when at the same time as to the fit of the others it was *vice versa*. He hardly ever combed his hair, and would frequently let his beard grow two or three weeks without shaving; and it frequently happened that when he had about half shaven himself he would suddenly stop, pick up a newspaper and read it, and then neglect to complete his toilet. And, when thus half shaven, one foot slipshod, and otherwise slatternly attired, he would go to church, to court, or around amongst his friends. But with all his eccentricities he had many warm friends, for he was ever a true friend to the virtuous, the industrious, and the necessitous; no poor man ever went from his house hungry."—*Lingenfeller*.

Judge Bradford did not complete the term for which he was elected. In some difficulty with a man near Nebraska City he received a severe wound on the head by a club in the hands of the same, which necessitated his resignation of the judgeship. The difficulty seems to have been occasioned by the boundary lines of the respective claims of Judge Bradford and his assailant. It was during the judicial career of Judge Bradford that the first rules adopted by any district court in Fremont county were spread upon the proceedings and made a part of its record. They comprise eleven distinct specifications, and cover nearly all the ordinary business of a session of court. With the November term of 1854 the connection of Judge Bradford with the judicial history of the county ceases.

The successor to Judge Bradford was the Honorable E. H. Sears, whose first court in this district was opened the 19th day of February, 1855. There seems to have been a change in the policy of political parties since that date. Judge Sears, as had been his predecessor, was at that time a Democrat, but the application for his appointment was made by lawyers and others who were Whigs. The petition was presented to Governor Grimes, also a Whig, and the appointment was made on the basis of ability and moral worth. Judge Sears, in all his judicial career proved the correctness of the theory "the *best* men in the highest places." His first term occurred at a time well calculated to test his judicial powers and his legal ability. New laws—for the most part obnoxious in themselves to many—had been enacted, and the first causes in the county under these enactments were tried before him. They were causes relating to

the sale of intoxicating liquors, and others pertaining to the swamp lands, both, in their very natures, requiring the greatest judicial care and more than ordinary legal ability in the court before which they were tried. There was added another fact requiring good powers of discrimination,—that of the nature of the bar of the county, at that time composed of the strongest legal talent in western Iowa. Judge Sears gave such general satisfaction and proved so admirably his fitness for the judgeship that to his election the second time was presented no obstacle; which was accordingly done. He was a careful man and a wise Judge—taking the greatest pains to insure justice to all parties to a suit—civil or criminal. This carefulness is evidenced by the following address to the grand jury, delivered in 1859, showing the measures he adopted to insure no errors on the part of the jurors.

#### JUDGE SEARS' CHARGE.

*Gentlemen*:—Before entering upon the important duties which you are called upon to discharge, it may be well for you to make and answer the following inquiries: What are the uses of a grand jury? Why was it instituted? And did the people demand it?

“The people of England, our ancestors, did demand it, and thought they had made a great advance in personal security and individual liberty when they had obtained it from the reluctant and unwilling hands of despotism. Prior to its institution the courts were looked upon by the mass of the people as engines of cruelty, injustice, and oppression, and not as the protectors of innocence and the punishers of crime. Who does not remember the history of the bloody assizes and the judicial act of a Jeffreys? And it was to prevent fraud, oppression, favoritism, bribery, and all manner of corruption in the administration of criminal jurisprudence, that the grand jury was instituted. And how can you assist by your action as grand jurors, in the accomplishment of this great object? It can only be accomplished by laying aside every *personal or party consideration*; by rising above hatred or affection, and by knowing no person, friend or foe, in the discharge of your duties. To vindicate the law and mete out simple-handed justice, should be your only motive. No one can be arraigned before this court for a crime but on your presentment. You are responsible to your country and to your God for the wrongful arraignment of the innocent, and for the non-arraignment of the guilty.

“Courts and juries should never permit mere technicalities, evasions or subterfuges to pervert the truth or thwart the administration of justice. The temple of justice is no place for evasion and falsehood. And this remark applies alike to the bar, the jury and the court. The court, imbued with the spirit of equity, should hold with even hand the scales of

justice. The jury, rising above every personal consideration and disregarding every subterfuge and evasion, should find the simple truth. And the member of the bar who feels the responsibility and real dignity of his position, will have a stronger regard for the faithful administration of the law than successful evasion; and more pleasure in the triumph of truth and right than in falsehood and injustice. He will feel that his duty to himself as a man, to his country as a citizen, to his God and his own conscience, as a responsible being, are infinitely higher in their nature than the duty he owes his client. And when all of us feel our responsibility and act up to the high duties which it imposes, may we not hope that our courts (if it be true that they have lost it) will regain the public respect, and enjoy the public confidence; and that men will not feel called upon on account of any imagined inefficiency or uncertainty of the courts, to take what they deem justice into their own hands, and administer it summarily and in violation of all law. But are our courts wholly to blame for this loss of confidence and growing disrespect for their decisions? Has not the citizen a sacred duty to perform in relation to the courts and in maintaining their character and authority? A decision of a court having authority to make the same, is as much the law of the land as a statute can be; and until the same is reversed in a legal way and constitutional manner, should be respected and obeyed. He who creates a disrespect for the courts of our country is doing an irreparable injury, by shaking the confidence of the people in the faithful administration of justice. While the courts themselves should not only be pure, but should be above suspicion, and should avoid the least shadow of party or personal bias. They should also be respected and sustained by that confidence which alone can enable them to successfully perform the important function for which they were instituted, to mete out simple handed justice between man and man, protect the innocent and punish the guilty.

"Your attention is now called to some of the statutes of this State, by which crimes are created or defined, and into a violation of which it is made your duty to inquire.

"The new constitution and subsequent legislation under the same have, to some extent, abridged your duties. By Sec. 11 of the bill of rights of the constitution, all offences less than felony, and in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of \$100, or imprisonment for thirty days, shall be tried summarily before a justice of the peace, etc. By an act of the last legislature, approved March 12th, 1858, a large class of offences of which you were formally bound to take notice have been placed within the exclusive jurisdiction of a justice of the peace and into which you cannot now inquire. The section of the law thus modified will be pointed out as we proceed with our notice of the penal statutes of the state, as contained



in the fourth part of the code of Iowa,\* commencing with chapter 137, which treats of offences against the sovereignty of the state, treason, etc.

"Chapter 138 treats of offences against the lives and persons of individuals—murders, etc., and sec. 2597 of this chapter, treating of assaults and assaults and battery, is now within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, and therefore not to be inquired into by you. But remember, gentlemen, that the first great object of law is to protect the lives and persons of the citizen; and if it fail in this it has proved a signal failure; and the administration of justice is but a solemn mockery. Guard then well by your action the lives and persons of individuals, and suffer not the violators of either to go unpunished.

"Chapter 139 treats of offences against property, burning buildings, etc.

"Chapter 140 treats of larceny and receiving stolen goods; of embezzlement by officers, carriers and others. The 2612th section of this chapter is so amended that unless the sum stolen exceed \$20 you are not to prosecute the offender. And remember that the second great object of law is to protect the property of the citizen. Chapter 141 treats of forgery and counterfeiting; and remains unaltered.

"Chapter 142 treats of offences against public justice; such as perjury, bribery of public officers, etc., and remains unaltered. Guard well, gentlemen, the administration of justice and suffer not its fountain to be corrupted.

"Chapter 143 treats of malicious mischief and trespass on property—such as injuries to beasts, dams, bridges, boats, trees, monuments, buildings, etc. Sections 2685, 2687 and 2688 of this chapter, and treating of trespass on gardens and orchards, defacing public buildings, or public notices, are so modified as to be within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, and therefore not cognizable by you.

"Chapter 144 treats of offences against the right of suffrage, and remains unaltered. Guard well the ballot box, for on it depends our personal as well as our national freedom.

"Chapter 145 treats of offences against chastity, morality, and decency. And sections 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719 and 2723, of this chapter, and treating of cruelty to animals, selling obscene books and pictures, disturbing worshipping congregations, and gaming and betting, are now placed within the exclusive jurisdiction of a justice of the peace.

"Chapter 146 treats of offences against public health, selling unwholesome provisions, adulterating food or liquor, drugs or medicines. Section 2728 of this chapter, which makes it a crime for apothecaries to sell *poison*

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\*It is to be borne in mind that owing to the successive revisions of the code, the numbering of the sections is changed, and their phraseology is also very considerably modified.  
—R. E. C.

without *labeling* it as such, is now so modified as to relieve you of any inquiry in relation thereto.

“Chapter 147 treats of offences against public policy, establishment of lotteries, banks, disposing of liquor to Indians or persons intoxicated, bringing paupers within the state, etc. Sections 2730 and 2737 of this chapter, which treat of lotteries transacting business without license, are now triable before a justice, and therefore not presentable by you.

“Chapter 148 treats of offences against the public peace; and sections 2738, 2739, 2740 and 2742, of this chapter, are no longer within the province of your inquiry, as affrays, unlawful assemblies, riots and exciting disturbances, of which these sections treat, belong now to the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace.

“Chapter 149 treats of cheating by false pretences, gross frauds and conspiracies, and remains unaltered, and into the violation of which it is your duty diligently to inquire and true presentment make.

“Chapter 150 treats of nuisances, and the abatement thereof; and still remains a proper subject for your investigation. In connection with this chapter it is proper for me to say that the violation of the liquor law is now in the first and second instance within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace. But the selling to an Indian or to a person intoxicated is still an indictable offense—the house where the liquor is kept and sold is declared to be a nuisance, and is therefore a proper subject for your presentation, and it is your imperative duty under your oaths to present such an establishment if one exist in your county; that these moral pests may be dried up, and these seductive influences no longer felt within your county.

“Chapter 151 treats of *libel* and remains unaltered, and this closes up the penal statutes of the state as contained in the code of Iowa.

“Your attention is now called to chapter 167, which treats of the powers and duties of a grand jury. You will here find it is made your solemn duty to disclose whatever you know of the commission of crime within your county and to become a witness in relation thereto. And that you will be yourself criminal if you fail to keep *secret* whatever may transpire before you in the discharge of your duties as grand jurors.

“But section 2902, makes it your special duty to inquire:

“1st. Into the case of every person imprisoned in the jail of the county on a criminal charge and not indicted.

“2d. Into the condition and management of the public prisons within the county.

“3d. Into the wilful and corrupt mismanagement in office of all county officers.

“4th. Into the obstruction of all roads and highways.

“But your special attention is called to your duty in regard to *all county*

*officers.* Gentlemen, let your inquiry into your county affairs and the manner in which your officers have transacted their duties, be strict, thorough and uncompromising; hold them to a strict account of their stewardship and this court will give you all the assistance in its power to enable you faithfully to perform this, as well as every other part of your duty. Pursue these investigations, gentlemen, with diligence, not urged thereto by a spirit of persecution or party prejudice, or personal ill-will, and not deterred therefrom by favor, fear or personal friendship. Give to all complaints against your public agents a patient hearing; and let all come here with these complaints, if any they have, or hereafter hold their peace.

“And now, gentlemen, remember that the position you occupy, is one of vast importance to your county, and to the entire state. Interests as dear as life, as personal liberty, and on the right of property, depend upon your action. It is for you to say whether the law shall be maintained and enforced and its violator receive the reward he merits, whether human life and the person of the citizen shall be safe under its protecting care, whether the rights of property shall be inviolate and the sovereignty of the law maintained and order secured within your county, or whether the law shall be trampled upon with impunity, every principle of justice and good order outraged, and the violator with unblushing front and in open defiance of all law, go unwhipped of justice. And, gentlemen, is the oath you have just taken a mere form, a judicial farce, a solemn mockery before high heaven, or is it binding upon your conscience, imposing the highest obligation under which the human being can act in the discharge of important duties, to himself, to his country and to his God. Acting then in view of these high and solemn responsibilities, enforced by an oath administered by the authority of law, in the temple of justice, to the searcher of all hearts, I cannot doubt but that you will so act as to redeem this, your solemn pledge, maintain the dignity of the law, secure its supremacy and give a sense of security to the citizen in all his rights of person and of property within your county.”

Judge Sears always appeared to be dignified and equal to any emergency that might arise. He felt that the suffrage of his constituency called him to execute justice upon the guilty and to protect the rights and liberty of others. The following incident may serve to illustrate this feature of his character, and the fidelity he exercised as a judge:

“I recollect,” says Hon. L. Lingenfelter, “of a very exciting time in his court in this county in 1859. In 1857 the new constitution of Iowa provided that a negro might testify the same as another person in all courts of judicature, federal or state. Under its provisions and the statute made thereunder it happened, at the September term of the district court for 1859 there were three free blacks, to wit: Green Garner, Henry Garner and Thomas Reid, subpoenaed, and were in attendance to testify in a cer-



tain case against some parties who were wealthy, respectable and influential. When the case came on for trial the court-house was crowded with men full of excitement, who were intent upon an interruption should these witnesses be put upon the stand. Threats were audibly made against the lawyers, the parties interested, the witnesses, the officers of the court, and even against the court itself, should they attempt to testify. But Judge Sears quailed not; he was firm, fearless and unmoved. He called upon the sheriff to bid the spectators be seated and be quiet, stating that they should have a good opportunity to hear all the evidence; that what was now transpiring was something new, to be sure, but it was now the law, and he hoped no man who loved the enforcement of law would see it violated. This had a good effect. The witnesses were all sworn, testified, and subjected to a cross-examination, and then retired without molestation, and no one else injured or insulted."

The successor to Judge Sears was Judge James G. Day, a graduate of an Ohio college; at a law school in Cincinnati he received his legal education, coming to western Iowa at his graduation therefrom. He served with distinguished ability for two terms, and afterwards became one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State—a position he now holds. Judge J. W. McDill succeeded him, to be in turn succeeded by Judge J. R. Reid, the present incumbent. Thus it may be seen that the district court of Fremont has had a most eventful history. It originally was held in private residences, but now in a stately building erected specially to meet the ends of justice. Its lists of attorneys comprise many men of distinction; its different judges have been men, for the major part, of distinguished ability, and its records—unfortunately—full well filled with causes both criminal and civil. The scenes of other and older days will never be repeated, and this sketch may serve to revive memories—many of them long since dead.

#### AN INCIDENT OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

In those days not every lawyer was a Wm. M. Evarts or a Jeremiah S. Black, but all were good-natured and jolly and many of them practical jokers. Cases were few and fees were small, and when the attorneys could not entertain themselves in work pertaining to their profession they sought to divert themselves in other ways.

The county being new, lawyers were not very abundant, and so it was customary for nearly all the attorneys of the district to accompany the judge from place to place whence court was held and pick up clients when and where they could. This practice was not very remunerative, but it had its bright side, nevertheless. "The boys didn't make much money," a veteran lawyer tells us, "but they had lots of fun."

A good story is told of a prank played by the attorneys in the district

north of this, about the year 1850 or 1851. The Judge for that district was — Williams, quite a character in his way, but withal an excellent judge and one learned in the law. He combined the legal acumen of Lord Coke with the proportions of Falstaff and the tendency to objurgation of a trooper of the army in Flanders. To speak alliteratively, he was profound, prodigious, and profane. The lawyers of his court were constantly annoying him and he was condemning them and fining them for contempt. Yet Judge Williams was a kind man at heart, and many is the good deed set down to his credit in the book of the recording angel.

On one occasion the Judge and his retinue of lawyers set out on horseback from the county seat of Grundy county for Eldora, the capital of Hardin county. On the way the judge grew athirst and as they neared the Iowa river was reminded by one of the lawyers, informed as to the facts, that about half a mile from the road an Irishman kept whisky for sale in his cabin. Leaving the party, his honor went in quest of the enlivening fluid for which he had an enthusiastic fondness. The attorneys rode on and soon reached the banks of the Iowa. A light rain had fallen the evening and morning preceding, and the stream was muddy, turbid, and to all appearances deep. One of the party made a reconnoissance, however, and found that at the worst the water was only "mid-sides," and the party, laughing at their first apprehensions, were soon on the west bank of the river safe, sound, and dry, and then halted to wait for the judge.

At once the idea of a joke on his worship occurred to the waggish barristers, and they proceeded to carry it out. Hastily denuding themselves, some of coats, some of boots and some of other articles of apparel; when the judge arrived on the opposite bank—which was in a few minutes—they presented all the appearance of men who had just disrobed and who were now re-clothing themselves. The judge took in the situation at once (?) and was further informed by the lawyers that if he wanted to reach town in a dry suit he must strip off all his clothes, put them in his saddle-bags and with the latter about his neck *swim* the raging current! The profanity that followed was fearful. His honor anathematised the weather, the stream, the county commissioners, the attorneys, (of course,) —everything—until the air was almost blue and the atmosphere smelled of sulphur. He would remove an article of clothing, and then shake his fist at the irreverent wags across the river, who were visibly enjoying the spectacle immensely, and objurgate. At last he stood forth, *in puribus naturalibus*, a "man of unbounded stomach" and of wrath. The spectacle can only be imagined; it can never be described! Mounting his steed he timidly ventured into the stream, appealing to the frantic attorneys to watch him carefully and come to his assistance if necessary. He

had proceeded but a few feet when the real condition of affairs became apparent, for, in addition to the suspicious, or auspicious circumstance of the shallowness of the water, the lawyers hurriedly bestrode their horses, and as hurriedly galloped away.

It is needless to say that his honor made the passage in safety. He also reached the hotel at Eldora in safety, and when he confronted those attorneys in the little bar-room—but let us draw a veil!

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## DISTRICT JUDGES AND JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Fremont county has had, as have its neighboring counties, a most varied judicial history, having been first in one district and then in another. It originally belonged to the fifth district, which was composed of the counties of Appanoose, Boone, Clark, Dallas, Decatur, Fremont, Jasper, Lucas, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Page, Polk, Ringgold, Story, Taylor, Warren and Wayne. The district Judge, Hon. William McKay, then resided at Des Moines, in Polk county, hence the magnitude of his journeyings and the greatness of his labors may be judged from the extent of his territory. In February, 1851, Fremont was taken from the fifth and made a portion of the sixth judicial district, which was originally composed of the following counties: Adair, Adams, Audubon, Buena Vista, Buncombe (now Lyon), Carroll, Cass, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dickinson, Fremont, Harrison, Ida, Mills, Monona, Montgomery, O'Brien, Osceola, Page, Plymouth, Pottawattamie, Ringgold, Sac, Shelby, Sioux, Taylor, Union and Wauhaw (now Woodbury.) When abolished under the new constitution, the district consisted of the following counties: Adair, Adams, Fremont, Mills, Montgomery, Page and Taylor. The Judges have been:

James Sloan, elected April 7, 1851, resigned March 9, 1852.

Allen A. Bradford, appointed May 4, 1852, elected April 4, 1853, resigned in 1854.

E. H. Sears, appointed January 9, 1855, elected April 2, 1855.

Under the constitution of 1857 Fremont was added to the thirteenth district, to which it still belongs.



## THE CIRCUIT COURT.

With the establishment of the circuit court, Judge James G. Day, judge third district, Iowa, on the 1st day of December, 1868, in compliance with the requirements of section 24 of the act establishing circuit and general term courts, and defining the power and jurisdiction thereof, designated the following dates for holding the terms of the circuit court in Fremont county: At Sidney, January 19, April 13, July 27, and October 12, all of the year 1869. As will be noted from the above, this county, together with Mills, Page, Montgomery and Pottawattamie counties, belongs to the third judicial district, of which they constitute the first circuit.

The records of the circuit court of Fremont county open with a vacation record, the first cause being entered by the first session of the court. The first case on the vacation record is that of William Luka vs. William R. Hardy, and is a confession of judgment for debt. The amount of the indebtedness was \$1,670. A stay of execution was granted "for a period of three years from the date hereof, and if not then paid, that execution issue at any time thereafter therefor." The date of this transaction is January 6, 1869.

The first regular term of the circuit court of the country was begun and holden in the court house in the town of Sidney on Tuesday the 19th day of January, 1869. There was present R. L. Douglass, sole judge presiding; William Martin, sheriff; and J. C. Shockley, clerk. The first business of the court was the selection of an appropriate seal which appears from the following record:

"The said court adopted as the seal thereof a *metallic seal*, having on the face thereof the words "Circuit Court Seal, Fremont county Iowa, with the figure of an eagle bearing a pair of scales in its beak."

The first case on the record is that of Joseph Venable vs. Cynthia A. Acord, which was continued at plaintiff's cost. Then came the cause of Elizabeth Frisler vs. William J. Holloway, also continued until the following term by agreement of counsel. The records of the first circuit court also contain an agreement to a change of venue into Mills county, in the case of Joseph Murphy vs. Fremont county.

The Judges of the circuit court have been Hon. R. L. Douglass, Hon. T. R. Stockton, and Hon. C. H. Loofburow, the present worthy incumbent.

## SOME EARLY LEGAL DOCUMENTS.

Among the many curious records in the law history of the county, the following—interesting in themselves—will serve to illustrate the nature of the legal business and perhaps throw some light on the social relations of the early settlers. It will be seen that many unimportant broils assumed in their minds, the *status* of deadly assaults, and neighborhood misunderstandings sometimes found their way into courts.

## INFORMATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }  
COUNTY OF ATCHISON, } ss

Personally appeared before me, James Cumings, one of the justices of the peace of Bluff township, in Atchison county, Mo., George Wilkensen, who being by me duly sworn depose and sayeth; that on or about the first of December, 1846, that a man by the name (as he said) was (of) Gabril Gilbert Came to my House in Bluff Township Atchison County & state of Missouri, and agreed to Make me 2000 Rails and Cutting 20 Cords of Wood, he lived in my House and I Furnished him with provisions and a rifle gun the Amount of same \$31.00 and \$3.00 which I lent him in all some \$34.00 after which He the said Gilbert Swore that he would not pay me one Cent and that I might help myself the best way I Could. I also believe that He the said Gilbert threatened my life and also the life of others and being made acquainted with the fact that the said Gilbert has Forged His Name which in Truth is (Gabril Cotton!) after this Forgery of his Name, and after Murdering Gardner, and Now liveing with the Wife of the Murdered Man, and after his attempt to Burst open my Door, together with his threats to take my life I believe he intends to put His threats into execution and further this deponent sayeth not this 27 of February 1847.

GEORGE WILKENSEN.

Sworn and Subscribed to before me this 27 day of February A. D. 1847.

JAMES CUMINGS, [SEAL.]

Justice of the Peace.

## COMPLAINT.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }  
COUNTY OF ATCHISON, } ss.

Before me, James Cumings, of the Justice of the Peace for said County personally came David Near who being duly Sworn according to law depose and Saith that on the 31 day of May A. D. 1848 in the county of Atchison My wife went to calep nears to git her quilting frames. John Palmer was with her. She went in to git her quilting frames he commenced a powerful quarrel with her and John Palmer wanted to go in the house to assist her and calep Near shut the door on him and i heard the alarm given in the house and i run and broke the

door open and as i entered into the house Caleb Near struck me across the head and arms with a Club one inch and a quarter thick about two feet long he gethered an ax that lay in the floor and i took it from him and threw it out at the door then he clinched holt of me and in a scuffle with me he fel on the bed i hel him on the bed about a minit and then i let him up and he made at his gun and i took holt of him again and kept him from it till my wife and the rest could git away and this deponent says that one Caleb Near is guilty of the facts charged and further this deponent saith not.

[SIGNED]

DAVID NEAR.

Sworn to and Subscribed before me in the county aforesaid this 31 day of May A. D. 1848.

JAMES CUMINGS, Justice of the Peace.

Caleb and David Near were brothers, some misunderstanding had given rise to a deadly feud between the families of the principals, and each entered suit against the other, charging one another with sundry attempts on life and liberty. It seems, from the following document, "Caleb" Near had, previous to the date of the above, filed a complaint against his brother David. The latter had allowed a note to become due, the settlement of which, costing him some ninety dollars had engendered bad blood, and he seized the earliest opportunity to retaliate by selecting the foregoing method. The following is the

#### SUMMONS.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }  
COUNTY OF ATCHISON. } ss.

The State of Missouri to the Constable of Bluff Township in Atchinson county, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to Summon David Near to appear before the undersigned one of the Justice of the Peace of Bluff Township in Atchinson County on the 29th day of May A. D. 1848 at two o'clock P. M. at my office in the same Township to answer the complaint of Caleb Near. Given under my hand this 29th day of April A. D. 1848.

JAMES CUMINGS, [SEAL].

Justice of the Peace.

It will be noted by the reader that the date of the summons is but two days prior to the affidavit hereinbefore given.

The foregoing records belong to the period just before the settlement of the boundary line difficulty. They are of interest and worthy of permanent preservation from that fact, if for no other reason. There are doubtless some still living who will remember the numerous complications caused by the officials of both states acting under their respective governments, in those parts of the county then in dispute.



The earliest recorded legal instrument of any kind whatever, after the organization of Fremont county, is the following—an instrument which, it is hardly necessary to say, has found many companions from that day to this:

## EXECUTION.

## THE STATE OF MISSOURI:

To the Constable of Bluff Township in Atchinson County, Greeting:

Whereas, James Graham on the 3rd day of Feb. 1849 obtained Judgment before the undersigned Justice of the Peace of the Township of Bluff in Atchinson County against Henry O'Neal and Elisha Bowman for twelve dollars and thirty-five cents for his costs and damages you are therefore commanded to levy the same of the goods and chattles of the said Henry O'Neal and Elisha Bowman according to law. You are further commanded to return this writ to the undersigned Justice within sixty days, from this date. Given under my hand this 5th day of Feb. 1849.

JAMES CUMINGS, J. P.

What was then Bluff township, Atchinson county, Missouri, is now Franklin township, Fremont county, Iowa, as may be seen from the following instrument. [Fremont county was organized between the dates of issuing the foregoing and the following:]

## EXECUTION.

STATE OF IOWA, }  
COUNTY OF FREMONT. } ss.

To the Constable of Franklin Township in said county, Greeting:

Whereas, on the 7th day of April A. D. 1849, James Graham obtained judgment before James Cumings a Justice of the Peace in Bluff Township, Atchinson County, State of Missouri against Henry O'Neal and Elisha Bowman for the sum of thirty-five dollars with interest and cost of suit taxed at eighty-five cent interest and cost recovered since one dollar and seventy interest cost fifty cents as by transcript thereof duly certified appears and whereas said Judgment is still in full force unrecovered and unsatisfied and execution thereof yet remains to be made as is on the part of the said James Graham alleged you are hereby commanded to summon the said Henry O'Neal and Elisha Bowman to appear before the undersigned Justice of the Peace in Franklin Township Fremont County State of Iowa, at my office therein on the 25th day of January 1850 at on o'clock P. M. to show cause why execution shall not issue against them for the debt, interest and costs and accruing costs aforesaid and of this writ make due service and return.

Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of January, A. D. 1850.

JAMES CUMINGS, [SEAL.]  
J. P.



Wm. M. Brooks





## FIRST LAND ENTRIES.

The first land entries in Fremont county were made at the land office at Plattsburg, Missouri. The records of this office are not accessible to us, and we are unable to give the names of those who made the entries. At that time, it will be remembered, the southern part of this county was thought to be a part of Holt county, Missouri, and this is the reason why the entries were made at the Plattsburg land office.\* May 28, 1849, seems to have been the date of the first entry at an Iowa land office—that at Fairfield. The entry was made by David M. English, and the land was the north-east quarter of section 25, township 67, range 42; 160 acres. Other entries were made at the same office as follows:

June 18, 1849, w  $\frac{1}{2}$  ne  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 35, tp 67, range 42; by John B. Samorie.

June 18, 1849, nw  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 36, tp 67, range 42; by Noah Seabo.

May 29, 1849, nw  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 26, tp 67, range 42; by Lewis Trudo.

July 19, 1849, lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in sec 23, tp 67, range 42; by Pierre Graivremond.

July 19, 1849, sw  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 23, tp 67, range 42; by Joseph Merriville.

July 19, 1849, ne  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 24, tp 67, range 42, and se  $\frac{1}{4}$  of same section; by David M. English.

July 19, 1849, nw fr qr sec 30, tp 67, range 41; by Thos. Farmer.

August 31, 1849, se  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 30, tp 67, range 41; by Thos. Farmer.

August 31, 1849, ne  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 30, tp 67, range 41; by Ernest Bollman.

October 9, 1849, sw  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 25, tp 67, range 42; by David M. English.

October 9, 1849, w  $\frac{1}{2}$  ne  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 26, tp 67, range 42; by Lewis Trudo.

October 9, 1849, sw fr qr sec 30, tp 67, range 41; by Nancy Pearman.

October 9, 1849, ne  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 32, tp 67, range 41, and nw qr of same section; by Daniel McKissick.

October 9, 1849, se  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 29, tp 67, range 41; by Ernest Bollman.

April 1, 1850, nw  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 20, tp 67, range 41; by Jacob McKissick.

April 1, 1850, se  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 19, tp 67, range 41; by John Spidle.

April 1, 1850, ne  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 19, tp 67, range 41; by Edward Bunker.

April 1, 1850, sw  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 20, tp 67, range 41; by Wm. A. Follett.

June 8, 1850, lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, in sec 11, tp 67, range 42; by A. H. Argyle.

June 10, 1850, e  $\frac{1}{2}$  se  $\frac{1}{4}$  and w  $\frac{1}{2}$  of sw  $\frac{1}{4}$  and lots 5 and 6, in secs. 21 and 22, in tp 67, range 41; by Elias Finley.

October 14, 1850, sw  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 13, tp 67, range 42; by Elias Finley.

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\* Prior to these entries, and indeed subsequently in great part, the settlers held their land under the claim and pre-emption laws.

## AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The first entries made at the Council Bluffs land office were in 1853. The following are a few made in that year, beginning with the first:

January 6, 1853, se  $\frac{1}{4}$  of se  $\frac{1}{4}$ , sec 32, tp 68, range 41; by Thos. M. Gordon.

January 6, 1853, ne  $\frac{1}{4}$  of se  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 35, tp 68, range 41; by John Burger.

January 23, 1853, s  $\frac{1}{2}$  of sw  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 7, tp 69, range 41; by Augustus Borchus.

March 31, 1853, w  $\frac{1}{2}$  of nw  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 22, tp 67, range 42; by Job Matthews.

April 8, 1853, sw  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 14, tp 68, range 42; by Abner N. Duncan.

April 8, 1853, w  $\frac{1}{2}$  of ne  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 22, tp 68, range 42; by John E. Beatty.

April 8, 1853, nw  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 22, tp 68, range 42; by Milton Richards.

May 30, 1853, sw  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 22, tp 68, range 42; by Littleberry Lingenfelter.

April 20, 1853, se  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 23, tp 68, range 42; by Jacob Thomas.

These are only a very few of the entries made in the year 1853. We have not space to give them all.

The incident of entering land was an event regarded of great importance to the early settler. For months, and in some instances for years, he and his family had looked forward, with great longing to the day when they should possess a few acres of land that they could call their own and upon which they could build a home, and now their anticipations were realized. Life, even in the wild west, was now something more than ever worth living for.

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FIRST DEED MADE AND RECORDED.

The first deed recorded in this county was the following:

*This indenture*, made and entered into this 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, by and between Peter Livermore and Julia Livermore, his wife, of the county of Fremont and state of Iowa, of the first part, and Wm. Keutsler of the county and state aforesaid, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred dollars, to them in hand paid—the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged—have given, granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, and convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns forever, a certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, being the one undivided half of the northwest fractional quarter of section 23, township 67 north and range 42 west, containing one hundred and fifty-four acres and seventy-seven hundredths, situate, lying, and

being in the county and state aforesaid, to have and to hold the said undivided tract, piece, or parcel of land, with all the appurtenances thereunto belongihg or in any wise appertaining to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said William Keutsler, the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever; and the said party of the first part, for himself, his heirs, assigns, executors and administrators, covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part and his heirs and assigns, the said undivided tract, piece, or parcel of lard and bargained premises and every part and parcel thereof the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns, all manner of claims will warrant and forever defend the same by these presents.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part have hereunto set their hand and seals the day and year above written.

his  
PETER X LIVERMORE. [SEAL]  
mark

her  
JULIA X LIVERMORE. [SEAL]  
mark

STATE OF IOWA, }  
FREMONT COUNTY, } ss.

Be it remembered, that on this 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace within and for the county aforesaid, Peter Livermore and Julia Livermore, his wife, who are personally known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the above and foregoing instrument, acknowledged the same to be their act and deed for the purposes therein expressed; and the said Julia Livermore was by me made acquainted with the character and contents of the above and foregoing instrument of writing, acknowledged, on an *examination separate and apart from her said husband*, and she declared that she executed the same and relinquishes her dower in the real estate above mentioned, voluntarily, freely, and without compulsion or undue influence of her said husband. Given under my hand and seal this day and year above written.

JAMES CUMINGS, J. P. [SEAL]

I do hereby certify that the within and foregoing deed was by me, the undersigned, recorder within and for the county aforesaid, recorded on the 8th day of October, A. D., 1849.

A. H. ARGYLE, Recorder.

It will be observed that in the acknowledgment of the above instrument the justice of the peace states that he examined the "said Julia Livermore \* \* \* separate and apart from her said husband," and that she acknowledged that she had signed the deed "without compulsion," etc. This was the practicc under the old common law which then was in force in the state—a practice now obsolete. The theory was that the husband was the lord and master of his wife, and that she executed merely *his*



will and pleasure when she did anything in his presence. With the abolition of the common law came the newer and better theory that the woman is a free moral agent, with rights, privileges, and spunk. Indeed there are many instances where the gray mare is known to be the better horse. The idea that a wife must be examined apart from her liege lord as to whether or not she had executed an instrument without compulsion or bulldozing on his part, would to-day be considered preposterous.

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## THE FIRST MORTGAGE OF REAL ESTATE.

The first mortgage given and recorded in this county is the following:

*This indenture*, made and entered into this 28th day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, by and between Antoine Lebring and Eliza Lebring, his wife, of the county of Fremont and state of Iowa, of the first part, and Jacob McKissick, of the county and state aforesaid, of the second part, witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have given, granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, convey, and confirm unto the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns forever, a certain tract, piece, or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Fremont, in the state of Iowa, and known and designated as follows, to-wit: Northwest quarter of section 32, township 67 and of range 41; to have and to hold the said tract, piece or parcel of land, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining to the same to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, and the said party of the first part for themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part and his heirs and assigns, the said tract, piece, or parcel of land and bargained and sold premises and every part and parcel thereof, the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns against all manner of claims will warrant and forever defend the same—subject, however, to the following conditions and limitations—in trust to secure the payment of one promissory note executed by the said Antoine Lebring to Daniel McKissick for the sum of one thousand dollars, bearing date October 25, A. D. 1849, which note is in the following words and figures, to-wit:

Twelve months after date, for value received, I promise to pay to Daniel McKissick, or his order, the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest at five per cent. per annum from date until paid.

Oct. 25, 1849.

ANTOINE LEBRING.

Now, if the said Antoine Lebring shall well and truly pay the said note to the said Daniel McKissick or his order, with all the interest due within twelve months from the date of the same, or cause it to be done, then this obligation to be void

and of no effect, otherwise the said Jacob McKissick, trustee as aforesaid, is to expose the same to public sale on the premises to the highest, last, and best bidder for cash in hand, giving first twenty days' public notice of the time of sale by putting up four written or printed advertisements in four of the most public places in the county, and has given to the purchaser or purchasers good and sufficient deed or deeds and is to apply the proceeds of the sale—first, to the expenses of this deed of trust; second, to the payment of the said note and interest and if there should be any of the proceeds of the sale in his hands after so doing to pay over the same to the said Antoine Lebring or his executors and administrators, by these presents. In witness whereof the said party of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

ANTOINE LEBRING, [SEAL.]

ELIZA JANE <sup>Her</sup> ~~X~~ LEBRING. [SEAL.]  
mark.

The foregoing instrument, which would now be considered too verbose and cumbersome by our lawyers and loan agents, was acknowledged before James Cummings, justice of the peace, and entered of record by A. H. Argyle, recorder.

## FIRST CHATTEL MORTGAGE AND QUIT CLAIM DEED.

*This indenture*, made the second day of March, A. D. 1852, between Jacob Dawson, of the County of Fremont and State of Iowa, of the first part, and Orson Hyde,\* of the County of Pottawattamie, Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth: That I, the said Jacob Dawson, for the consideration of two thousand dollars, do hereby quit-claim unto the said Orson Hyde all my interest in the following tract of land lying and being in the County of Pottawattamie, and State of Iowa: Beginning at a stake on the corner of Hide and Main streets in the town of Kaneshville in said county, which stake is about two feet northeast from the northwest corner of the printing office, and running thence along Main street 61 feet to Riddle & Co.'s line near the warehouse: thence along Riddle & Co.'s line in a southern direction to the rear corner, being the northeast corner of Riddle & Co.'s wareroom; thence in a northeasterly direction along the line of John Gooch's lot about 68 feet to a stake on Hide street, which stake is the northwest corner of John Gooch's lot, thence in a N. W. direction along Hide street about 46 feet to the place of beginning—being known as the *Frontier Guardian* printing office, building and lot. And I do hereby bargain, sell and convey unto the said Orson Hyde all of the materials connected with the *Frontier Guardian* printing establishment, to-wit: One "Imperial" printing press (Cincinnati make); two news chases, one long book chase, two job chases, 15 pairs cases, two double stands for cases, one cast-iron roller mould, one imposing stone and frame, five

\*Orson Hyde, the great Mormon apostle.

small and two large composing sticks, one inking apparatus, one bank and two tables, five brass galleys, rules and furniture, with all the news and job type belonging to and connected with the said *Frontier Guardian* office,—hereby granting to the said Orson Hide the legal title and the right of possession thereof. The above conveyance to be void upon condition that I pay well and truly, according to the tenure thereof a certain promissory note bearing even date herewith, calling for one thousand one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-two cents (\$1153.92) executed by Jacob Dawson and A. C. Ford and payable to O. Hide twelve months after date, together with ten per cent. interest from date until paid. And upon the further condition that I will well and truly supply to such of the present subscribers who have paid in advance for the *Frontier Guardian* the *Frontier Guardian* and *Iowa Sentinel* to the amount which each subscriber may have so paid in advance as will appear by reference to the subscription book of said *Frontier Guardian*, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of three hundred and eighty-four dollars and eight cents, or otherwise satisfy such subscribers, releasing said O. Hide from any liability in reference to said advance payment as aforesaid, otherwise to be and remain in full force, to have and to hold the above described premises hereby quit claimed, and the said above described material hereby bargained and sold, together with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any manner appertaining.

In testimony whereof, the said Jacob Dawson hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

JACOB DAWSON. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, }  
POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY. } ss.

Personally appeared before me, Hadley D. Johnson, a notary public within and for the county of Pottawattamie and State of Iowa, Jacob Dawson, personally known to me to be the identical person whose name is affixed to the foregoing deed as grantor, who acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his voluntary act and deed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal this 2d day of March, A. D. 1852.

HADLEY D. JOHNSON, N. P.

### THE FIRST PROBATE.

In the early days of the county, if one may judge from the probate records, one or another of two conditions of things prevailed; either no one died, or if such untoward events occurred, none left any property to be adjusted among their heirs and no debts to be settled.

Be that as it may, the first probate (bearing no date whatever) recorded, is that of the adjustment of the estate of Francis Benoist, deceased, by



T. S. Benoist. There appears against the administrator a credit of \$232.40, and a debit of \$998.50. There is no balance to the account, and, so far as the records go, the estate is still unsettled.

The first probate bearing a date is that relating to the estate of Henry Watts, deceased, which was presented for probate in the September term, 1850. It does not appear who the administrator to this estate was, but the last record in the case reads as follows:

Total amount charged the administrator .....	\$ 534.15
One heifer, sold at private sale .....	8.00

In the year following the office of probate judge was abolished and the business pertaining thereto transferred to the county judge. Since that day the probate business, of all kinds, has been steadily increasing, and estates to the value of thousands of dollars are annually settled in the county.

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### EARLY MARRIAGES.

The first marriage recorded in the county was that of Stuart Dixon and Mary Jane Chamlin, and bears date of August 27, 1849. The following are literal transcripts of the records in the case:

#### MARRIAGE LICENSE NO. 1.

Issued by me to Stuart Dixon and Mary Jane Chamlin, August the twenty-seventh, A. D. 1849.

MILTON RICHARDS,  
*Clerk of the District Court.*

#### CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE NO. 1.

STATE OF IOWA, }  
FREMONT COUNTY. } ss.

I hereby certify that I joined in marriage in said county, Mr. Stuart Dixon, of the county of Fremont, and State of Iowa, aged twenty-two years, and Miss Mary Jane Chamlin, of the county of Fremont, and State of Iowa, aged twenty years, at Stephen Cromwell's, in said county, this 27th day of August, A. D. 1849.

JAMES CUMMINGS, J. P.

Recorded by me this 16th day of February, A. D. 1850.

MILTON RICHARDS,  
*Clerk of the District Court.*

## MARRIAGE LICENSE NO. 2,

Issued by me to Robert T. Cummings and Mary Ann Carns, September the eighth, A. D., 1849.

MILTON RICHARDS,  
*Clerk of the District Court.*

## CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE NO. 2.

STATE OF IOWA, }  
FREMONT COUNTY. } ss.

I hereby certify that I joined in marriage in said county Mr. Robert T. Cummings, of War Bona Grove, County of Fremont, and State of Iowa, aged twenty-three years, and Miss Mary Ann Carns, of War Bona Grove, County of Fremont and State of Iowa, aged seventeen years, at Cummings' house in said county, this 9th day of September, A. D., 1849.

FREDERIC ARGYLE, J. P.

Recorded by me this 16th day of February, A. D., 1850.

MILTON RICHARDS,  
*Clerk of the District Court.*

Other early marriages are those of Joseph Frost, aged 20, and Debbie Acord, aged 17, at Wesley Oliver's, Sept. 9, 1849; James Cummings, justice of the peace, officiating.

Harlow C. Kingsbury and Elizabeth Hendrixson, at John Hendrixson's, Dec. 2, 1849; Armstead Moffitt, justice of the peace.

J. S. Jones, aged 28, and Sarah Williams, aged 22, at David Jones' Dec. 17, 1849; James Cummings, justice of the peace.

Martin Dewitt, aged 23, and Clarinda Lewis, aged 17, at Nathan Lewis', Jan. 17, 1850, James Cummings, justice of the peace.

Allen Cox, aged 33, and Leuraney Wilson, aged 23, at Henry Watts', March 21, 1850; James Cummings, justice of the peace.

Benj. A. McCord, aged 18, and Mrs. Rachel Starks, aged 20, both of Wahbonsie Grove, at G. Jones, May 26, 1850; Frederic Argyle, justice of the peace.

Hugh Simmons, aged 22, and Lydia Rector, aged 18, at Wm. Rector's, June 23, 1850; Wm. Rector, minister of the gospel.

Washington Lambert, aged 19, and Alamenta Berger, aged 19, both of Fulton precinct, at Andersonville Clark's, Aug. 29, 1850; John Todd, minister of the gospel.

## THE EARLY FERRIES.

During the earliest days of the county's history, passage over the streams within its bounds was afforded merely by fords, at best unreliable, but in a prairie region where the banks are crumbling and the beds of the streams constantly changing, such means of passage becomes unsafe. During the early days of the county when the last obstacle to the colonization of western Iowa had been removed, the tide of immigration began to flow westward through this section. Some stopped, others went on and still on, for then the news of the discovery of gold in California filled every road with trains of adventurers and fortune seekers. With increased travel came the demand for increased and safe facilities to cross the streams that lay in the way of the emigrant.

The first ferry in the county was that at Austin—the former county seat, across the Nishnabotany, built and conducted by the Hunsaker Brothers. This is the same ferry which afterwards passed into the hands of A. H. Argyle. A license was required from the board of county commissioners, but the owners of the ferries were not allowed to fix their own rates of toll or passage. Under date of 11th of September, 1849, the following orders are found on the minute-book of the commissioners:

*Ordered*, That Archibald H. Argyle receive ferry license for ferrying across Nishnabotany river at his house for one year from date, at five dollars per annum.

*Ordered*, That the rates of ferriage on Nishnabotany river be as follows: To crossing single man, 5 cts; to man and horse, 10 cts; two horse wagon and team empty, 25 cts., loaded 30 cts.; four horse wagon and team empty, 40 cts., loaded, 50 cts.; six horse team and wagon empty, 60 cts, loaded 70 cts.; loose horses and cattle 5 cts. per head, sheep and hogs two cts. per head.

Since the opening of the Hunsaker ferry and its purchase by Argyle, others had been opened across the Nishnabotany. At the same meeting in the minutes of which the above is recorded, it was ordered "that George A. W. Belcher receive ferry license for ferrying across the Nishnabotany river at his house for one year from date, at five dollars per annum."

There had been a ferry in operation across the Missouri river, with its eastern terminus opposite old Fort Kearney for a number of years, probably prior to the establishment of the Hunsaker ferry in 1844. How long the ferry had been in operation is not known, nor are there any data in the county records that throw any light on the matter. The earliest recorded notice bears date of January 7, 1850, and is an order for a license, and one fixing the rates of ferriage. They are as follows:

*Ordered*, That John Boulware receive ferry license for ferrying across Mis-



souri river opposite old Fort Kearney for three years from this date, at eight dollars per annum.

*Ordered*, That the rate of ferriage on the Missouri river be as follows: Four horse wagon and team loaded, \$1.75, empty \$1.50; two horse wagon and team load and empty, \$1.25; one horse carriage, \$1.00; man and horse, 25 cts.; footman, 12½ cts.; all loose stock 12½; hogs and sheep, 5 cts. per head; for 100 lbs freight, not loaded, 8 cts.

In these days these figures seem exorbitant, and, indeed they were none the less so then. There was no choice, either the rates current must be paid or there was no passage. Elsewhere, under the chapter devoted to events of the past, the action that was taken in regard to the ferries, and the manner it was brought about may not be seen. With the establishment of lower rates, the farmers found a market in Nebraska City, the benefits of which they had formerly been denied. The modern triumphs of engineering skill have made the ferry a thing of the past, and they have, many of them, long since ceased to be.

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## THE FIRST REPRESENTATIVE.

At an election held in August, 1850, Benjamin Rector was elected as representative and sent to the state legislature. As has been elsewhere stated the county had been joined to Polk county for political and judicial purposes, and the representative for that county was properly the person to care for the interests of this section. However, Mr. Rector was admitted as a delegate and allowed to take his seat and express his views on matters of public interest, but he was not allowed to vote on any question. He accomplished, however, one important measure for his constituency, that of the appointment of J. J. Singleton, of Fremont county, Dr. R. McGavren, of Harrison county, and William L. Burge, of Page county, as commissioners to locate the county seat of Fremont county. The first action taken by the commissioners appears to be the following:

We, the undersigned, being a quorum of the locating commissioners to establish the county seat of Fremont county, having met in pursuance of the law at the house of Mr. Bobbitt in said county, on the first Monday in May, 1851, and having been duly sworn, have selected after a full examination of the county, the southwest quarter of section number twenty-six, (26) township number sixty-nine, (69) north of range number forty-two, (42) west of the 5th principal meridian, as the site for the county seat of said county.

Given under our hands and seals this 10th day of May, 1851.

R. MCGAVREN.  
WM. L. BURGE.

## COUNTY FINANCES.

The financial history of the county, unfortunately, bears no direct ratio of improvement as compared with its wonderful progress in other directions. Through a mistaken policy in its earlier days—some portions of which have been more than once repeated—the county has had a long and hard struggle to free itself from debt, a result not yet attained.

In the earliest report on the finances, the business covering so little ground, and the causes of the heavy drafts of later days not existing, but little effort was required to keep the books in a condition easily understood. In those days the office of treasurer resembled, in part, the New England office of itinerant collector. He not only had a business headquarters, but was obliged to call upon delinquent tax-payers in order to secure their assessment. The duties of the treasurer were therefore doubly onerous, and his remuneration by no means adequate to the toil incurred. It somehow happened that the county treasurer advanced from his private resources funds sufficient to meet the deficits in the treasury. The first financial report ever made is one in which private funds were suffered to liquidate county indebtedness, as appears from the following report, the first ever recorded, and that on a slip of paper rescued from the oblivion of a waste paper box, in the auditor's office:

A. H. Argyle, Treasurer, in account with county commissioners of Fremont county, Iowa:

## DEBTOR.

To ferry license, A. H. Argyle, one year, dated September 10, 1849..	\$	5	00
" " " G. A. Belcher, " " " " " " " " ..		5	00
" " " Benjamin Bowman, 3 months, April 1, 1850.....		3	00
" " " A. H. Argyle, one year, September 10, 1850.....		2	00
To amount taxes collected for the year 1849.....		134	08
To fees for collecting .....		5	36
	\$	154	44
To ferry license to Kensler & Livermore for one year from 10th day of April, 1850.....		8	00
	\$	162	44

## CREDIT.

By county order No. 1 paid	A. H. Argyle.....	\$	12 0
“ “ “ “ 2 “	D. M. English .....		52 0
“ “ “ “ 3 “	W. K. McKissick .....		12 0
“ “ “ “ 4 “	I. Hunsaker .....		12 0
“ “ “ “ 5 “	D. Jones.....		12 0
“ “ “ “ 6 “	A. H. Argyle.....		17 0
“ “ “ “ 7 “	G. A. Belcher.....		2 5
“ “ “ “ 8 “	I. Hunsaker .....		1 9
“ “ “ “ 9 “	“ “ .....		4 0
“ “ “ “ 10 “	D. M. English.....		24 0
“ “ “ “ 11 “	“ “ .....		34 0
“ “ “ “ 13 “	“ “ .....		17 0
“ “ “ “ 16 “	S. C. English.....		1 7
			<hr/>
			\$ 202 1

The above account is examined and audited by the board of county commissioners on the 20th day of January, 1851, which leaves a balance due A. H. Argyle, treasurer, of \$39.69.

WILLIAM K. MCKISSICK.

Without instituting any invidious comparisons between the *present* county officials and those of the earlier day, it may be proper to note that the county treasury has more often contributed to the liquidation of private debts, than private funds have been used to replenish a depleted county treasury.

It may be of value to know who were the contributors to the taxes above collected. From the state was received \$83.75, and the remainder collected by taxation. The first and complete tax list of the county was the following:

## SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNT FOR YEAR 1849.

NAMES.	Receipt for taxes Refunde
A. H. Argyle.....	
Elias Findley.....	2.03
Simeon Dyke.....	1.76
Jonathan Harrington.....	1.04
William Lambert.....	5.31 3-
James Work.....	1.52
Andrew Clark.....	.93 4-
William Lambert, Jr.....	.99 4-
B. Patterson.....	.81 4-



Chauncey Cowles.....	1.33 3-5
Charles Avory.....	.84
Thomas Lewis.....	.88 2-5
Thomas Farmer.....	4.11 3-5
William Southard.....	2.34 1-5
George Lacy.....	1.45 1-5
Simon Beckstead.....	1.24 2-5
Alva C. Corkins.....	.86
Chauncy I. Corkins.....	.61
James W. Corkins.....	.56
James Applegate.....	1.04
William Barrett.....	.89
M. K. Skidmore.....	1.03 2-5
J. B. Redd.....	.86
Wm. C. Thomas.....	1.32
Jacob Paule.....	.88 2-5
A. M. C. Davis.....	1.19 3-5
Charles Near.....	.87
S. W. Platt.....	1.58
William M. Lovelady.....	2.36
Jacob Thomas.....	.38
Peter Livermore.....	2.00
William Kensler.....	.50
R. Matthews.....	1.25
Jefferson Wade.....	1.63 4-5
Ferry Lambert.....	.88 2-5
John Lambert.....	1.36 2-5
Benjamin Rector.....	.62
Total.....	<hr/> \$50.33 2-5

The comparison of this table of tax receipts with the following table of valuation and tax for 1879, will afford the most positive proof of advancement in material wealth:

TABLE OF VALUATION AND TAX FOR FREMONT COUNTY, 1879.

	Value of Land	Value of Lots.	Value of R. R.	Personal Value.	Total Value.	Consoli- dated Tax.	State Tax.	County Tax.	County School Tax.	Bridge Tax.	Insane Tax.	Poor House Tax.
Sidney Township.....	\$ 348322	\$ .....	\$ 10468	\$ 83092	\$ 441882	\$ 7,006.97	\$ 883.76	\$ 2,540.82	\$ 441.88	\$ 1,325.64	\$ 22.94	\$ 220.94
Sidney City.....	12952	50463	.....	39044	102439	1,434.29	204.92	589.14	102.46	307.37	51.23	51.23
Franklin Township.....	296963	.....	79350	61177	437490	8,241.60	874.98	2,515.56	437.49	1,312.47	218.75	218.75
Hamburg City.....	1215	126952	.....	43940	172107	2,409.51	344.21	989.61	172.11	516.32	86.05	86.05
Madison Township.....	205967	.....	6750	77014	289731	4,036.28	579.46	1,665.95	289.73	869.19	144.87	144.87
Riverton Township.....	170470	.....	24000	42759	237229	5,619.03	474.45	1,364.06	237.23	711.69	118.61	118.61
Riverton City.....	.....	40526	.....	17638	58164	814.32	116.33	334.44	58.16	174.49	29.08	29.08
Fisher Township.....	304780	.....	17898	59646	382324	7,204.26	704.65	2,198.36	382.32	1,146.97	191.16	191.16
Farrugut City.....	.....	31849	.....	27740	59589	1,132.36	119.18	342.63	59.58	178.74	29.79	29.79
Locust Grove Township.....	178797	.....	.....	31538	210335	3,891.12	430.67	1,209.43	210.34	631.01	105.17	105.17
Monroe Township.....	197983	.....	.....	39745	238663	6,085.82	479.33	1,372.31	238.66	715.99	119.33	119.33
Walnut Township.....	152801	.....	.....	31458	184239	4,238.10	368.52	1,059.48	184.26	532.78	92.13	92.13
Prairie Township.....	174592	.....	1500	37176	213268	4,372.11	436.54	1,226.29	213.27	639.80	106.63	106.63
Ross Township.....	248430	.....	.....	73266	321696	8,427.97	643.39	1,849.75	321.70	905.09	160.85	160.85
Tabor City.....	9985	40097	.....	34606	84688	1,185.67	169.38	486.96	841.69	254.06	42.35	42.35
Scott Township.....	205332	.....	48600	96187	375634	6,923.50	757.27	2,177.30	378.63	1,135.90	189.31	189.31
Benton.....	177480	5631	108945	63778	355834	1,567.95	711.67	2,046.05	355.83	1,067.50	177.92	177.92
Riverside.....	188144	4966	12314	54695	260119	6,503.35	520.24	1,495.69	260.12	780.36	130.06	130.06
Totals.....	2874213	329034	309825	914519	4428471	81,174.21	8,856.95	25,463.83	4,428.49	13,285.47	2,214.24	2,214.24
State R. R.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	456.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,313.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....





Thus it is evident that as the world moves the tax-gatherer moves with it; but while the immense increase in taxation is noted, it must not be forgotten that there has been an immense increase in the wealth of the county and in the extent of its public business. The indebtedness of the county is considerable. There is one factor which, however, should be allowed its due weight, and that is the nature of the surface as constantly necessitating expenditure on roads and bridges. The soil is light and very slight rains frequently cause great ravines to be washed out across the roads, and sometimes undermine the smaller and less substantially built bridges. The bridge and road taxes will always, from these purely natural and unavoidable causes, be a source of constant large expenditure to the county, while retrenchment may here be needed their necessity will never be superseded.

Statement of Indebtedness of Fremont County, Iowa, August 31, 1880.

Outstanding Bonds.....	\$21200 00
“ County Warrants.....	4152 30
“ Bridge Warrants.....	1186 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$26538 30

Total indebtedness of Fremont county as appears of record in my office. Witness my hand and seal officially this 4th day of October, 1880.

[SEAL]

A. P. STAFFORD,  
County Auditor.

To meet these demands on the county the property assessed in its several townships and cities appears to be as follows:

## ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT FOR 1880.

*Abstract of the Assessment of Fremont County for the Year 1880, as Required by Section 833 of the Code of 1873, and Chapter 5, Title 10, of said Code.*

		Valuation.
Lands exclusive of Town Property 321,542 acres,.....		\$2874213 00
TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.		Val. of Realty in Towns.
Sidney City.....	\$ 50463 00	.....
Hamburg City....	126952 00	.....
Riverton City.....	40526 00	.....
Farragut.....	31849 00	.....
Tabor.....	40097 00	.....
Fremont City and Bartlett.....	28515 00	.....
East Port and Percival.....	5631 00	.....
Randolph.....	4966 00	.....
Farmers City.....	935 00	.....
Aggregate value of Realty in Towns.....		329934 00
Aggregate value of Railroad Property as assessed by Executive Council under Chapter 5, Title X of the Code of 1873.....		341299 00
Aggregate value of Personal (including Horses, Cattle &c.).....		1067686 00
Total valuation of the County.....		\$ 4613132 00

LIVE STOCK.	Number.	Aggregate Valuation.
Cattle assessed in the county.....	25650	\$ 330934 00
Horses assessed in the county.....	1518	258310 00
Mules assessed in the county.....	1717	63514 00
Sheep assessed in the county.....	2774	2724 00
Swine assessed in the county.....	29620	39307 00
Total valuation of Live Stock.....		\$ 694789 00

I certify the foregoing to be a full and complete abstract of assessments of said county, as required by law, and as corrected by the county board of equalization.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this 17th day of June, 1880.

A. P. STAFFORD,  
County Auditor.

## COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

## POOR FARM.

Charitable institutions, ever since the earliest dawn of history, have existed to ameliorate the unhappy and sorrowful phases of human life. With the advance in knowledge, and the increased duty thereby resting on men to care for their fellows, there has resulted a better understanding of the needs of humanity and better methods of meeting them. Institutions of a charitable nature have sprung up in every clime, more or less perfect in their organization and administration; all of which are doing a noble work for humanity. But, as is more interesting to us, our own land is in no respect behind other lands in its care for the sick and sore, the poor and the unfortunate. In every state there are numerous institutions, cared for at its expense, and in nearly every county the same feeling of kindness finds expression in the maintenance of a home for the same classes. In this county the poor farm is a recent institution, the first direct legislation bearing the date of February 6, 1877, and is as follows:

“Now on this 6th day of February, A. D., 1877, it being the day set therefore for the selection of a poor farm in and for Fremont county, Iowa, and there being several farms offered for sale, the matter being taken into consideration, and after due investigation in the premises and the board being fully advised, it was then resolved by the board of supervisors that the farm owned by W. P. Wyatt (the same being offered for sale) be selected and adopted for the said poor farm, it being the cheapest and best location for the purpose, taking in consideration all the improvements thereon, and the same is hereby described as follows, to-wit: the northeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 15 and part of south  $\frac{1}{2}$  of southeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 10, all that part lying east of the branch, all in township 68 N., range 42, containing 200 acres more or less. The consideration and contract for the payment of the above described farm are as follows: \$2,400.00 to be paid April, 1877, it being one-half of the purchase money, and the remainder, \$2,400 to be paid in one year from the 1st of April, 1877, with 10 per cent. interest from date, and the chairman of the board of supervisors is hereby authorized to execute two promissory notes to said W. P. Wyatt, in behalf of Fremont county, for the amount and time above specified, on the reception of a warranty deed from the said W. P. Wyatt and wife to Fremont county.”

This farm is now in most excellent condition, and is almost self-sustaining. It is made to produce as abundantly as any farm of similar capacity in the county.

## POOR FARM REPORT.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures for the poor farm for the year ending January 1, 1880.



## RESOURCES:

Live stock.....	\$ 1,314.00
Wagons, implements, etc.,.	322.65
Grain and provisions.....	1,236.77
Household furniture.....	624.75
Cash for hogs sold.....	383.40
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,881.57
Value of farm (200 acres).	6,000.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 9,881.57

## EXPENDITURES.

Medical attention.....	\$ 217.58
Live stock for farm.....	60.00
Dry goods and groceries...	1,019.96
Improvements and repairs.	667.51
Labor on farm and imp....	356.13
Supt.'s salary .....	500.00
Funeral expenses.....	20.00
Conveying paupers to farm.	40.00
	<hr/>
Total expenses.....	\$ 2,881.56

No. of inmates January 1, 1880.....	26
Average No. for year 1879.....	20

## THE COUNTY JAIL.

The criminal list of this county has been unusually large, and for many years from the earliest days to the building of the old brick jail the prisoners were taken to other counties for incarceration. A substantial brick edifice was erected in 1855 or 1857, which served for jail purposes until two years ago, when, failing to present the proper conditions to warrant the safe keeping of prisoners, it was deemed a matter of necessity to erect a new and safe structure. The old jail now stands in the western side of the city of Sidney, being used as a private residence. It stands as a monument of the criminal annals of the county, for within it have been placed the noted criminals that have figured on its records—but unfortunately none of those who have “figured” *with* them. The present jail was builded in 1868, in pursuance of an order passed by the board of supervisors in the year previous. In the January proceedings, 1878, appears the following:

Now on this 8th day January, 1878, the board after examination of the county jail, the same being condemned by the grand jury term after term for years, and deeming it for the best interest of the county, have this day contracted for the building of a county jail with P. J. Pauley & Brother, of St. Louis, Mo., for the sum of \$5,000.00 when completed to the entire satisfaction of the board, in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in this office.

The jail stands now nearly a block east of the court house, and is a neat two story frame building. In architecture it is exceedingly unpretentious, which, however, casts no reflections on its usefulness. It is well suited to the needs of the county, and will answer its purpose for years.

## BRIDGES.

Owing to the numerous water-courses in the county, and the many bayous along the bottom lands of the valleys, the need of bridges in the

county has been pressing. For many years the county has been at work supplying this need and has substantially bridged all the larger and many of the smaller streams. This has necessitated an almost constant expenditure, and placed the county somewhat in debt, as may be seen from the last statement of the county finances. The total indebtedness of the county in the matter of bridges is \$1,186. The bridge has taken the place of the old-time ford and ferry, and is more expeditious and safe. There are no really costly bridge structures within the county limits, but such as do exist are strong and safe.

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### RAILROADS.

Somebody once wrote a book—"The World on Wheels"—the title of which is very suggestive of the conditions of progress. The days of the lumbering coach, of delayed mails and freights, of toilsome travel, have long since ceased to be in this county. The iron horse puffs its way over hill and through valley, from the extreme north of the county to its southern limits. Railroad communication by three distinct lines afford ample facilities by which to carry its produce to the great marts of the west.

The first movement made by the county in attempting to secure railroad facilities was in February, 1854. A proposition was then carefully canvassed concerning the granting of \$100,000 to the Fort Madison, Bloomfield & Missouri River Railroad Company, to enable the construction of the contemplated line. This road was commonly known as the "Drake Road," and was favorably viewed by the citizens of this county. On May 1, 1854, the following proclamation was issued by the county judge, in obedience to the expressed wishes of many of the most influential citizens:

#### *To the Voters of Fremont County:*

Whereas, a public meeting of the citizens of Fremont county, holden on the 18th day of February last, made a request upon the county judge of said county, asking him to submit to a vote of the people of said county the proposition whether the county of Fremont will aid in the construction of a railroad from Fort Madison, on the Mississippi river, *via* Bloomfield and Sidney, to a point on the Missouri river, opposite Old Fort Kearney, by authorizing the county judge of said county to subscribe for \$100,000 stock in said road for said county.

Now, therefore, in order that the sense of the voters of said county may be taken in the premises, and in compliance with the 114th and 115th sections\* of the Code of Iowa, it is ordered that the following proposition be submitted to the

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\*Since renumbered.

voters at the election to be holden at the several precincts in said county on Monday, the 7th day of August next, viz.: Shall the county judge of Fremont county be authorized to take stock in the railroad from Fort Madison *via* Bloomfield and Sidney to a point opposite Old Fort Kearney, on Missouri river, to the amount of \$100,000, for and in behalf of said county. And it is further ordered that the voting be by ballot, and the form of the ballot shall be "For subscribing \$100,000" or "Against subscribing \$100,000," and shall be on the ballots voted on that day for state and county officers. Should a majority of the votes cast be in favor of subscribing \$100,000, the measure will be considered as carried, and the judge will be authorized to subscribe said amount of stock. If a majority of the votes are against subscribing, the measure will be deemed rejected. And it is further ordered that the laws governing the general election shall be, as far as applicable, applied to the election herein ordered.

This election proclamation was duly scattered about the county and posted in conspicuous places, so that the county was well advised as to the nature of the question on which they were to pass judgment. When it came to the test at the polls there were cast 288 votes bearing on the subscription, of which 174 were *for*, and 118 *against* it. It was, therefore, "declared that the vote is in favor of such subscription."

Notwithstanding the liberal—even generous—response of the county the road was never built, and Fremont suffered still from its need.

The next railroad scheme to engage the attention of the county, and which became the subject of another ballot was the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph Railroad. The company working under this style was organized May 18, 1858. The articles of incorporation were signed by Enos Lowe, A. D. Richardson, S. L. Nuckolls, Allan A. Bradford, Ira D. Blanchard, William Street, Frank Street, L. Nuckolls, Addison Cochran, James A. Jackson, Samuel S. Bayliss, Samuel S. Curtiss, James D. Test, George Doughty, George Parks, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Hadley D. Johnson, Martin W. Riden, Horace Everett, and Benjamin Rector. The capital stock of the company was to be one million dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The affairs of the company were to be managed by a board of nine directors, to be chosen by the stockholders, from among their own number, on the second Monday in July and annually thereafter. The directors were to elect from their own number a president, vice-president, and treasurer, each to serve one year. The directors were also to elect a secretary annually, and to provide for the appointment and employment of such other officers, attorneys, agents, engineers, clerks, and laborers, as might be needed to manage the affairs of the corporation, and build and operate a railroad. The object of the company was to build and operate a railroad from Council Bluffs to some point on the Missouri state line, there to connect with a railroad from St. Joseph, Missouri. The articles of incorporation were filed for record in



the recorder's office in the county of Pottawattamie, May 18, 1858, and filed in the office of the secretary of state, July 2, 1858.

The company was organized under the forty-third chapter of the Code of Iowa, entitled "Corporations for Pecuniary Benefit," approved February 5, 1851, and was to continue fifty years. The principal place of business was Council Bluffs, in the county of Pottawattamie. May 19, 1858, a convention was held at Council Bluffs to further the objects of the company. At this convention four counties in Iowa, two in Nebraska and three in Missouri were represented by delegates. The first board of directors was composed of Enos Lowe, S. F. Nuckolls, B. F. Rector, J. W. Coolidge, L. Nuckolls, L. W. Babbitt, James A. Jackson, J. D. Test and Addison Cochran. The board organized by the election of the following officers: President, S. F. Nuckolls; Vice-President, Horace Everett; Treasurer, L. Nuckolls; Secretary, Samuel S. Curtiss. H. C. Nutt was appointed Chief Engineer. He made preliminary survey from Council Bluffs south to the state line, and made his first report to the first annual meeting of the stockholders, held at Council Bluffs, July 12, 1858. The chief engineers successively appointed by the company, prior to 1865, were H. C. Nutt, Col. Peabody and Edward Everett. November 6, 1859, the first ground was broken for the railroad at Council Bluffs, near the present depot of the K. C., St. Jo. and C. B. railroad. On the following evening a railroad meeting was held in Concert Hall, in Council Bluffs, at which speeches were made by Col. Peabody, engineer of the road, and the territorial governor of Nebraska, Samuel W. Black. The road was put under contract from Council Bluffs to the Iowa state line. Considerable grading was done in Pottawattamie and Mills counties, and several thousand ties delivered.

The contractors were Charles Hendrie and John Jones, of Council Bluffs. J. S. Andrews was general agent of the company for obtaining aid, managing real estate and right of way, soliciting stock subscriptions, and supervising the work. The war, commencing in April, 1861, soon stopped operations on this railroad, and during its continuance no progress was made. The organization of the company was carefully maintained. On July 13, 1861, the following persons were elected directors: James A. Jackson, J. T. Baldwin, Horace Everett, J. P. Casady, Samuel Knepper, Edward Gilliland, W. C. Sipple, S. F. Nuckolls and R. L. Douglass. The same directors were annually elected during the continuance of the war, with but few changes.

By virtue of an ordinance of the city council of the city of Council Bluffs, passed and approved November 14, 1859, a city election was held December 8, 1859, to decide on the proposition for the city to subscribe \$25,000 to the capital stock of the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph Railroad Company. The subscription was carried by a vote of 243 to 15. City

bonds were to be issued, as the work on the road progressed, and given to the company in payment of the stock. The bonds were to bear ten per cent interest, and the principal was to be paid in ten years from date. Seven thousand dollars of these bonds were issued during the progress of the work on the road under the Hendric-Jones contract, and eighteen thousand dollars of the bonds were issued in 1866, and in consideration of said bonds, stock in the company, amounting in the aggregate to \$25,000, was issued to the city at different times. These bonds have all been paid off, principal and interest.

Pursuant to a proclamation of J. P. Casady, county judge of Pottawattamie county, dated January 10, 1860, a contract, dated January 9, 1860, between the county and the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph railroad company, for the transfer to the company of the swamp lands of the county and the proceeds thereof, under the provisions of chapter 132 of the acts of the general assembly of Iowa, passed at the session of 1857-58, was submitted to a vote of the people of the county at a special election held February 15, 1860. The election went in favor of the contract and transfer by a vote of 373 to 133. The contract was signed by J. P. Casady, county judge, and S. F. Nuckolls, president of the railroad company. The transfer was to be made subject to the provisions of the swamp-land act of Congress, approved Sept. 28, 1850, and the state and county were released from liabilities for draining and reclaiming said lands. April 13, 1860, J. P. Casady, county judge, executed a deed conveying to the railroad company 8,032.37 acres of land, valued at \$1.25 per acre. There was also assigned to the company the claim of the county against the United States for indemnity lands and money due on account of swamp lands sold by the government; and by virtue of these assignments the company received in cash \$10,000 and 4,351.75 acres of land in Kossuth county, Iowa, and 400 acres of land in Pottawattamie county, on which this county held judgments, were also all given to the company. This real estate and money were valued at \$40,000, and certificates of stock in the company to that amount were issued to the county. May 7, 1860, John Doniphan and B. M. Hughes, of St. Joseph, conveyed to the company ten acres of land in a square form in the northwest corner of e.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of nw.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1-74-44, for depot purposes at Council Bluffs, on condition that the company should maintain a freight and passenger depot on the premises for ten years after the completion of the road. The conditions were accepted by L. W. Babbitt, vice-president of the company. April 11, 1860, the Pacific City land company conveyed to the railroad company 300 lots in Pacific City on condition that there be no other depot for ten years in Mills county than Pacific City, and also leased to the railroad company 220 acres of timber land, which was sold to Charles Heddire,

contractor, for \$1,320. The Pacific City lots did not turn out to be of much value, and the station has been abandoned for business reasons.

A similar proposition was submitted to the voters of Fremont county, January 30, 1860, but was defeated by a vote of 492 to 41.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders in July, 1865, the following persons were elected directors: R. L. Douglass, L. W. Babbitt, J. P. Casady, Horace Everett, S. S. Bayliss, James A. Jackson, A. H. Harris, Edward Gilliland, and J. W. Coolidge.

R. L. Douglass was elected president; J. P. Casady, vice-president; Horace Everett, treasurer; and Samuel Jacobs, secretary.

September 23, 1865, the company entered into a contract with Willis Phelps, of Springfield, Mass., for the completion of the road in two years—the Hendric-Jones contract being surrendered and canceled. By this contract the road passed into the hands of Mr. Phelps and his associates. All the property, real and personal of the company, all its capital stock, except about twenty shares and excepting the Council Bluffs city and Pottawattamie county stock, were to be surrendered to him.

During the winter of 1855-6 the road was resurveyed and relocated by a new chief engineer, E. G. Ferris, who remained until the completion of the work. Ties and other material were also obtained. March 1, 1856, the first mortgage was put upon the road, being signed by Robert L. Douglass, president; and executed to Horatio N. Case and Ephraim W. Bond, of Springfield, Mass., as trustees, to secure the payment of \$500,000 in bonds to be issued in sums of \$1000 each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually—July 1st and January 1st of each year—the principal payable January 1st, 1880. Release was filed February 25, 1880. Previous to this mortgage there was no incumbrance upon the road.

The road was completed from Council Bluffs to the north line of Fremont county by January 1, 1867, and on January 15, 1867, trains commenced running regularly between Council Bluffs and Bartlett. Part of the iron for this portion of the road was brought up the Missouri river in steamboats from St. Joseph and landed at Stillary's in Mills county, a town long since washed into the river. Later in the fall the iron was brought to Woodbine, in Harrison county, then the terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, and taken to Council Bluffs in wagons. In 1866 and 1867 the floods in the Missouri river delayed the progress of the work, and in 1867 the trains were stopped seventy days on account of damages by the floods.

In 1867, Pottawattamie county and the city of Council Bluffs surrendered their stock to the company in consideration of the completion of the road to the Fremont county line, and the agreement of Mr. Willis Phelps to complete and open the road to the Missouri state line by January 1,



1868. July 1, 1867, a second mortgage on the road was executed to George B. Phelps, as trustee, of \$150,000 to be issued in bonds of three denominations; 130 bonds of \$1000 each; 30 bonds of \$500 each; and 50 bonds of \$100 each. They were all to bear interest at ten per cent, payable semi-annually—July 1 and January 1 of each year—principal payable July 1, 1872.

The annual meeting of the stockholders was held at Council Bluffs, July 8, 1867, and adjourned to meet at Council Bluffs, July 23, 1867, at which, besides the election of directors, the following resolution was offered and passed: "*Resolved*, That the second clause of article (10) ten of the original articles of incorporation of the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph railroad company be and the same is hereby rescinded." The clause rescinded made Council Bluffs the headquarters of the company. It was ordered that the forgoing change in the articles of incorporation be published and recorded as prescribed in chapter 52, of the revision of 1860.

The road was completed to the Missouri state line, December 30, 1867. The last annual meeting of the stockholders was held at Council Bluffs July 13, 1868.

In the summer of 1866 a contract was made between the company and the county of Otoe, in the then territory of Nebraska, that provided that the railroad should be built on the line then staked out, not to be further than a mile and a quarter from the bank of the Missouri river, opposite the foot of Main street in Nebraska City. Within which stated distance the company was to build and maintain a freight and passenger depot for all time to come, unless the river should so wash the railroad as to render it necessary to remove to another convenient point. In consideration of this agreement the county agreed to issue, and did issue, and deliver to the railroad company county bonds to the amount of forty thousand dollars, bearing ten per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; the principal to be paid in twenty years. These bonds were issued and disposed of by the company before the organization of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad Company. It is understood, however, that the interest on the bonds was paid for some years; and that afterwards the county resisted and still resists the payment of either interest or principal.

When the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph railroad was commenced in 1859, it was expected that it would meet at the state line, the Platte country railroad from St. Joseph, but that and some other companies were merged in the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad company, which was organized in the fall of 1866, and completed to the Junction at the Iowa state line, a mile south of Hamburg in August, 1868, when trains commenced running regularly through from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs. In the fall of 1868 a majority of the stock of the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph railroad company was purchased by Nathaniel Thayer, as trustee,

and in the month of November the road passed in the charge of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad company, it was consolidated with that company April 7, 1869, taking its title. The consolidation was approved by Nathaniel Thayer, representing 9056 shares, and Willis Phelps owning 452 shares, which constituted a majority of the entire number issued, which was 10,500.

A second change was made May 19, 1870, and a new consolidation formed with the Missouri Valley railroad company, the united companies taking the title of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad company. Under this name the road is now operated. The gross earnings of the road for 1878 were \$1,499,029.80—an average earning per mile of \$6,000.20. In the same year the officers of the company were as follows: President, Nathaniel Thayer, Boston, Mass.; Secretary, Charles Merriam, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, Charles Merriam, Boston, Mass.; Assistant Treasurer, J. S. Ford, St. Joseph, Mo.; General Manager, Geo. H. Nettleton, Kansas City, Mo.; General Superintendent, J. F. Barnard, St. Joseph, Mo.; General Passenger Agent, A. C. Dawes, St. Joseph, Mo.; General Freight Agent, George Olds, St. Joseph, Mo.; Attorneys, W. F. Sapp and partners, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

There are two other lines in the county both operated by and in the interest of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. The first and younger of these side lines is the branch running from Sidney to Hastings. This road was commenced in 1878 and completed to its present point, near Sidney, in the same year. The building of the road was insured by a 5 per cent. tax voted by Sidney and Riverside townships. Its southern terminus is nearly a mile east of the city—which militates somewhat against its greater usefulness.

The other branch road enters the county just below Shenandoah, on the eastern side, and takes a south-westerly course to the city of Hamburg, in the southern part of the county. The road was commenced in 1869, and completed in the spring of 1870. It was the object of not a little contention between the citizens of Hamburg and Sidney—the former winning the day. The road was aided by private subscription in the city of Hamburg. At that point the track of the K. C., St. Joe & C. B. R. R. Co., is used for all points to the south. No swamp land subsidies have ever been voted for either of these last named roads, and the capital to operate them is furnished by the C., B. & Q., and therefore comes from eastern capitalists.

The almost incalculable advantages to be derived from railroad facilities are offered at their best to the inhabitants of Fremont county. The creation of points of sale and shipment for agricultural products increases the value of farm property, and this county everywhere shows, in its rich, well-cultivated farms and fine buildings, the benefits of home markets and the highest facilities for transportation. To arrest or seriously delay

the conveyance of what now comes and goes so promptly by mail and express, would be to take away what constitutes civilization, and remand the community thus affected to comparative barbarism.

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### THE SWAMP LAND AND RAILROAD GRANTS.

Elsewhere in this volume will be found a complete history of the legislation on these much vexed topics, together with an account of the causes leading to the grants, and the action of the general government thereon. Before the commencement of that series of negotiations and legal difficulties in which the county became involved, the condition of affairs was briefly as follows:

By an act of Congress approved 28th September, 1850, all the overflowed and swamp lands within the state were granted to her, and the state authorities were required to select them and report through the surveyor general to the general land office the lands selected. For the better and more certain compliance with the act of Congress the state granted the lands to the counties in which they lie, and the counties in most cases, appointed agents to make the selection, and the selections were made at the expense of the county, amounting to the sum of \$2,000, in many instances, averaging about \$1,000 to each county, making the entire expense amount to about \$100,000. All this expense was incurred under the direction of the commissioner of the general land office, and the form of report and required affidavits were duly returned to the surveyor general's office and by him certified to be overflowed or swamp lands, returned as such to the commissioner of the general land office. The list returned for the counties in the Council Bluffs land districts were examined and approved, and orders were issued to the land office to enter the lands contained in the list upon the tract books and plats of the office, and to withdraw them from sale. This was done, if we are correctly informed, about the 23d day of September, 1854.

In May, 1856, Congress made a grant of land to the state to aid in the construction of certain railroads. At the same session an act was passed approving and confirming the selections of swamp lands, and virtually declaring by that act that the swamp lands selected before the passage of the act making a grant to aid in the construction of railroads, were to remain undisturbed, and no portion of them could by any construction be included in the railroad grant. But notwithstanding these selections were made in conformity with instructions from the general land office, and by his order entered upon the tract books and plats of the Council Bluffs land office, and notwithstanding that they were approved and confirmed by an act of Congress, the commissioner decided that patents should only be issued to the state for such even numbered sections within fifteen miles of



any of the land grant railroad lines, as were shown to be overflowed or swamp lands by the plats and field notes, made by the government surveyor, and that those even numbered sections selected and not shown to be overflowed or swamp lands should be patented to the railroad companies.

Such a decision was regarded as a gross usurpation of authority, and a violation of the act of September 28, 1850. If the lands selected were overflowed or swamp lands, they became absolutely the property of the state the day the act was approved. That they were such is proved in the very manner the commissioner required the proof to be made, and having required this kind of testimony to be produced, and having approved the selections upon this testimony, he could not, in justice to the counties, fall back on the field notes of the government surveyor. If the patents were to issue only for such lands as were shown to be overflowed or swamp lands by the field notes of the government surveyor why were the counties required at a great expense to go through the farce of making selections? We take the broad ground that the selections having been made in accordance with the requirements of the commissioner of the general land office, and having been approved by the surveyor general, and marked upon the plats and entered upon the tract books, and withdrawn from market by order of the commissioner before the passage of the act granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads, that the right of the state, and through it the right of the counties to all the lands selected became vested in the counties, and the act making the grant for railroad purposes could not reach any of the lands selected before its passage. If in fact the two grants may be considered as covering the same land, the rights of the two will depend upon the facts in the case, which become the subjects of judicial investigation and decision. The law grants all the swamp and overflowed lands to the state—the state has transferred them to the counties, and the counties have sold them to individuals, and have expended the proceeds of the sale in draining the lands, thus carrying out the intention of congress in making the grant. Under all the circumstances, it was the duty of the executive officer to issue the patents for all the lands selected under the swamp-land act, and if the railroad companies had any right to any portion of them, their right could be determined by the judicial tribunal of the county.

It has too long been the practice of executive officers to assume the prerogative of deciding the legal rights of parties, which should have been decided by the courts, and in the case before us, if the commissioner could not legally cause patents to be issued to the state for all the swamp lands selected before the passage of the railroad grant, he could have had patents issued for those about which there was no dispute, and leave the rights of the parties to the balance to be determined by a judicial decision: but by his determination to cause patents for a portion of the lands

selected to be issued to the railroad company, he threw obstacles in the way of adjusting the rights of the counties, and to some extent forestalled the action of the courts thereon.

It was this very issuing of patents to the railroad companies that led to the institution of the suit by the county against the B. & M. R. R. Co. This case involves conflicting claims by the respective parties to the same lands under separate congressional grants. The plaintiff's petition alleges that the plaintiff is the owner of the lands in controversy by virtue of the act of congress of September 28, 1850, known as the "swamp land grant," and the act of the general assembly of the state of Iowa, of June 13, 1853, disposing of the swamp lands within the state to the several counties therein, and the act of congress, of March 3, 1857, confirming the swamp land selections previously made; that the defendant was unlawfully interfering with the plaintiff's title to those lands, and disturbing plaintiff in the use, possession, and enjoyment of the same, and asserting and claiming title thereto under color of some subsequent and subordinate grant unknown to plaintiff. A list of the lands as claimed was attached to the petition, and is as follows, to-wit:

PARTS OF SECTION.	Sections.	Town.	Range.	PARTS OF SECTION.	Sections.	Town.	Range.
Se $\frac{1}{4}$ and se $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and se $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw.....	27	70	40	W $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	27	70	43
Se $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and s $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	5	69	40	W $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	29	70	43
Sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$ and n $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	5	69	40	E $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	31	70	43
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of nw and sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	7	69	40	S $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	33	70	43
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	7	69	40	W $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	3	69	43
Se $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	1	70	40	E $\frac{1}{2}$ e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ , sw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	5	69	43
W $\frac{1}{2}$ sec and sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	13	70	40	Lot 3 and 4 and sw $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	5	70	43
Ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	23	70	40	W $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	3	70	43
Se $\frac{1}{4}$ and se $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and s $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	33	70	40	Ne $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ , lot 1.....	5	70	43
All of.....	5	69	41	S $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	9	70	43
Se $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	7	69	41	E $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	9	70	43
Sw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and s $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	9	69	41	Se $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	9	70	43
S $\frac{1}{2}$ and s $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	11	69	41	W $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	11	70	43
Nw $\frac{1}{4}$ w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	3	70	41	S $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	15	70	43
E $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	5	70	43	Nw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	17	70	43
E $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	7	70	43	Sw $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	17	70	43
All of.....	9	70	43	E $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	17	70	43
Nw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	15	70	43	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	19	70	43
E $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ ne sw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	17	70	43	Nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ s $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	21	70	43
E $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	19	70	43	N $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	27	70	43
E $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	21	70	43	E $\frac{1}{2}$ w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	29	70	43
				S $\frac{1}{2}$ e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	31	70	43
				W $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	33	70	43

The plaintiff further set forth in his petition that the said lands were duly and legally selected and returned as, and were, swamp and overflowed lands, and that by virtue thereof, and the several acts of Congress and the general assembly aforesaid, it became the owner of said lands, and entitled thereto in fee simple, and to the full, free and uninterrupted use, possession and enjoyment of the same; that, relying in good faith upon her right to sell to various persons, citizens of said county and state, a large part, to wit, nearly all of said tracts of land, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the acts aforesaid, and that she received from the numerous purchasers of said lands various and large sums of money in part payment therefor, and expended the same in draining and reclaiming the swamp and overflowed lands in said county, granted and confirmed to said county by the acts aforesaid, of which lands the tracts in controversy constitute a part, and that for the purpose aforesaid said county has expended a large sum of money, to wit, one hundred thousand dollars, and by means thereof a large amount of the lands in controversy, which were swampy and unfit for cultivation, have been reclaimed and made tillable land, and that in many instances the purchasers have settled upon the lands purchased of the county as aforesaid, and made improvements thereon, and are still living on and cultivating the same.

The petition further set forth that the defendant, "The Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company," claimed the title to said lands, and assumed and pretended to own the same by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "A bill making a grant of lands to the state of Iowa in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said state," approved 15th May, 1856, and certain acts of the general assembly of the state of Iowa, as lands granted to said company to aid in the construction of a railroad from Burlington, on the Mississippi river, to a point on the Missouri river, near the mouth of Platte river.

The petition further alleged, that the railroad company had failed in every particular to comply with the conditions of the congressional grant, and that therefore the defendant had no legal right, title nor interest to nor in said lands; and that the commissioner of the general land office, in certifying or approving the lands in dispute to the railroad company, it was done in violation of the rights of plaintiffs, and without authority of law, and that inasmuch as the acts of said defendant in the premises are contrary to equity and good conscience, and in violation and fraud of plaintiffs' rights; and inasmuch as she cannot have adequate relief in a court of law, this court may hear this her cause in chancery and render a decree fully and completely setting forth and decreeing the right and title in fee simple in said land, and every part and parcel thereof, to be in said Fremont county, and all claim thereto by defendant, and all persons claiming under them, be declared and decreed void and held for nought.



This petition was filed October 11, 1864, and the original notice to the parties defendant was served January 6, 1865, on the acting superintendent in the city of Burlington, Iowa. The cause came up on continuance, for hearing in the February term of the district court, 1866. In the defendant's answer it was denied that said lands, or any part of them, are swamp lands, or were liable to inure to plaintiff as such, and denied that they, or any part thereof, were selected under and in accordance with said act of congress and legislative acts, as in said petition was alleged, and furthermore denied that any such selection was ever made or returned, as was by law required, and denied that such lists or selection of land was ever confirmed by act of congress, as the plaintiff in petition alleged. The defendant further specifically denied the each and several allegations of the petition, and averred that the tract and line of the contemplated road had been surveyed and marked out.

A replication was filed by plaintiff September 1, 1865, which denied each and every material affirmative allegation contained in the answer of the defendant, which was not admitted or alleged in the original petition of plaintiff. The attorneys in the cause agreed that the case should be submitted to the court to be decided on written briefs and arguments. This was accordingly done, and decision made by Judge James G. Day on September 9, 1865, was to the effect that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief prayed for, and it was ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the court that the title in fee simple to the land described in plaintiff's petition and every part and parcel thereof was legally vested in the plaintiff. By this decision of the district court Fremont county became the owner in fee simple of said lands, and was entitled to the uninterrupted control, use, benefit, and enjoyment of the same.

The defendant, through its attorney, David Rorer, filed a notice of appeal to the supreme court of the state of Iowa, February 28, 1866.

The decision of the cause was intrusted to Chief Justice Ralph P. Lowe, in the June term of 1867. In giving his opinion he gave a valuable and succinct account of the legislation in the matter, and ably grounded his opinion on the authorities of highest moment in questions of law. His opinion is here given in full, as being not only a full account of the questions at issue, and therefore of great interest to the people of the county, but a discussion of the basis on which the whole legislation relative to the swamp lands rests, and therefore of especial interest to owners of such lands in this county.

"The lands in controversy have a legislative history, federal and state, to which it would be well to advert in advance of, and as shedding light upon the questions of priority between the parties.

"They both claim the same lands under distinct grants by congress to the state. The plaintiffs insist that they are swamp and overflowed lands,

and they deduce their right to the same through the state, under an act of congress, approved September 28, 1850, entitled 'an act to enable the state of Arkansas and other states to reclaim the *swamp lands* within their limits.' The first section of this act, without reserve or condition, grants to the states, all the lands of the description therein specified which shall remain unsold at the passage of the same. The second section declares what must be done by the secretary of the interior, and the governors of the states, in order to vest the legal title of these lands in the several states.

"The third section lays down a rule to be observed in listing or selecting said lands, namely: that '*in all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is wet and unfit for cultivation, shall be included in said list and plats; but when the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.*'

"This act does not point out the particular mode to be followed by the secretary, in making the required lists and plats, nor how he was to obtain the information, in order to comply with the rule above prescribed by congress. It is manifest, that this information is not supplied by the field-notes of the original survey. A summary of objects and data required to be noted by the surveyor will be found stated on pages 716, 717, of Lester's Land Laws. Among them, bearing upon the character of the land, are, first, its general topography, whether level, rolling, broken, or hilly; second, the quality of the soil, whether first, second or third rate; and third, whether the bottom lands were wet or dry, and, if subject to inundations, to state what depth.

"A literal compliance by the surveyor would fall far short of affording the requisite information to enable the secretary to determine whether the greater part of the particular forty acre tract of land was swampy or overflowed, in such a sense, under the act, as to render the same unfit for cultivation. If he did so from the field-notes, without more information, it would simply be conjecture. Congress thought best, in its wisdom, to establish the rule above specified, as a guide to the secretary, not limiting him in the sources of his information to the field-notes of the surveyor, but leaving it to his discretion to make the list and plats of these lands under that rule in the best way he could. It is proper here to state that some time after the passage of the act, (September 28, 1850) granting swamp lands to the states, some additional objects of topography were required to be observed and stated in the field-notes of the surveyor, in order to define more clearly the quantity and quality of such land, and to show their distinctive character, whether swampy or otherwise subject to overflow, to an extent that, without artificial means, they would be rendered unfit for cultivation. But this was after the lands in controversy had been surveyed. Lester's Land Laws, 718.

"The manner and basis, therefore, upon which the lists and plats

should be made, as contemplated by the act, were left open to the judgment of the secretary of the interior.

"In November following the passage of the law, J. Butterfield, the then commissioner of the general land-office, with the sanction, we are to suppose, of the secretary, instructed the surveyor-general of this state, to make out lists of all the lands thus granted to the state under said act, remarking to him that the only reliable data in his possession from which such lists could be made were the notes of the surveyor on file in his office, and that, if the authorities of the state were willing to accept them as the basis of those lists, he might so regard them. If not, and those authorities furnished him satisfactory evidence that any lands were of the character embraced by the grant, he should so report them; and he states what would be sufficient evidence in the premises, namely, the affidavits of county surveyors and other respectable persons that understood and had examined the lines, etc. The commissioner then states the general principles which should govern the surveyor general in making up these lists, both where the field notes are the basis of his action, and where the state authorities shall conclude to have the surveys made to determine the boundaries of the swamp and overflowed lands, and furnishes a form according to which the lists should be made, directing that one copy of the same should be transmitted to the several land offices, and another to the general land office at Washington. In the same instructions, the commissioner directs that the land selected should be reserved from sale, and, after the selection should be approved by the secretary of the interior, the register should enter all the lands so selected in his tract-book, as granted to the state by act of 28th of September, 1850, being swamp or overflowed land.

"These instructions were continued near ten years with but little change, for the guidance of the surveyor-general and the states in the selection of the swamp lands. For the confirmation of this statement the secretary of the interior, R. McClelland, in a letter addressed to the commissioner of the general land office, explanatory of the swamp land act, dated November 20, 1855, states that under it, certain instructions were issued for carrying it into effect, embracing substantially these propositions: that when the field-notes of surveyors indicated the swampy character of the land, they were to be regarded as conclusive of such character, and that when the land is claimed by the state, as such, it shall be by selections made by duly authorized agents of the state, and accompanied by their affidavits that they have examined the said land, and, being acquainted with the mode of surveying the public land, that the greater part of each forty acre tract included in such selection, is swampy, etc.'

"Again, on the 12th of January, 1858, the secretary of the interior, J. Thompson, addressed a letter to the commissioner, Hon. T. A. Hendricks,



inquiring whether, in his, the commissioner's opinion, in bringing to a close the grant of September 28, 1850, in cases of selections reported to his office since the 3d of March, 1857, and in cases where the selections yet remained to be made, the general instructions of November, 1850, were sufficient and should be adhered to, or whether new and additional regulations should be adopted.

"In reply to this inquiry the commissioner first restates the substance of these instructions as follows: 'In all cases where the plats and field notes represent the land as swampy or subject to such overflow as to render them unfit for cultivation, they belong to the state, and will be so certified. When lands are claimed by the state under this act, which are not so represented on the plat and field notes, you will require the production of satisfactory evidence that the greater part of each forty acre subdivision of the land is of the character specified in the act.'

"He then remarks that this point has always been maintained by this office, and that if any instructions, heretofore issued, have been otherwise construed, it has been an error.

"In reference to the necessity of an examination of the surface of the land in each sub-division, he gave, among others, as a reason, that probably many of the lands were surveyed in dry seasons, and hence their character for swamp or overflowed lands were not indicated by the descriptive notes and plats, etc.

"In conclusion, he states, in answer to the secretary's inquiry, that he could not perceive, in view of the clear and definite character of the instructions and to which the authorities of the state had made no objection, that any additional instructions or regulations were required. I have been particular in getting at the real character of these instructions, and the length of time they obtained under the authority and with the sanction of the interior department, for reasons which will hereafter appear.

"As the act granting these lands contained no specific directions to the secretary as to the means to be employed or the manner in which he should select them, and as the field-notes of the surveyor did not contain data sufficiently full to enable him adequately to carry out the rule which the law laid down for their selection, we suppose it was quite competent for the secretary, through the commissioner, to adopt the form and mode of selection suggested in the instructions which we have just been considering. Under these, the state had the option of adopting one or the other of the two methods; either to make the field-notes of the survey the basis of their selection, or to accept the grant upon the basis of a resurvey and examination of the surface of the land, in order to determine with more precision the quantity and boundaries of the swamp and overflowed lands, furnishing the requisite satisfactory evidence of the same. The states of Michigan and Wisconsin adopted the former; this state, with others,

elected to take the latter course. See acts of the general assembly, passed February 2, 1851, revision 148.

"The act of congress granting these lands made the secretary of the interior the executive officer for carrying the same into effect. In December, 1857, it became necessary for him to determine at what period the grant took effect, whether it was at the date of the law or when the patent issued. In determining this question, he says: 'The granting clause in the first section, namely the words, '*are hereby granted*,' seemed to him to impart a grant *in presenti*: They confer the right to the land, though other proceedings were necessary to perfect the title. This construction of the act, by the secretary, then A. H. H. Stuart, was subsequently confirmed by J. S. Black, attorney-general, in a very clear and able opinion addressed to Jacob Thompson, who was secretary of the interior at the time, founded upon certain judicial authorities to which reference was made.

"It was also confirmed by congress, as we think we have reason to infer from the character and objects of an act passed March 2, 1855, entitled, 'An act for the relief of purchasers and locaters of swamp and overflowed lands.'

"The circumstances giving rise to this act are understood to be these: The lands covered by the grant were not and could not be listed at once, and therefore could not be withdrawn from market without at the same time withdrawing the whole mass of public lands, and inasmuch as entries and locations with land-warrants of the public domain were made in a large number of instances without examination of the character or quality of the same, and the local officers, not having the data in the absence of selections, to make the proper discrimination, the result was, that a very large amount of the swamp lands were disposed of to private parties, by the government, at the local land offices.

"Now, the effect of all this, under the foregoing decision of the secretary of the Interior that the right to these swamp lands vested in the states at the date of the passage of the law, was to render the title of the private entries and locations exceedingly uncertain, if not altogether ineffectual. Hence it was but natural that those holding lands under such titles, should feel dissatisfied with their purchase, and seek some kind of relief at the hands of congress.

"On the other hand, when the state, by its agents, came to select and list these lands it found its rights too largely interfered with, to allow it to pass without protest, and lodged a complaint against these intermeddlers, and insisted upon the priority of her claim under the law.

"The manner in which congress adjusted this complaint under the provisions of the act, March 2, 1855, shows, quite unmistakably, that the construction which congress entertained of the act granting the swamp

lands, was accordant with that of the secretary of the interior and the attorney general; otherwise, upon the hypothesis that no right to these lands had vested in the state, congress could not have felt any necessity of extending the relief granted, of validating these private entries, and directing patents to issue thereon; nor, on the other hand, of granting to the state the indemnity therein offered, except upon the idea of a previous investiture in her of the title and right of these lands.

“We have not thus referred to the construction which congress, the attorney general, and the secretary of the interior, have given to this act, (and we are not advised that any other executive officer of the government, at any time, has expressed a contrary opinion), because we felt it necessary to adopt the same opinion in the disposition of these cases. We expect to place our decision of them on other grounds, and will reserve our opinion, as a court, upon the proposition whether the act grants a present right or not, until the question becomes a vital one in some other case. It may not be out of place, however, for the writer of this opinion to suggest that, after a more careful examination of the question, he is confirmed in the opinion expressed on the same subject in the case of *Allison vs. Halfacre*, (11 Iowa, 450).

“But let it be stated that we have referred more particularly to the above official, legal, and legislative opinions, as constituting a part of the history of the swamp lands, and for the purpose of explaining the conduct of the general assembly of this state, in granting the same to the counties where they may be situated, which it did as early as January, 1853, as well as accounting for all the legislature and dealings of the state with these lands, from the secretary of the interior officially declared the act granting them to be one *in presenti* (*nemine contradicente*).

“After this exposition of the effect of the grant, we suppose the state, without provoking unjust criticism, could properly assume control and ownership of these lands, and deal with them in such way as to attain the objects contemplated by the act of appropriation, first providing, however, for their selection and approval thereof by the department of state.

“Now, in the matter of selecting and listing these lands, let us see what the plaintiffs in these cases have done. The evidence shows that in April, 1853, the county judge of Mills county appointed O. N. Tyson, a county surveyor, the agent to select the swamp lands in that county. The selections were made, and a list thereof returned into the county judge's office on the 31st of December following. The same was duly verified by the affidavit of the selecting agent, to the effect that he understood and had examined the lines bounding the tracts therein designated, and that each quarter was swamp or overflowed lands, and of the character embraced in the act of congress approved September 28, 1850. This list was reported to the secretary of state, and by him, on the 1st of



February, 1854, duly certified to the surveyor-general of this state, who forwarded the same to the general land office at Washington, on the 20th of September, 1854, with the certificate that he had carefully compared the lists of selections with the field-notes, plats, and other evidence on file in his office; and that, by the affidavits of the said county surveyor and state locating agent, it appeared that the greater part of each smallest legal sub-division of the lands embraced in said list was swampy or subject to such overflow as to render it unfit for cultivation, and that it was therefore of the character contemplated by the act of September 28, 1850. The surveyor-general, Warner Lewis, at the same time sent a transcript of this list of swamp lands to the register of the land office of the district where the same were situated. About the same time the evidence shows that the register received from the commissioner of the general land office, John Wilson, a letter, dated September 30, 1854, directing him, on receipt from the surveyor-general of lists of swamp and overflowed lands selected for the state of Iowa, in his district, to note each tract therein embraced, in 'its proper place, on his tract books,' and not to permit any entries or locations upon any part of the same.

"This list includes all the land now in controversy in Mills county. They were selected from actual observations by a county surveyor and sworn to, reported to the surveyor-general, and by him to the general land office in the years 1853 and 1854, nearly two years prior to the passage of the railroad grant.

"The lands in Fremont county in controversy, amount to some 14,255.-62 acres, and were selected in nearly equal quantities at two different periods, and in the same manner that the selections were made in Mills county. The first list was made out, authenticated, returned, ratified, and approved both by the surveyor-general and commissioner of the land office at Washington, and withdrawn from market at the local land office, all within the year 1854.

"The second list of selections was made and duly verified in March, 1856, reported to, and fully endorsed by the surveyor-general, and by him was forwarded and filed in the general land office on the 27th of January, 1857, about the same time they were designated as swamp lands on the tract book of the local land office at Council Bluffs, and, by order of the commissioner, withdrawn from sale.

"We are unable to perceive any irregularity or departure from the instructions of the interior department, for the selection and listing of these lands, to which we have above referred. Their very full and emphatic approval by the surveyor-general of this state, to whom, under specific instructions, had been intrusted the duty of superintending these selections, and who, after a careful comparison of the same with the data and notes of topography accompanying the original survey, declared that they were

of the character and description of swamp and overflowed lands contemplated in the act of appropriation. This, with their subsequent recognition as such by the commissioner of the general land office, and withdrawal from public sale on the tract book at the local offices, it would seem, ought to settle the regularity and accuracy of the selections, and that they were in accordance with the rules of previous instructions from the department. It is worthy of note that we find no legal testimony in all the papers of these cases impeaching the *bona fides* of the selections mentioned herein, except the certifications thereof, years afterward by the commissioner to the department. The circumstances and ground upon which this was done will appear further on.

"The point next to be noticed in order in the history of these lands, are the difficulties and embarrassments resulting from the action of the interior department, in carrying out the provisions of the act, March 2d, 1855, for the relief of purchasers and locaters of swamp lands, according to their understood intent and meaning.

"A very large number of controversies at once sprung up, which led to great excitement, exasperation, and expense, a detailed explication of which is not now necessary, but which terminated, on the memorial of the general assembly of this and perhaps other states, in the passage by congress of an act of repose, approved March 3, 1857, to the effect that the selections of swamp and overflowed lands, heretofore made and reported to the commissioner of the general land office, so far as the same remain vacant and unappropriated, should be confirmed, approved, and patented to the states, as soon as practicable, agreeably to the provisions of the act granting the same.

"The circumstances giving rise to this confirmatory act, as well as the obvious import of the language itself, leave no doubt whatever of its meaning and intent, of investing absolutely in the several states such lists of swamp and overflowed lands, whether actually so or not, as has before that time been made out and reported to the commissioner of the general land office; and such, precisely, was the category of the lands now in dispute. They had not only been listed and reported, but their selection had been made in strict compliance with the rules prescribed by the interior department, and all returned, approved, and withdrawn from public sale before this act in question was passed. Now, whatever doubt there may exist as to the precise time when the title to these lands vested, under the original act granting the same, there cannot be the slightest semblance of a question that the effect of this act was the immediate investiture of the title to all the selections made and reported at the date of the law, which did not interfere with actual settlement made under pre-existing laws; and such is the construction which the secretary of the interior very properly gave this act again and again; and, under that con-

struction, very many contests in regard to the character of these lands, pending at the passage of this act, fell to the ground thereafter, and were no longer the subject of disputation. This act, being mandatory and absolute in its terms, its effect was intended to compose all differences about the character of the selections made and reported; so that the power of the secretary of the interior over these questions was exhausted and at an end, and he had left no duty to perform in reference to them, except the mere ministerial duty of furnishing the several governors of the states with a true certified list thereof, from the commissioner, under the seal of his office, which is all the patent or evidence of title required under another act of congress approved August 3, 1854; and also the additional duty of determining whether any of these reported selections had been otherwise appropriated or interfered with by legal settlements.

“Subject to this qualification, the right of the state to demand a certificate of these selections cannot be questioned, and it is their right to demand which constitutes the plaintiff’s claim and which we suppose, in a court of justice, is equivalent to the title; the certified list, when made, only the evidence thereof.

“Having traced out the nature and foundations of the plaintiff’s right and claim to these lands, let us see next the nature and basis of the defendant’s claim to the same lands.

“Derived, as it is, from an act of congress, approved May 15, 1856, appropriating land to the state in alternative sections to aid in the construction of certain lines of railway therein specified, it will not do to overlook the restrictions and reservations which it contains, as qualifying the rights of the state under the grant, and the date at which she would take under the same. First, it reserves from the operation thereof all lands heretofore appropriated for the purpose of aiding in any objects of internal improvements, or for any other purpose whatever. This reservation is sufficiently broad to except the swamp land grants; besides, we are not at liberty to suppose that congress would be guilty of the folly of granting the same lands for two distinct objects. Second, the enacting or granting clause contains this provision:

““But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections or any part thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said state, to select, subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections as shall be equal to such land as the United States have sold or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of pre-emption has attached. The



object of this provision is too clear for misapprehension. It was to keep the grant open so as not to prevent private entries from going on, or other disposition of the same by the government, until the lines of the several railways were definitely established, before which it would be impossible, in the nature of things, for the right of the state to attach, for the reason that the grant is limited to odd sections within a prescribed distance from such line. In the absence of such restriction, the difficulties that arose under the swamp land grant (to relieve against which the act of March 2, 1855, above referred to, was passed by congress) would have been duplicated. Congress was confined either to this restriction, or the withdrawal of all the public lands in the state from sale, for the time being, or otherwise witness a repetition of the conflicts and embarrassments that grew out of the swamp land grant, for the want of a similar restriction. Now, as entries at large were permitted under this railroad grant up to the time that the line should be definitely fixed, it will hardly be contended that a party having a pre-emption right on, or who should be a purchaser of one of the odd sections after the date of the grant, but within its limits, as subsequently ascertained by a final location of the route, could be divested of his right and title by the superior claim of the railroad company. If not, upon what principle is it that the defendant in this case claims priority of right over the plaintiffs to the lands in dispute, when the final location of the line of its road was not definitely determined until the 24th of March, 1857, being subsequent in date to the act confirming irrevocably the title thereto as swamp lands.

“There can be but one answer to this, worthy of our consideration, which is, that, inasmuch as the commissioner of the general land office, under the real or supposed authority of the secretary of the interior, has certified these lands to the department, his action in the premises, whether right or wrong, being political and executive in its character, cannot be reviewed or drawn in question by the courts of the country.

“This is the principal and certainly the most important point of the defense in these cases. It merits attentive consideration, and should be preceded by a statement of some of the circumstances leading to the certification in question.

“First, it will be remembered that, as early as 1851, the secretary of the interior declared the swamp land act a present grant; that shortly thereafter, the legislature of this state granted these lands to the counties; that Fremont and Mills counties, plaintiffs herein, proceeded to select the same, pursuant to instructions emanating from the interior department; that these selections were of the character contemplated by the act, as proven in the manner prescribed in the instructions, and certified to by the surveyor-general, ratified and approved by the commissioner, entered as such on the tract books of the local offices, and withdrawn from public sale.

Afterward, but before the defendant had the route of the road definitely fixed, congress, by a special act, March 3, 1857, confirmed the selections and directed that they should at once be certified to the state as swamp lands. The effect of this act, in the opinion of the secretary, as he frequently expressed it, was to foreclose all questions in regard to the swampy character of these lands, leaving no duty for him to perform in relation thereto, except to determine how far these selections, so confirmed, were interfered with by prior vested rights under other acts of congress.

"The secretary had informed the commissioner that, before title to railroad lands would vest, the route must be staked off and marked upon the ground in such manner as to indicate clearly the fixedness of the line; that the mere survey of the line fixes nothing; that it is only means of information, not location. He says, 'definitely fixed' implies fixed without capacity of change. Attorney-General Cushing, speaking of the Iowa railroad grants, informs the secretary that, whilst they are conditional grants, *in presenti*, yet they are in the nature of floats, which do not attach to any particular parcel of the public lands until the necessary determinative lines of railroad shall have been definitely fixed. Now, in this sense, the defendant's line was not permanently established till March 24, 1857, which was posterior to the confirmation of plaintiffs' title by act of congress. This fact, in the opinion, both of the commissioner of the general land office, Wm. Hendricks, and Mr. Thompson, the secretary of the interior, as expressed in letters to each other, dated the 2d and 10th of December, 1858, established the priority of plaintiffs' claims, under the confirming act of March 3, 1857. Yet, under all these circumstances, and notwithstanding the plaintiffs had in the meantime, sold much of these lands, and, as the evidence shows, had expended many thousand dollars in reclaiming the same, according to the expressed purpose of the grant, Mr. Edmunds, a new commissioner of the general land office, on the 25th of March, 1862, certified the lands now in dispute as inuring to the state for the use of the defendant, under the railroad grant, May 15, 1856, being some seven or eight years after the same had been selected and approved as swamp lands, by his predecessors, and more than five years after they had been confirmed to the state as swamp lands by a special act of Congress.

"Now, as this act was directly in opposition to the declared views of the former officers of the interior department, and the land office, to which we have already referred, and also against the express legal opinion of the attorney general, Black, Nov. 10, 1858, in which he held, with great show of reason, that where lands are claimed under a swamp and a railroad grant, either of which would be good if the other was out of the way, the elder one must prevail, '*prior est tempore potior est jure*,' it is interesting to learn how this was brought about, and upon what pretense

it was done. It will be remembered that soon after the railroad grant was made, in 1856, the interior department was prevailed upon by parties interested in this grant, to suspend the certification of swamp land selections until an adjustment could be made of the rights of the parties under the two grants. For four years thereafter, the commissioner and secretary failed to reject any portion of these selections on the one hand, or to certify the same to the state for the benefit of the railway companies on the other. In the meantime, however, they settled questions of conflict between the two grants arising in this and other states, and adopted rules for executing the same, under which they never could have done so, without a change of opinion as to the construction of these acts, as we have before shown.

"After they retired from office, and were succeeded by Mr. Smith as secretary, and Mr. Edmunds as commissioner, the agents of defendant, General Dix, president of the Mississippi & Missouri R. R. Co., and a Mr. Steiger, its land agent at Washington, renewed the application for the certification of these lands to the defendant, and persistently urged the same until Mr. Edmunds finally complied. But before he could certify he must first register them from the swamp selections. This he accomplished by passing through the selections and casting out of the lists those tracts in odd sections within the range of the railway grant, which the field notes of the surveyor did not indicate to be swampy and overflowed in such manner as to render them unfit for cultivation, thereby overhauling and undoing all that the state and counties had done at much expense under a rule for the selection of those lands, prescribed by his predecessor, and acquiesced in by the department for a series of years. He professed to derive his authority for doing so from a letter of instructions written by the secretary of the interior, dated February 8, 1860. That he failed to apprehend the true import of this letter as applicable to the facts of these cases, there can be but little doubt. A transcript of this letter is in the record; it will not be found in Lester's land laws.

"Conflicts between the warrants and the road grants assumed different phases, according to the diverse facts under which they sprung up.

"The letter in question is generally designed to cover all and not particular cases, and was intended to lay down rules of adjustment that would meet each class of cases therein specified. The first class and the rule applying thereto is this: that when the lands are claimed under both grants, and the title under the railroad grant had vested *after* the passage of the confirmatory act, March 3, 1857, are evidenced by a definite location of the line of road, then the title should be completed under the swamp act.

"The second class is, when claim is made under both grants and the title under the railway grant vested, as aforesaid, *before* the passage of



act March 3, 1857. The rule prescribed in this phase of the conflict looked to an investigation into the character of the swamp relections, and the commissioner was directed to examine these selections in the light of the field-notes of the surveyor and the papers on file and of record, and, if the claim under the older grant was satisfactorily established, to affirm the title under the same, otherwise to certify the title under the junior grant.

"We need not notice the other cases of conflict mentioned in this letter. They refer to selections of swamp land made subsequent to the act of March 3, 1857, and would have no particular pertinency to the cases before us.

"Now, the mistake which we think the commissioner made, was in applying the rule of adjustment laid down for settling conflicts in the second class, to those of the first class, within which the evidence shows these cases fall; and it may not be out of place to suggest that, inasmuch as the act of rejection mentioned was not only without authority, but really at variance with the instructions of the secretary of the interior, the same should be treated as a void act.

"But afterward he certified these rejected swamp lands to the defendant; and it is said his act in this respect was approved by Secretary Smith. This is true; yet both the certification and approval contained this qualification: that they did so subject to the conditions of the grant, and any valid interfering rights which might exist. This reservation would seem to imply hesitation and doubt of the propriety of the act; whilst rights injuriously affected thereby might be in some way redressed.

"Nevertheless, it is now claimed that this act of certification being political and executive in its character, and the formal disposition of the soil, concludes all judicial inquiry into any antecedent right or claim which may be set up to the same.

"That the power to make all needful rules and regulations for the disposition of the public lands, under the constitution belongs to congress, is no longer an open question in this country; when, within these rules and not interfering with previously acquired substantial rights, the government officers do dispose of the public domain, the title will not be allowed to be gainsaid or impeached. We do not understand the authorities referred to by the defendant to go any further than this.

"On the other hand, if a legal or vested right is in any way impaired or violated by an executive officer of the government, even in the matter of certifying lists of land granted previously by congress, we suppose such violation to fall as legitimately within the judicial cognizance of the courts, as if the same right had been invaded by an individual of the legislative department of the government. We take it to be a well established principle of law, that when a party, in the prosecution of a right,

does everything which the law requires, and fails to maintain his right by the misconduct, negligence, ignorance, or mistake of a public officer, the law covers and will protect the right.

"We can add nothing to the force of the facts which we have already detailed, showing that the investiture of the plaintiff's right to these lands had really taken place anterior to the date when defendant's right attached by virtue of the permanent location of the road line.

"If anything was left undone by the plaintiffs in selecting and listing these lands which was required by the act granting them, or by the rules and instructions of the interior department, as to the manner of making and reporting them, in order to make good their right, we have been unable to detect it from the record. But, when in addition to this, they were recognized by the department as regular and valid, and subsequently confirmed by congress, after they had been separated from the mass of other public lands, and designated by legal divisions and sub-divisions, what other acts could the government have done to have more effectually vested the right in and to these lands than those just enumerated?

"And if the plaintiffs have a vested right, why are they not entitled to a stand in a court of justice, as have all other other parties with invaded legal rights?. The reply is, they are concluded by the act of the commissioner who rejected them as swamp lands, and certified them as railroad lands. But suppose these same lands had been taken up by private entries (the swamp grant act being out of the way) at any time before the line of the roads were definitely fixed, and they should afterward be certified by the commissioner to the defendants as railroad lands; would such certification conclude the rights of private purchasers, although they had not yet obtained their patents? It seems to us that upon no fair principle of interpretation of these several acts of congress could the certificate of a mere ministerial officer have that effect.

"Congress never intended to attach such undue solemnity to these certificates, as will abundantly appear from the language of an act passed August 3, 1854, which, while it provides that the certified list by the commissioner shall have the effect to convey the fee simple of all the lands embraced in said lists that are of the character contemplated by the act of congress, and intended to be granted thereby, yet further declares *'that, when lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of congress, and are not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void, and no right, title, claim, or interest shall be conveyed thereby.'*

"This negatives the conclusive character of these certificates, and when they are made in the manner supposed, so as to make them null and void, there must be some tribunal to determine that question. If they contravene substantial legal rights, as in this case, we do not see why

the courts of the country are not open to afford the adequate redress. Believing that they are, and that the court below decided right in these cases, we shall affirm the same."

The great importance of this decision and its relation to the landed interests of this county will justify so lengthy an extract as the foregoing. Upon hearing the decision of the supreme court of the state the B. & M. R. R. Co., sued out a writ of error to the supreme of the United States. The result of the appeal may be best given in the language of the supreme court decree:

NO 40.

*SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,*

DECEMBER TERM, 1869.

THE BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,

*vs.*

FREMONT COUNTY, IOWA, Plaintiff in Error.

*In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa.*

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the supreme court of the state of Iowa, and was argued by counsel.

In consideration whereof, it is now here ordered, adjudged, and decreed by this court that the decree of the said supreme court in this cause, be, and the same is hereby *affirmed with costs.*

7th FEBRUARY, 1870."

While this case was still pending in the supreme court of the United States, with the prestige of two decisions in the county's favor, a proposition was made to the board of supervisors, and accepted, which was of a most disastrous character. There has been not a little misunderstanding among the residents of the county as to the real purport of the compromise proposed to the supervisors and accepted by them. The resolution as recorded in the minutes of the proceedings of the board for June 10th, 1869, (page 29, of book No. 2), is here given in full:

Whereas, a suit between Fremont county and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, has been long pending, and is now waiting final determination in the supreme court of the United States, involving the title to 12,754.49 acres of land in said county; and, whereas, the pendency of said suit is vexatious and expensive to the people of said county and its determination may wrest from many *bona fide* purchasers the result of many years of labor, and deprive others of their homes, embarrass the county with many claims for damages upon the part of those to whom said county has sold said lands, and impoverish the county treasury.



And, whereas, said lands are now of great value and daily appreciating in the market;

*Resolved*, By the board of supervisors of said county that it is deemed advisable and necessary to compromise and settle said suit with said railroad company.

*Resolved*, By the board of supervisors, further, that said suit be settled and compromised in the following manner, to-wit: The said county agrees in compromise of said suit, to pay to said railroad company the sum of four dollars per acre for each and every acre of said land the title whereof is involved in said suit, to-wit: The sum of \$50,018.00, to be paid as follows: Warrants to be drawn upon the county treasury for the sum necessary for said purpose, bearing ten per cent. interest per annum from date, and due upon presentment to the county treasurer, provided always, that said Burlington and Missouri River R. R. Co. shall, in due and legal form, release to said county and to purchasers of said land all the right, title and interest of said company in and to the said lands, the said release upon the part of the said company and the said warrants in payment for said lands to be delivered by each party to the other at the same time, and said suit to be thereupon dismissed.

*And be it further resolved*, In furtherance of said compromise and settlement that the said Fremont county does hereby release said company from, and remits to said company all the taxes now due and unpaid upon any and all lands belonging to said Burlington and Missouri R. R. R. Co., in said county,

And, Mr. H. Theilson, chief engineer and agent and attorney in fact for said railroad company being present before the board of supervisors, during the pendency of the foregoing resolution, acting for and in behalf of said Burlington and Missouri River R. R. Co., signified the assent of said company to said resolutions, and the basis of settlement and compromise of the suit between said parties as therein set forth, and then and there in the presence of said board accepted said offer in compromise and settlement of said suit and promised on behalf of said company, to perform all the conditions of said company in the compromise of said suit, as set out in said resolutions.

The ayes and nays being demanded on the resolution resulted as follows, to-wit:

Supervisor Rhode, of Ross township—yea.

Supervisor Flanery, of Scott township—yea.

Supervisor Copeland, of Benton township—yea.

Supervisor Griswold, of Franklin township—nay.

Supervisor Miller, of Madison township—nay.

Supervisor Henderson, of Sidney township—yea.

Supervisor Eggleston, of Fisher township—yea.

Supervisor Heaton, of Monroe township—yea.

So the said resolutions were adopted.

Comment on such a proceeding is wholly unnecessary. Two men alone seemed to be competent to understand the real purport of the compromise. The rest, from some inexplicable reason either could not, or

would not (?) prevent a wholesale attack upon the county's funds. Far be it from us to decide as to the real motive which influenced these men to vote for such a proposition. Measures were taken to stop the payment of the warrants issued in pursuance of the compromise, and an injunction was granted, which saved the county thousands of dollars. Soon after came the decision, above recorded, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the swamp land questions, so far as involved in railroad claims, were settled.

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## FIRST ELECTIONS AND THE OFFICIAL CANVASSES.

### ORGANIZING.

As has been before stated, the first officers of the county were Wm. K. McKissick, Isaac Hunsaker, and David Jones, county commissioners; Milton Richards, clerk of the district court; Tilden L. Buckham, treasurer; A. H. Argyle, clerk and also recorder. In a short time Mr. Buckham became sheriff, and Mr. Argyle treasurer. The other officers of the county in 1849 are not certainly known, and we have been unable to find any records of the elections of 1850-51. There were then but three townships, Fulton, Franklin and Henry. From the best information obtainable we conclude that the voting places were at L. M. Platt's in Henry; at Austin, in Fulton, and at Thos. Farmer's, in Franklin.

Of the first officers, beginning with the commissioners, Thomas M. Gordon died in the county some years since; Isaac Hunsaker removed to California many years ago, and David Jones died in this county about the year 1864.

Milton Richards, the first district clerk, is still living and resides on his farm a few miles southwest of Sidney. Though in the evening of life his mind is clear and all his faculties are remarkably well preserved. His age is seventy. Mr. Richards performed invaluable service for the people of the county by the care and skill with which he kept the early records of his office.

Probably the most efficient officer the county had in its early history was Mr. Archibald H. Argyle, clerk of the board of commissioners, treasurer, collector, etc. Mr. Argyle was a Virginian by birth and ever gloried in the fact. His official career in this county was one of ability and of the highest character and fidelity. He served the county in other positions of trust subsequently. He died in Sidney, January 31, 1866, at the age of sixty-two.

T. L. Buckham died on his farm, six miles south of Sidney, about the year 1867.

David M. English, the organizing sheriff, died more than twenty years ago.

At the April election, 1852, there was only one county officer to be chosen—school fund commissioner. There were 128 votes cast, of which John C. Campbell received 73; John Todd, 16; Jason Rector, 22; H. W. English, 17. Township officers were chosen in the four townships of the county, Sidney, Franklin, Fulton and Madison, as follows:

*Madison.*—Justices of the peace, Thos. M. Gordon and M. K. Skidmore; constable, Elliott O'Neal.

*Franklin.*—Justices of the peace, Chas. Calvert and Phineas Lowder; constables, David Jones, Sr., and Simeon Hooper.

*Sidney.*—Justices of the peace, J. H. Cowles and Chas. E. Woodard; constables, J. G. Applegate and Wm. P. Ford.

*Fulton.*—Justice of the peace, Wm. B. Hall; constables, McPhinney Lambert and Daniel Cooley. H. C. Kingsbury was appointed justice of the peace by the county commissioners.

#### THE AUGUST ELECTION, 1852.

At this election congressmen, state officers and two county officers were voted for. The result, as declared by Judge Greenwood and J. H. Cowles and P. Lowder, county commissioners, was as follows:

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.		SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Philip Viele (Whig).....	132	J. W. Jenkins, W.....	127
Bernhart Henn (Dem.) .....	113	Geo. McCleary, D.....	88

STATE SENATOR.		AUDITOR OF STATE.	
G. W. Lucas, D.....	140	A. B. Porter, W....	115
Benj. Rector, W.....	104	Wm. Pattee, D....	84

REPRESENTATIVE, FREMONT DIST.		TREASURER OF STATE.	
Fred Rector, W.....	43	Hosea B. Horn, W.....	121
W. C. Means, D.....	91	M. L. Morris, D....	80
R. F. Connor, D....	117		

JOINT REP. FOR POTTAWATTAMIE AND FREMONT DISTRICTS.		DISTRICT CLERK.	
Wm. B. Hall.....	185	J. H. Cowles.....	84
Joseph L. Sharp.....	45	F. Venable.....	64
		L. T. Cromwell.....	62
		A. S. Folden.....	42

#### PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Sam'l E. McCracken. ....	86	D. B. Strait....	66
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Not a very full vote was polled at this election, although the number of voters in the county at that time was not very large; indeed, the number



was not in proportion to the whole number of the inhabitants, for the gold fever had carried off quite a number of the adult males, and they had not yet returned.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1852.

This was the first presidential election ever held in the county, it not having been organized until one year after the exciting contest of 1848, when Gen. Taylor (Old Rough and Ready) was the Whig, Gen. Lewis Cass the Democratic, and Martin Van Buren the Free-soil candidate.

Gen. Winfield Scott was the nominee of the Whig party in 1852, and Gen. Franklin Pierce the Democratic candidate. The Free-soilers had a ticket in the field headed by John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, but it cut only an insignificant figure in the campaign. This campaign will ever be regarded as a memorable one, from the fact that it was the last in which the old Whig party presented a candidate. Gen. Scott was quite well and very favorably known throughout the country. He was the hero of three wars and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States during the war with Mexico. British lead was in his body, which he carried with him to the grave. But however great Gen. Scott was as a soldier, he was an utter failure as a politician and a candidate. His first speech in the campaign to a deputation of foreigners, in which he declared that he "*loved* the rich Irish brogue and the sweet German accent," made him the butt of his opponents and an object of ridicule, while his position on both sides of the Missouri compromise question, the tariff question and other measures regarded of moment, effectually killed his case before the American people, and he was overwhelmingly defeated by his opponent, a comparatively obscure New England senator and a brigadier-general of volunteers in the Mexican war. Twenty-eight years thereafter Gen. Scott's namesake was as decidedly, although not near so overwhelmingly defeated in a contest for the Presidency.

In the election of 1852, there was considerable interest manifested in Fremont county, and party lines were plainly if not closely drawn—not a customary proceeding at former elections where the "party lash" was very seldom applied. The electoral vote of Iowa was cast for General Pierce the last time it was ever cast for a Democratic candidate. The canvass of votes shows that the Whigs carried Fremont county, although for some reason, the vote of only three townships—Sidney, Scott, and Franklin—is given on the election book. The report is that Madison and Fulton townships were thrown out for informalities and irregularities in their returns. The vote stood:

*Sidney Township.*—For the Whig electors, Thos. W. Clagett, Wm. H. Henderson, John P. Finley, and Wm. A. Warren, 55; for the Democratic

electors, Geo. H. Williams, J. E. Fletcher, Augustus Hall, and Wm. E. Leffingwell, 35.

*Scott Township*.—For the Whig electors, 21; for the Democratic electors, 26.

*Franklin Township*.—For the Whig electors, 21; for the Democratic electors, 6.

*Total in the County*.—For the Whig electors, 97; for the Democratic electors, 67.

These returns are signed by County Judge Greenwood and Chas. Calvert and A. W. Humphrey, justices of the peace and county canvassers.

#### APRIL ELECTION, 1853.

The following is a literal copy of the election returns of the April election, 1853:

An abstract of the votes polled in the county of Fremont, in the state of Iowa, on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1853:

For the office of judge of the 6th judicial district in said state.

*Sidney Township*.—Allen A. Bradford had 77 votes; Wm. Dewery had 13 votes.

*Madison Township*.—Allen A. Bradford had 14 votes; Wm. Dewery had 11 votes.

The following townships were rejected through informalities of the township returns, by the county canvassers:

*Scott Township*.—A. A. Bradford, 42 votes; Wm. Dewery had none.

*Franklin Township*.—A. A. Bradford had 17 votes; Wm. Dewey had 1 vote.

*Fulton Township*.—A. A. Bradford had 10 votes; Wm. Dewey had 9 votes.

Solomon Stout was duly elected drainage commissioner.

(Signed.)

THOS. GREENWOOD, County Judge,

ABEL L. ROBERT,

A. W. HUMPHERY, J. P.

Attest, J. H. COWLES, Clerk.

#### AUGUST ELECTION, 1853.

*For Sheriff*.—F. E. Venable, 127; S. T. Cromwell, 111; L. P. Hiatt, 22.

*Treasurer and Recorder*.—J. J. Singleton, 179; J. R. McCurdy, 67.

*Surveyor*.—Thaddeus Williams, 126; C. W. Pierce, 125.

#### AUGUST ELECTION, 1854.

At the August election, 1854, a proposition was submitted to the voters of the county, "Whether or not the county of Fremont will aid in the

construction of a railroad from Ft. Madison, on the Mississippi river, *via* Bloomfield and Sidney, to a point on the Missouri river opposite old Fort Kearney, by authorizing the county judge to subscribe for \$100,000 stock in said road for said county." In addition a special election was ordered to fill a vacancy in the office of sheriff, occasioned by the resignation of F. E. Venable. The following is an abstract of the canvass:

## FOR GOVERNOR.

Jas. W. Grimes, Whig..... 179  
Curtis Bates, Democrat..... 186

## DISTRICT CLERK.

Elias Findley..... 171  
S. W. Ripley..... 119  
F. E. Venable..... 70

## SECRETARY OF STATE.

Geo. W. McCleary, D..... 244  
No opposition reported.

## SHERIFF.

John Thurman..... 156  
W. C. Thomas..... 102  
G. W. Cowles..... 66

## ATTORNEY GENERAL.

D. C. Cloud, D..... 188  
J. W. Sennett, W..... 162

## PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Wm. Kelsay..... 222  
M. K. Skidmore..... 73

## REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Augustus Hall, D..... 185  
R. L. B. Clarke, W..... 179

## RAILROAD APPROPRIATION.

For..... 174  
Against..... 114

## REPRESENTATIVE.

T. L. Buckham..... 221 Wm. Dewey..... 152

## AUGUST ELECTION, 1855.

## COUNTY JUDGE.

Frederic Rector..... 217  
Chas. Calvert..... 70  
Milton Richards..... 66  
Asahel Mann..... 75  
J. W. Davis..... 12

## TREASURER AND RECORDER.

H. G. Bourn..... 260  
J. J. Singleton..... 170

## SHERIFF.

John Thurman..... 207  
Simeon Hoop..... 195

## AUGUST ELECTION, 1856.

## SECRETARY OF STATE.

Geo. Snider, Democrat..... 292  
Elijah Sells, Republican..... 190

## DISTRICT CLERK.

Elias Findley..... 275  
Riley Keeler..... 136  
M. F. Platt..... 112

## FOR CONGRESS.

Augustus Hall, D..... 307  
S. R. Curtis, R..... 197

## PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

L. Lingenfelter..... 339  
S. E. McCracken..... 133



STATE SENATOR.		REPRESENTATIVE 13TH DISTRICT.	
Samuel Dale, D.....	334	Wm. Kelsay.....	323
Benj. Rector, R.....	187	John McKillop.....	187

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1856.

The canvass of the presidential election of 1856 is not to be found on the records, which is somewhat singular. It will be remembered that this was the first year in which the Republican party, as a party, put forth a presidential candidate. James Buchanan was the candidate of the Democratic party whose battle-cry was "No sectionalism;" Millard Fillmore was the nominee of the American or Know-nothing party, whose watchword was "Americans must rule America;" John C. Fremont was the standard bearer of the republican party, whose slogan was "Free speech, free press, free soil, and Fremont." The democrats carried the county by a respectable majority, although the records do not show this to be the fact.

## OCTOBER ELECTION, 1857.

GOVERNOR.		COURT-HOUSE APPROPRIATION.	
Ben M. Samuels, D.....	273	For.....	295
Ralph P. Lowe, R.....	223	Against.....	215
John Henry, K. N....	14		

## OCTOBER ELECTION, 1858.

SECRETARY OF STATE.		CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT.	
S. Douglass, Democrat.....	373	Alexander Leitch, D.....	343
Elijah Sells, Republican..	246	Chas. Linderman, R.....	282

FOR CONGRESS.		DISTRICT JUDGE.	
H. H. Trimble, D.....	373	E. H. Sears, D.....	337
S. R. Curtis, R.....	249	J. M. Dews, R.....	292

## OCTOBER ELECTION, 1859.

GOVERNOR.		COUNTY JUDGE.	
A. C. Dodge, Democrat.....	504	Sam. B. Frost.....	367
Sam. J. Kirkwood, Republican	293	Thos. Greenwood.....	231
		E. S. Hedges.....	176

STATE SENATOR.		STATE REPRESENTATIVE.	
Harvey W. English, D.....	480	R. F. Connor, D.....	511
J. A. Harvey, R.....	314	N. L. Van Sandt, R.....	280

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1860.

This campaign, which is one of the most memorable in American his-

tory, occasioned considerable excitement in Fremont county. Of the four presidential tickets in the field three of them were voted. The Bell and Everett ticket received no votes. Meetings were held in every township in the county by both Republicans and Democrats and the contest became an excited one. The result of the election in this county was as follows:

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

Lincoln Clark, Douglas Dem.	516
Henry Clay Dean, " "	516
Fitz Henry Warren, Rep.	403
J. A. Chaplin, Rep.	403
Wm. H. Henderson, Breck. D.	66
M. D. McHenry, " "	66

## COUNTY JUDGE.

Fred Rector, R.	491
T. L. Buckham, D.	467

## DISTRICT CLERK.

A. Leitch, D.	498
G. V. Swearingen, R.	468

## CONGRESSMAN.

C. C. Cole, Douglas Dem.	556
Sam'l R. Curtis, Rep.	414

Shall proceeds of swamp land funds  
be applied to payment of court  
house judgment.

## SECRETARY OF STATE.

John M. Corse, D.	535
Elijah Sells, R.	409

For.	598
Against.	94

## OCTOBER ELECTION, 1861.

## FOR GOVERNOR.

W. H. Merritt, Dem.	556
Sam. J. Kirkwood, Rep.	344

## COUNTY JUDGE.

James A. Hodges.	461
Milton Richards.	447

## CONGRESS.

Jarius E. Neal, D.	438
Jas. F. Wilson, R.	409

## TREASURER AND RECORDER.

Reed Armstrong.	470
Alex. Wilson.	424

## REPRESENTATIVE.

J. L. Mitchell.	462
Robt. Percival.	443

## SHERIFF.

Henry Bowen.	464
Wm. T. Laird.	444

From 1861 to 1865 we are unable to find any record of the elections whatsoever. It is true, however, that during those years the democratic party uniformly carried the county and elected its candidates.

## OCTOBER ELECTION, 1865.

## GOVERNOR.

Thos. H. Benton, Anti-Negro Suffrage.	775
Wm. M. Stone Republican.	543

## TREASURER.

Giles Cowles, D.	770
James Sipple, R.	552

## REPRESENTATIVE.

## SHERIFF.

W. C. Sipple, Anti-Negro Suff. 725	S. T. Cromwell, D..... 730
I. N. Cornish, Rep..... 543	A. B. Copeland..... 590

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1868.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

## CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Seymour and Blair electors.. 1082	W. W. Morsman, D..... 1080
Grant and Colfax electors... 977	R. L. Douglass, R..... 976

## SECRETARY OF STATE.

## CLERK OF THE COURTS.

David Hammer..... 1089	J. C. Shockley, D..... 1144
Ed. Wright..... 979	E. T. Sheldon, R..... 907

## CONGRESS.

## RECORDER.

P. Gad Bryan, D..... 1082	D. G. Bodenhamer, D..... 1058
F. W. Palmer, R..... 975	John Griswold, R..... 967

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1872.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

## CLERK OF COURTS.

For Greely and Brown, Dem.	J. M. Stauffer..... 1250
Lib. Rep..... 1292	A. B. Copeland..... 1335
For Grant and Wilson, Rep.. 1261	

## CONGRESS.

## RECORDER.

W. P. Merritt, Dem. and Lib.	John B. Gray ..... 1400
Rep..... 1316	A. D. King..... 1182
J. W. McDill, Rep..... 1255	

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1876.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

## CLERK OF THE COURTS.

For Tilden and Hendricks,	H. R. Laird..... 1741
Dem..... 1682	Alfred Wingate ..... 1698
For Hayes and Wheeler, Rep 1660	
For Cooper and Cary, Green-	
back ..... 146	

## CONGRESS.

## RECORDER.

Lemuel R. Bolter, Dem. and	John B. Gray..... 1795
Greenback ..... 1887	David Worcester..... 1649
Wm. F. Sapp, Rep..... 1588	

## SECRETARY OF STATE.

## MEMBER BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Jno. H. Stubenrauch, D..... 1693	John Payne..... 1861
Josiah T. Young, R..... 1662	John B. Furbush..... 1562
A. Macready, Gr..... 135	



# OFFICIAL VOTE IN FREMONT COUNTY, NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1880.

TOWNSHIPS.	PRES'DENT'L ELECTORS.		CONGRESS.		DIST. JUDGE.		CIRCUIT JUDGE.		PROS. ATT'Y.		CLERK.		RECORDER.		MEM. BOARD.									
	Garfield & Arthur.	Hancock & English.	W. P. Hepburn.	Robert Percival.	H. C. Ayres	J. R. Reed.	G. L. Wright.	C. H. Jackson.	C. F. Loofbourow.	T. W. Ivory.	James Vincint.	J. P. Conner.	J. G. Tipton.	W. H. Miller.	W. G. Templeton.	Thos. Maloy.	S. C. Hatten.	H. C. Ritchie.	M. R. Yowell.	Wm. Morris.	John Antrim.	M. McCartney.	A. Travis.	
Franklin...	289	379	12	290	13	290	380	12	293	377	10	291	319	12	301	377	1	290	377	8	231	443	6	
Sidney...	227	266	182	228	254	196	227	265	181	227	264	180	252	266	160	341	257	24	143	368	140	211	257	188
Madison...	114	106	15	113	106	16	104	106	15	104	106	15	114	106	15	130	91	..	107	118	8	114	106	13
Locust Gr...	111	40	13	106	31	25	111	40	13	111	40	13	111	40	13	117	37	1	107	42	12	111	31	13
Fisher ...	207	63	42	196	58	48	205	65	43	207	63	43	207	63	43	246	56	..	184	90	36	206	64	41
Riverton...	138	93	10	138	92	11	138	93	10	138	93	10	138	93	10	139	92	..	120	113	7	137	93	10
Walnut...	89	65	3	89	65	3	89	65	3	89	65	3	89	65	3	102	48	..	87	67	3	90	64	3
Prairie...	65	53	20	60	53	22	62	53	20	68	53	24	62	53	20	90	32	..	55	60	17	65	41	28
Monroe...	124	108	7	119	98	20	121	108	7	120	111	7	124	108	7	148	85	4	114	119	6	170	63	6
Riverside..	132	84	19	123	78	32	131	84	19	134	82	18	131	84	19	164	71	..	79	141	15	186	30	18
Ross. ....	155	57	60	150	47	74	155	56	61	153	54	63	155	56	61	195	57	16	134	80	56	153	61	58
Scott. ....	138	200	23	136	202	33	138	200	23	139	197	23	137	201	23	170	181	..	119	219	19	66	273	19
Bent'n No.1	100	100	2	85	115	2	100	100	2	99	101	2	99	101	2	112	86	2	85	114	2	49	150	2
Bent'n No.2	34	36	1	32	37	1	34	36	1	34	36	1	34	36	1	37	33	1	33	37	1	34	36	1
Total...	1920	1650	409	1865	1615	486	1905	1651	410	1906	1641	412	1944	1667	391	2289	1503	49	1657	1945	330	1823	1712	406

## COUNTY OFFICERS FROM THE EARLIEST DATE.

Following is given as complete a list as possible of all the officers of Fremont county from its organization down to the present time, as taken from the election records. Some of the abstracts of election are missing, however, and in such cases reliance has been placed on old and well informed citizens for information. It is believed that this list, while it may not be absolutely perfect, will be found substantially correct.

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The affairs of the county were first managed by a board of county commissioners, three in number, who, except the first board elected, were chosen for terms of one, two and three years, respectively, thus adding one new commissioner each year and retaining two members of experience on the board continually. The successive boards were as follows:

August, 1849, to October, 1850—Wm. K. McKissick, Isaac Hunsaker, and David Jones. The first session of this board was held at A. H. Argyle's residence, September 10, 1849.

October, 1850, to September, 1851—Wm. K. McKissick, T. M. Gordon, and A. M. C. Davis.

This was the last board of county commissioners elected. By an act of the legislature county affairs were thereafter managed by a county judge

## COUNTY JUDGES.

At the August election, 1851, the first county judge was elected.

August, 1851 to August, 1855—Thomas Greenwood.

“ 1855 to “ 1857—Frederick Rector.

“ 1857 to January, 1860—E. S. Hedges.

January, 1860 to “ 1861—S. B. Frost.

“ 1861 to “ 1862—Frederick Rector.

“ 1862 to “ 1863—Jamee A. Hodges.

“ 1863 to “ 1869—Alex Wilson.

The management of county affairs was virtually taken from the county judge in 1861, by the law creating the board of supervisors. Under sections 3 and 4 of article 11, chapter 22 of the revised statutes, this new body consisted of one member from each civil township, and the duties of the county judge were chiefly confined to probate business.

Mr. H. English was the first and only probate judge of the county of whom we have any record. He came west first as a member of Leavenworth's dragoons, U. S. army. Upon the expiration of his term of service he settled in Fremont county, and, being recognized as a man of

many superior qualities, was soon given office. Upon the breaking out of the war between the states, he raised a company and went into service, doing valiant service for the Union cause.

#### SUPERVISORS.

At the time of the organization of the board of supervisors, Fremont county consisted of eight townships and the supervisors therefrom were as follows:

*Sidney*—John Gordon; *Madison*—Thos. Farmer; *Franklin*—Joseph Black; *Scott*—Milton McCartney; *Ross*—Joseph Rhodes; *Fisher*—Wm. Matthews; *Benton*—R. R. Hanley; *Monroe*—Aaron Daniels.

The board held its first session Monday, Jan. 7, 1861. By the terms of the statute one-half of the members were to hold their offices for two years and the other half for one year. The board drew ballots to determine the tenure of office of its members and the drawing resulted in Wm. Matthews, Milton McCartney, Aaron Daniels and Joseph Rhodes being chosen for two years, and Joseph Black, Thos. Farmer, John Gordon and R. R. Hanley being chosen for one year. The board organized by electing Thos. Farmer, of Madison, as president.

1862—Aaron Daniels, Milton McCartney, Wm. C. Matthews, Wm. C. Sipple, Phineas Louder, A. R. Brewer, Moses Samuels and Joseph Rhodes. President, W. C. Sipple.

1863—Wm. C. Sipple, Milton McCartney, Phineas Louder, Moses Samuels, A. R. Brewer, Aaron Daniels, S. S. Wilcox, J. W. Cobb, Johnson Laird, Milton McCartney. President, W. C. Sipple.

1864—Wm. C. Sipple, Milton McCartney, Aaron Daniels, J. F. Sanborn, S. S. Wilcox, John Kelsay, Wm. McCracken, I. D. Blanchard and Moses Samuels.

1865—W. C. Sipple, I. D. Blanchard, J. L. Smith, Fred. Rector, Uriah Eggleston, Thos. M. Gordon, J. L. Smith, Moses Samuels, Wm. McCracken and T. P. Henshaw.

1866—W. C. Sipple, Moses Samuels, Wm. McCracken, Thos. M. Gordon, T. P. Henshaw, Fred. Rector, L. R. Henderson, Wm. Bebout, A. S. Roberts.

1867—Fred. Rector, Wm. McCracken, J. R. Campbell, Moses Samuels, Uriah Eggleston, Wm. Bebout, J. R. Campbell, R. R. Hanley, L. R. Henderson.

1868—Joseph Rhodes, T. F. Fugitt, John Copeland, Uriah Eggleston, J. R. Campbell, John Griswold, Fred. Rector, Wm. Bebout, L. R. Henderson.

1869—Joseph Rhodes, T. F. Fugitt, John Copeland, H. J. Heaton, James Flannery, Uriah Griswold, L. R. Henderson, Jas. Miller.



1870—Joseph Rhodes, J. W. Chandler, R. S. Williams, H. J. Heaton, Jas. Flannery, Uriah Eggleston, B. O. Wilkinson, L. R. Henderson, Amos Cox, J. R. Campbell.

In 1870 the township supervisor system was changed and the number of supervisors was reduced to three, elected by the county at the general election. The law provided that the first board of three supervisors should be elected to serve one, two, and three years respectively, the length of their terms to be determined by lot. Afterwards one new supervisor was to be elected each year to serve three years, leaving two old members constantly on the board, except in cases of death or resignation.

October 11, 1870, the first board of three supervisors was elected, which consisted of the following members: Noah Green, Simon Hooper, and Isaac Smith.

1872—Simon Hooper, Noah G. Green, and Isaac Smith.

1873—Simon Hooper, Henry Bowen, and G. W. Perkins.

1874—Henry Bowen, G. W. Perkins, and Wm. Blair.

1875—Henry Bowen, Wm. Blair, and Moses Samuels.

1876—Wm. Blair, Moses Samuels, and H. C. Gammon.

1877—Moses Samuels, H. C. Gammon, and John Payne.

1878—H. C. Gammon, John Payne, and Milton McCartney.

1879—Sam'l Chandler, John Payne, and Milton McCartney.

1880—W. W. Hutchison, John Payne, and Milton McCartney.

1881—John Payne, John Antrim, J. N. Harris.

#### COMMISSIONERS' CLERK.

Archibald H. Argyle, served from September 10, 1849, the date of the first session of the commissioners, until August 6, 1851, when the office was abolished.

#### COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Jacob Dawson, Wm. Kelsay, S. E. McCracken, L. Lingenfelter, from 1850 to 1859, when the office was abolished and that of district attorney substituted, R. B. Parrott, of Clarke county, being the first. Parrott was followed by C. E. Millard, M. L. McPherson, D. B. Dailey, H. K. McKinkin, and A. R. Anderson.

#### DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

April, 1853, Solomon Stout was elected to this office and for aught the record shows to the contrary, served until April 23, 1857, when Jas. A. Hodges was chosen and served until January, 1860, when he was succeeded by J. C. Larimore. Thos. Martin was elected in 1861. Jas. Bob-

bitt and Moses Samuels served during the war. John Copeland was elected in 1865 and served until 1870, when the office was abolished.

## DISTRICT CLERKS.

1849 to 1853—Milton Richards.  
 1853 to June, 1854—J. H. Cowles.  
 1854 to 1855—S. W. Ripley.  
 1855 to October, 1858—Elias Findley.  
 October, 1858 to January, 1863—Alexander Leitch.  
 1863 to November 14, 1864—N. A. Talcott.  
 November, 1864 to 1867—J. L. Mitchell.  
 1867 to 1873—John C. Shockley.  
 1873 to 1875—A. B. Copeland.  
 1875 to — —Alex. Leitch.  
 1875 to 1879—H. R. Laird.  
 1879 to 1881—W. G. Templeton.

## SHERIFFS.

Organizing sheriff—D. M. English, 1849.  
 1849 to 1854—Tilden L. Buckham.  
 1854 to August, 1854—Fletcher E. Venable.  
 August, 1854, to February 10, 1857—John Thurman.  
 February 10, 1857, to August 10, 1857—S. B. Frost, *ex-officio*.  
 August, 1857, to January, 1860—R. W. Marvin.  
 1860 to 1862—Wm. K. McKissick, (J. J. Barnard).  
 January, 1862, to August 31, 1862—Henry Bowen.  
 August, 1862, to January, 1866—Alfred Gill, Wm. Laird, and A. B. Copeland.  
 1866 to 1868—W. T. Cromwell.  
 1868 to 1870—Wm. Martin.  
 1870 to 1878—W. M. Morgan.  
 1878 to 1880—Wm. L. Jenkins.  
 1880 to 1882—Samuel Chandler.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

According to Judge Lingenfelter's history, the first representative from Fremont county in the state legislature, was Benj. Rector. After him came R. F. Connor, of Page county, Wm. Dewey, J. M. Dewey, Wm. Kelsay, R. F. Connor, J. L. Mitchell, and T. L. Buckham. In 1865, W. C. Sipple was elected; in 1867, Chas. O. Dewey; in 1869, James M. Hood; in 1871, W. A. Stow; in 1873, John Cooper; in 1875, Wm. M. Brooks; in 1877, Joseph Rhodes; in 1879, T. R. Stockton.

## TREASURERS AND RECORDERS.

T. L. Buckham was the first treasurer and recorder of the county, being chosen at the first election. He served but a short time, when A. H. Argyle, at the third meeting of the county commissioners, October 15, 1859, was appointed. J. J. Singleton is the next treasurer of whose election we have been able to find any record. He was elected at the August election, 1853, and served until August, 1855, when he was succeeded by H. G. Bourn.

1855 to 1857—H. G. Bourn.

1857 to 1862—G. J. Biggs.

1862 to 1866—Redd Armstrong, Sr., M. A. Webster.

1866 to 1870—Giles Cowles.

1870 to 1871—Geo. W. Gedney.

1871 to 1876—James A. Gray.

1876 to 1882—Aden D. King.

## COUNTY RECORDERS.

Prior to 1866 there was no such office as that of county recorder *per se*. The duties were performed by the treasurer, who was called the treasurer and recorder. In 1866 the office was divided and D. G. Bodenhamer was the first recorder of Fremont county. He was re-elected in 1868, serving until 1871.

1871 to 1879—John B. Gray.

1879 to 1883—Moses R. Yowell.

## AUDITORS.

This office was created in 1868 and its first incumbent in this county was Alex Wilson, who, upon the abolition of the office of the county judge, became county auditor.

1868 to 1870—Alex. Wilson.

1870 to 1876—John Griswold.

1876 to 1882—Amos P. Stafford.

## SURVEYORS.

1849 to Aug., 1853—Thaddeus Williams.

1853 to 1855—C. W. Pierce, A. A. Green.

1855 to 1860—Geo. B. Vass.

1860 to 1861—A. A. Green and Wm. H. Hedges.

1861 to 1862—A. R. Brewer.

1866 to 1868—A. R. Brewer.

1868 to 1870—Eldred Huff.

1870 to 1874—A. R. Brewer.

1874 to 1878—John Wilson.

1878 to 1882—Henry F. Gagnebin.



## SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONERS.

John C. Campbell was the first school fund commissioner, being chosen at the April election, 1852. He served until Nov. 6, 1854, when John Hiatt was appointed and served until April, 1855, when C. B. Campbell was elected, and he being re-elected in 1856 filled the office until 1858, when it was abolished.

## COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

At the April election, 1858, L. G. Bell was elected the first county superintendent of common schools.

April 1858 to Nov. 2, 1859—L. G. Bell.

Nov. 2, 1859, to 1862—Giles Cowles.

In 1861 M. A. Webster was elected, but it seems he refused to serve, for on Jan. 6, 1862, as shown by the journal of the board of supervisors, Robert Percival was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of M. A. Webster.

Wm. M. Brooks succeeded Mr. Percival and probably served from Jan. 1864, to Jan. 1866.

1866 to 1868—James M. Hood.

1868 to 1870—G. W. Hoop.

1870 to 1872—Russell Laird.

1872 to 1874—Robert Simons.

1874 to 1876—C. W. Gould.

1876 to 1880—T. J. Brant.

1880 to 1882—Miss Alice Williams.

The election records prior to 1861 were very imperfectly kept, if indeed, they were kept at all—and it has been by great labor and search that we have been enabled to find what officers were chosen, when and how long they served. The selection book was used for various purposes. It contained part of the county court records, sundry accounts against the county, jury venires, etc., etc. The returns of many of the elections, however, are only given in part. The canvass of the presidential election of 1856 is not given at all. The early "fathers" were undoubtedly very excellent individuals, but they were certainly not remarkable for their attainments as book-keepers. Their negligence, or incompetency, whichever it may have been, amounted to almost criminality in some respects. During the war—that is to say, from 1861 until 1865—we find absolutely no record of elections whatever; and at various other periods not only the records of elections but those of other matters were either never kept or they have been suppressed.

## LOCAL FAIR ASSOCIATIONS.

There are three organizations of this character within the limits of the county. Two of them are of recent establishment, while the third is a former county organization revived. One of them, the Shenandoah Fair Association, is designed to include the western townships of Page county, and the townships of Walnut and Fisher in Fremont county. The capital stock of the association—which was organized in 1880—is three thousand five hundred dollars, and are all divided into shares of fifty dollars each. The object of the association shall be the holding of annual fairs for the display and competition for premiums in live stock, farm produce, implements, mechanical and fancy articles, and the transaction of such business as is usual in agricultural societies and associations.

The association is still in its infancy, and has no history.

The same thing may be said of the Inter-State Fair Association of Hamburg, which held its first gathering in the fall of 1880. Its design is somewhat more comprehensive than any of the others, and it is to be hoped the intelligence to the farming community will avail to insure its permanency.

The oldest association devoted to the interests of agriculture is the Fremont County Agricultural Society, which was originally organized March 30, 1854, with the following officers: A. H. Argyle, president; J. L. Smith, vice-president; E. H. Sears, corresponding secretary; M. F. Platt, recording secretary, and T. L. Buckham, treasurer. The board of directors consisted of Asahel Mann, George B. Garton and William Gates. The organization has had a varied existence; not always flattering, nor has it always been a paying institution. Its objects are those common to organizations of its nature; the exhibition of farming products, and presenting inducements to greater labor by offering premiums on farm produce or stock. The organization is now on a firmer financial basis than at any previous time in its history, and bids fair to increase its usefulness.

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FREMONT COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

“The principal advantage of academies consists in the philosophical spirit naturally engendered by them, which spreads itself throughout society, and extends to all objects. The isolated inquirer may resign himself without fear to the spirit of system; he only hears afar off the contradiction which he incurs. But in a learned society the conflict of systematic opinions soon results in their overthrow, and the desire of being mutually satisfied necessarily establishes between the members an agreement to

admit nothing but the results of observation and calculation. Hence, as experience has shown, true philosophy has been generally diffused since the rise of academies. By setting the example of subjecting everything to the examination of a rigorous analysis, they have dissipated the prejudices which had too long tyrannized in the sciences, and in which the best intellects of preceding ages had shared. Their useful influence over opinion has, in our day, dispelled errors which had been received with an enthusiasm that in other times would have perpetuated them. Equally exempt from the credulity which would admit everything, and the prejudice which disposes to the rejection of whatever departs from received ideas, these enlightened bodies have always, in difficult questions, and with reference to extraordinary phenomena, wisely awaited the answers of observation and experiment, which they have at the same time solicited by prizes and by their own labors. Proportioning their appreciation, as well to the magnitude and difficulty of a discovery as to its immediate utility, and convinced by many examples that the most sterile in appearance may some day lead to important consequences, they have encouraged the research for truth in regard to all objects, with the exclusion of those only which the limits of man's understanding render forever inaccessible. Finally, it is from their bosom that those great theories have arisen whose generality places them beyond the common reach, and which, spreading themselves by numerous applications over nature and the arts have become inexhaustible sources of light and fruition. Wise governments, convinced of the glory and prosperity of empires, have not only instituted them, but attached them to their own service, that they might derive from them that knowledge which has often proved of the highest public advantage."—Laplace, (*Precis de l' Historie de l' Astronomie*, p. 99).

The physicians of this county felt the importance and value of such united action as is above so beautifully presented, a need which found expression in the following manner: The Fremont County Medical Society was organized at Sidney in April, 1872. The records cover but the brief period of five years. That the physicians of this county felt the need of such an organization for mutual counsel and interchange of experiences, is evident by the large number who entered into its organization, and became partakers of its benefits. The society was limited to the county, but had enrolled nearly all the physicians in the county. The matters discussed were those relating to the profession generally, and remarks and *critiques* upon cases of more than ordinary importance. Even doctors come to their Thermopylæ, and are glad to fall back on their brothers of the Spartan band who resist the advance of disease and death. These "test" cases were always fraught with interest, and invariably resulted in such practical discussions as doctors best know are useful in their profession. The papers or *theses* presented marked the patient toil of the men



who so bravely devote themselves to the hardships and *dangers* of a physician's life. The society was organized with Dr. G. H. Carpenter, as president. The meetings were held, while the organization existed, semi-annually, and occasionally the work done was in the shape of addresses and lectures. It is a thing of the past, and, with regret should it be said, there are no signs of renewed life or of renewed existence.

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## RELIGIOUS.

The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned  
To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,  
And spread the roof above them,—ere he framed  
The lofty vault, to gather and roll back  
The sound of anthems,—in the darkling wood,  
Amidst the cool and silence he knelt down  
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks  
And supplications.—*Bryant.*

“No man liveth to himself alone.” So reasoned those God-fearing men of old when first they came to Fremont county. They came, not to old and well established towns, where are found the “lofty vaults,” but to regions sparsely settled; not among men accustomed to homes of luxury and elegance, but to farming districts, where now first were beginning to be heard the hum of honest industry and faithful toil. The men among whom they came had little in common with the object of their mission. They were men whose sole thought was of broad acres and material wealth. The travel-stained preacher of that olden time, strong in constitution and vigorous in mind, stronger still in faith and powerful in prayer, sought out these sturdy men and brought to their very doors the consolation of the gospel. For these very messages hearts were aching, and many were the souls forced to cry out: “Oh that I knew where I might find him!” The seeds of virtue have been sown by a good providence in all hearts, and they will spring up everywhere to His glory, if carefully nurtured. They are not wholly the result of learning and cultivation, and it is not only in old and refined communities that the lovely flowers of an exalted morality shed their perfume. The early men of God knew this principle and recognized, too, the importance of its culture, and so devoutly addressed themselves to the task. It is well-nigh impossible to correctly estimate the value of the work of these men; to estimate their influence on the character of this growing county. Welcomed everywhere, for the news they brought from other homes, as well as for the “good tidings

of great joy," they went from place to place, greeting with smiles and cheerful words the old; with counsel or reproof the young. Many and varied were the duties devolving upon them. A sermon here, a burial yonder; now a wedding, and then summoned to the bedside of a penitent sinner, what wonder the coming of these men was attended with blessings.

It is the essence of christianity that it be aggressive. It wars upon vice in all its forms, and brooks not the very appearance of evil. Checked, and for the time being thwarted in one direction, it only gathers energy for a greater onset in another, prepares and plumes itself for a more sublime flight. If men will not embrace its offered salvation, it goes to them with invitation and warning. This missionary element of christianity alone enabled its propagation under circumstances so trying; and the men who were its ambassadors were thoroughly imbued with the same spirit that sent Paul into Asia and Luke to the Gentiles. It was the same spirit that prompted those noble men of God to hie them away to the jungles of Asia, or brave the wilds of Africa—men whose names make bright the pages of the church militant, and will add a brighter lustre to the church triumphant. What though its story lacks somewhat of the tragic brilliancy of political intrigue and plotting; what though it has not startled the world by those grand discoveries that make science so great a power in the land—discoveries that enable us to tell the myriad stars that people space, that impress us with wonder at the power and greatness of the Infinite! What though it partakes of the nature of none of them? Has it not reached down into hundreds of hearts, and made happier hundreds of homes? Has it not moulded character and rescued the fallen? Has it not brought to bear on man's intelligence the highest motives to virtue? Let the records of the past years testify to its power. Let the hallowed memories that stretch aback down the years of the past answer. This, too, was done when gilded churches were not; when the elect of God in the common school room listened to the life-giving word from the lips of men sent of God. And who were these men? Were they not morally brave to dare the scoffs of an untried and untempered west? Were they not men whose love for the fallen outweighed every personal consideration so that they gave all for Christ? Where was their power? Was it not in that element of a truly noble character that men prize above all else—sympathy? Aye, and that was the principle which made the Son of God so welcome a visitant in the lowly homes of Palestine. It was a principle which bound their own hearts, as it did Christ's, to those in suffering or distress. Here in these scenes of toil and strife, afar from the busy life of great cities, that mysterious power gave these holy men access to hearts and homes; an access that paved the way to conquests greater than an

Alexander or a Napoleon ever achieved—conquests that marked their track, not with fire and blood and sword, but with tears, and vows, and resolutions which have culminated in many glorious lives. What was done stands before the reader to-day. What to do, the line of duty plainly indicates. How well their trust has been executed, how nobly their mission accomplished, none so well as the residents of this county know. In view of the grand work so well done, under the guidance of Providence, we may exclaim, in the language of the great apostle Paul, “O, the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out.”

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### TEMPERANCE.

There is a suggestion of the completest misery in the bare mention of this word. That not only men but women, in an advanced period of civilization—men and women who not only profess but very frequently act upon a high code of morals—should indulge in fostering a love for strong drink, with scarcely a protest, is one of the most startling facts in moral history. It is, however, perfectly normal and in no degree inconsistent with the doctrine of natural moral perceptions, while it opens out fields of ethical inquiry of very deep, though painful interest. It is here proper, perhaps, to explain more fully the meaning of this last sentence, but in its explanation is involved, in not a few cases, the cause of a life made unhappy by drink. By natural moral perceptions is meant hereditary proclivities, hereditary likes and dislikes. If, in the modern psychology there is any one fact thoroughly substantiated it is that mental habits and individual tastes not only *may* be but actually *are* transmitted through several or long lines of generations. And among these may be included diseases and the germs of disease, aberrant mental peculiarities and tastes for enjoyments or sensual indulgences that are in themselves demoralizing and damning. From time immemorial men have indulged in the fruit of the vine or its product, have sedulously employed intoxicating beverages, first as stimulants, then for the mental pleasure or exhilaration they confer, and why? Oftentimes through hereditary desires and then again from sheer determination to cultivate a taste for these beverages on the recommendation or example of others. And so the tide has ever increased, and with it has increased the amount of human woe, wrong and crime. Vain have been all attempts to stay the tide; vain have been protestations and entreaties; vain has been prohibitory legislation; in the natural order of things the disease—for it is nothing else—has fastened itself upon the human race, and there is no outside power that can stay it.



Locked in the heart of the victim of strong drink is the only safeguard, the only potent agency to stay the tide, and that agency is self-will. We may hedge the sufferer round with the arm of the law, may bring to his aid all the moral forces we can muster, may present the incentive of virtue or the example of pure living, all of these would be in vain until the man rises in his might and asserts his manhood, his power over himself. The mightiest barrier a man can oppose to the sway of passion or to the bent of inbred desire is self-knowledge. The old Greek proverb of "know thyself," meant more than a mere index to a true philosophy of the mind; it pointed to the only sure safeguard within the possession of man against crime and against self-abuse in any direction.

Sad, indeed, has been the temperance history of the human race. Who could tell the myriads of brave hearts and noble minds which have fallen as victims to its absence, lives untold have been wrecked, possibilities unmeasurable have been defeated, promises without number brought to nought, hopes on which rested the joys of millions have been wrested away, claims which pure hearts only could meet have gone unsatisfied, and homes without number have been depleted of all that is bright or holy in life. There was little exaggeration after all in the beautiful hyperbole of Hume, when writing of this same topic, who said: "To tell the savages of this curse it would require the heavens for a canvass, the oceans for color, the forests for a pencil and a Job for the artist."

To measure the value of an opinion or a system it is not alone sufficient to examine the ideas of its origination, it requires rather a knowledge of how far that ideal has been realized among the people. Its value as a savior must be reckoned by the work done, rather than the good intentions or hopes of the founders. Measured by this criterion little has been done in Fremont county. From almost its earliest formation there have been organizations—church and special—and what has been accomplished? Nothing! The Washingtonian movement swept over the county and many, for the time being, were gathered in its folds; it was gone, and the safe guards went with it. The creeds have been tried, but are powerless to stay the cravings of the unholy thirst, or take away the inborn desire. The Good Templars have had their day,—but refusing the privileges of their order to those who most needed their help—forming themselves into a kind of righteous aristocracy—aside from ostentatious bluster—and blunder—they accomplished nothing. The strong arm of the law has been appealed to, only to be overwhelmingly defeated by both grand and petit juries; the interest and religion of men have alike been sought with a corresponding result. Temperance congresses and conferences have met, talked, prayed, passed resolutions—some of which never found the light—and were forgotten. Names innumerable have been presented to legislative bodies in the form of petitions, and when the opportunity came to vote

for *rum* it was eagerly seized, and their record on the petition forgotten. Away with these ideas! They have resulted in more hypocrites and made more pseudo-reformers than all the cloisters of Europe ever sent forth. What is needed is action like that of the woman of Ohio—who, when her recreant brother trembled and excused himself, went forth axe in hand to do valiant battle. Out of the heart of Ohio came the impetus that has saved more men than all the temperance organizations—and woman led the van. If some of her sex lead men to ruin, there are thousands more who may lead them to virtue and sobriety. They are the only bright feature in the temperance history of this county, and to them must be given the praise for all that has been wrought.

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## EDUCATIONAL.

The citizens of the county may look with just pride upon the progress of education and educational appliances since Major Wm. R. English taught the first school in the cabin near Lovelady's until the present day. And yet there has been reproduced on a much smaller scale, what has actually occurred everywhere in the history of the race. Indeed, there is nothing more remarkable in our time than the great advance in the matter and methods of education. This has necessitated new modes of mental culture, and placed in the hand of the educator new material to aid him in reaching broader and grander results. Among the changes which the new education has wrought is the recognition of philosophical facts in the training of youth, the importance of due attention to the hygiene of school room life and study, and the place of new studies in the educational curriculum of the common school. Time was, and not far back, when the "three R's" were deemed the only essentials of an education; when to be merely a fair reader and mediocre writer was the *ultima thule* of the educational possibilities of the day. This has changed, and the history of the change is one of that long struggle against the prejudices of the oldest methods of old-fangled New England, a struggle in which we were interested; a struggle that comes to us laden with the accumulated facts of ages, heavy with years yet beneficent in influence; a struggle in which opinions covered with honors have been marched off the stage of action and supplanted by facts and principles which it has cost years of toil to discover, and more years to establish.

The result of all these is that it is now not only conceded, but very generally demanded that the teacher should be subjected to a thorough course of training before commencing to discipline other minds. To meet this

end not only have normal schools been established and normal courses added to the *curriculum* of the colleges, but summer normals, at the expense and under the auspices of the several counties, have been established to meet a demand ever growing greater. The *raison d'état* is that there is a need in popular education that may only be met by first meeting a like need felt by those who have that work in charge. The teacher occupies but partly the high place of an apostle of complete civilization—for nothing less is his task and that is his place—a preacher of complete manhood and womanhood. Instead of drilling boys and girls upon the multiplication table, he is to profoundly affect human destiny for good. That there is but a feeble demand for this highest type of teachers, arises not only from an unconsciousness of the immeasurable value they are of to mankind, but also from the imperfect style of teachers that now stand before the public.

There is probably no question in which the citizens of a county are so directly interested as this same one of teachers of known and tried ability. The time has long since passed when any person could teach school. The claims of to-day can no longer be met by the appliances of even a decade ago, for experience is beginning to show that teaching, like every other department of human thought and activity, must change with the changing conditions of society, or it will fall in the rear of civilization, and become an obstacle to improvement. The educational problem of the day is how to get more meaning into the training of the schools; as meaning that shall excite the growthful mind to the highest type of intellectual activity and vigor that shall educate for lasting national life. A nation's safety lies wrapped up in the intelligence of its people. And as the scope of human activity and thought are ever widening, so the claims of culture are ever increasing, and the state has the right to expect due attention to them from its constituency. By the general diffusion of knowledge only is it possible to put wisdom at the helm of state; keep mediocrity out of responsible offices; remove corruption from places of trust; banish vice and peculance and so sweeten the fountains of public morality that justice and fairness shall be the condition between all classes of men in all the relations of life. To this is opposed, oftentimes, the foolish objection that "too much book learning is not to the best interests of individuals." Nothing is more foreign to a true spirit of culture and progress, or more fruitful of invidious results, than that the matter and aim of education are not akin to the most common-place affairs of life. Education is intensely utilitarian, directly so; there is not an avocation to which it has not brought its benison by way of improvement or correction.

An illustration from that kind of labor to which our country owes its institutions and its perpetuity—husbandry—may be in point. In early ages the products of agriculture were thought to be the gifts of various divinities, who gave or withheld according to their caprice. The golden



grain was the special bounty of Ceres—just as Minerva bestowed the olive and Bacchus the wine. The seed grains did not quicken except by favor of the rural god, who kept watch and ward over this process; their sheep and their bees were under the guardianship of Pan, and a troop of frolic fauns brought back life to the fields, and opened with their busy fingers the buds of spring. Over all the operations of nature was some presiding divinity, and, as they were prosperous or adverse, they inferred that the divinity was kindly or malignant. But since that time the physical sciences and chemistry have given to the farmer a new heaven and a new earth. The lightnings are no longer the manifestations of an angry divinity, but an indispensable agent in the scheme of vegetable growth and production. Noxious elements, once the source of untold miasm and death, are constantly eliminated from the air he breathes—taken up by the lungs of the vegetable system, and transmitted into valuable and useful forms. Now, his culture comes to temper the austere sky, his enterprise rolls back the forests like a scroll, and there appears a more genial sun, until the frozen circle itself seems pushed northward, and abundance smiles where unassisted nature was stern, and niggard, and unfruitful. The field of improvement is yet boundless, though the most beautiful of the sciences are his handmaids. A vast change in the direction and tendency of thought is that from the time when

“The sacred seer with scientific truth  
In Grecian temples taught the attentive youth,  
With ceaseless change, how restless atoms pass  
From life to life, a transmigrating mass,”

to that of to-day when men's thoughts are turned outward toward Nature seeking the cause and explanation of its phenomena, *not* in the “influence of the gods who haunt the lurid interspace of world on world, where never creeps a cloud nor moves a wind, nor ever falls the least white star of snow, nor ever lowest roll of thunder moans, nor sound of human sorrow mounts to mar their sacred everlasting calm,”—but in Nature itself. Men are bound to question Nature, and where shall that questioning better begin than in the common school room, surrounded by proper and appropriate influence, and under the guidance of skilled and trained teachers. The work of such a teacher will be more than a mere perfunctory discharge of mechanical duties; such a teacher will never be content with the orderly management and systematic communication of other people's results. The great Agassiz recognized in 1871 the need of teachers, trained *not alone* in the common branches, but in science, for how else shall the attention of hundreds of thousands whose *alma mater* is the common or district school, otherwise learn to read the truths that lie like diamonds on every hand, or nod smilingly out from every flower? Said

Louis Agassiz: "The time seems to have come when to the received methods and approved topics of popular education, such branches of physical and natural science should be added as have acquired real importance for the business of life during the last fifty years. There is only one difficulty in the way of this most desirable result. There are no teachers to be had, whatever efforts might be made to introduce these studies at present, and the demand is likely to become more pressing every day. It would seem, therefore, to be the part of wisdom to consider what may be done to prepare the way, and I hold it will be best to organize a special normal school for the training of scientific teachers. The world will require them everywhere before many years are past." It is the happy lot of the teacher of to-day to live in one of those eventful periods of intellectual and moral history, when this oft-closed gate of discovery and reform stand open at their widest. How long these good days may last none can tell. It may be that the increasing power and range of the scientific method, with its stringency of argument and constant check of fact, may start the world on a more steady and continuous course of progress than it has moved on heretofore. It is for those among the teachers of this county whose minds are set on the advancement of education and educational methods, to make the most of present opportunities, that even when in future years progress is arrested, or checked it *may* be, it may be arrested at the higher level.

Aside from the qualifications that should be required in teachers, there is another important feature of the common-school system that should by no means be or is over-looked—that of the superintendency. It is now a recognized fact that a system, the workings of which are as complicated as is our common-school system, needs some responsible head to which the teacher in trouble or in doubt may appeal. This is found in the highest school office in the county—the superintendent of schools. The very nature of his task and the duties of his office make it imperative that he should be a man of large experience and broad views, able both to advise and correct. It is an office indispensable to the working of the system as now constituted, and is more effective, and *most* effective when fitness is considered as the sole recommendation. It is not only a notorious, but a disgraceful fact that the aims of the office are defeated by party ends, and its usefulness abridged by unwise partisan selections. From the school and its direction, its teaching and its teacher, all questions of a political nature should be banished. The school-room is not the proper place for their discussion, and the selection of a superintendent on a political basis alone, is a most flagrant error. To insure the efficiency of the office, men of sterling worth, tried in school methods and able to direct, should be elected, and the choice ought to be unanimous, and made with a view to the highest interest of the patrons of the school.

A comparison of statistics of 1856 with those of to-day will serve to illustrate the progress made in educational matters and evince the care which has been bestowed on them.

There were, by the census of that year, but three professional teachers in the county. They were distributed as follows: one each in Sidney, Fisher and Franklin townships. To these professional teachers the educational interests of the county were entrusted. It should be remembered, however, that there were others who taught—or rather *kept*—school during either the summer or winter months, but aside from the few paltry dollars they saw in it, had no interest in their occupation, and were constantly leaving the teacher's ranks for other and perhaps more remunerative employment. Greater permanency in the vocation of teaching must obtain, or talent and culture cannot be induced to enter, nor to remain in, the work. So long as this remains a prevailing neglect, the schools will be shorn of their greatest efficiency, and the development of youth into a nobler manhood prove a failure. After city and township districts select suitable men and women to take charge of schools, and find that they possess the requisite qualification, let them allow no moneyed nor any other consideration to influence these successful teachers to withdraw from their tested positions. Unless this principle more commonly obtain, continual experiment must necessarily take the place of a true educational philosophy.

A feature in this county that aids in furthering its educational interest is the normal or teacher's institute, now held annually in the county under the guidance of experienced directors. The county superintendent, Miss Alice Williams, has vigorously co-operated in the matter of teacher's institutes, and her intelligent enthusiasm has infused new life into the attending teachers.

The educational statistics for 1880, ending with October, are here given. They are a summary of the standing of the county; the particulars of each township are given under its proper subdivision.

TABLE OF STATISTICS FOR 1880.

Number of district townships.....	13
“ independent districts.....	17
“ sub-districts.....	96
“ graded schools....	7
“ ungraded schools.....	112



## EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Certificates issued (first grade) males.....	19
“ “ females.....	28
“ (second grade) males.....	16
“ “ females.....	41
Total number issued to males.....	35
“ “ females.....	69
Grand total.....	104
Number of visitations to schools.....	145
Compensation from January to October.....	\$681.00

## NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The last institute was the most successful one held in the county. It convened July 5, 1880, at the county seat, and continued in session during the following three weeks. The total number of student-teachers enrolled was 104, of which number 25 were males, and 79 females. The receipts for the institute fund were \$719.25, and the total expenses \$372.50, leaving a balance of \$346.75. This fund has since been increased until it has reached something more than \$400.00. It would be hard to over-estimate the permanent value of these annual gatherings; but one thing is yet needed to add to their usefulness; it is that more extended and better systematized course, of study be insisted upon. The work is yet too desultory, with too much aimlessness, and needs to be directed to more specific ends. There should be instituted a graded course of study--extending through two or even four years, and the student should be held closely to sole work and be expected to complete the same. Teachers are needed, and there is ever a place for those who are competent to fill the place with honor and usefulness. Away with the pretenders, with those whose motives are mercenary, who are not alive to the grand opportunities of the school room, and who do not appreciate their power.

## THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN LOCUST.

The earliest account of the ravages of locusts, descriptive of the terrible calamities they have caused to mankind, appears in the Bible in the Book of Joel, chapter II. Judging from the account there given, which is doubtless somewhat exaggerated, it was the first visitation known to the semi-civilized Jews. The first account after the statement of Joel is that of Orosius, who says that in the year 3800 certain regions in North

Africa were visited by monstrous swarms; the wind blew them into the sea, and the bodies washed ashore "stank more than the corpses of a hundred thousand men." St. Augustine later mentions a locust plague which occurred in the Kingdom of Masinissa, and resulting in a famine and pestilence, caused the death of about 800,000 men. According to Mouffet, in 1478 the region about Venice was subjected to an invasion and a resulting famine caused the death of 30,000 people.

The locusts of the New World present many features in common with those of the Old World. They breed in the same enormous multitudes, enter upon the same migrations, and for the same reasons, are subjected to essentially the same climatic conditions, and manifest the same destructiveness.

The authentic records of the Rocky Mountain locust date back to 1818 and 1819. In Neill's History of Minnesota it is stated that in those years the locusts "in vast hordes" appeared in Minnesota "eating everything in their course, in some cases the ground being covered three or four inches." While, doubtless, the state of Iowa was invaded simultaneously with Minnesota, the visitation was probably not so general, and possibly entirely confined to the northwestern counties. There is no tradition of a general invasion of the state which dates back further than the year 1833. The authority for a locust invasion in that year is the following, quoted in the United States Entomological Commissioner's Report: "In regard to the grasshopper raid of 1833, there was no white settlement here then, but there is a part of a tribe of Indians living near the center of this state and they used to hunt through here, and in some of their visits here in 1866, their chief, Johnny Green, who was a very old man, told the people here that thirty-three years before that the grasshoppers came so thick that the grass was all eaten off, and there was no grass for their ponies, and the ground looked black, as if there had been a prairie fire. He also said that there had been no more grasshoppers till 1866, when he was speaking. This chief was a very intelligent man, and was about one-half white; but the Indians are very liable to exaggerate; I have forgotten the name of the tribe of Indians, but think they were the Winnebagoes or Pottawattamies."

Other locust years in Iowa were 1850, 1856, 1857, 1864—65, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870-72, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877.

The most destructive year in Fremont county was 1867. The young unfledged locusts made sad ravages in that year upon the growing crops. Again in 1875 was enormous damage done, not by locusts hatched in the county, as in the previous destructive invasion, but by great swarms coming from the south. In this county in that year the damage is reported as fully twenty-five per cent.

In the year 1877, J. F. Sanborn writes to the commission as follows

"May 28, 1877—I find, by referring to my record of observations, that the grasshoppers came last year, August 24, and continued to increase in numbers for some days following. Their coming was too late to do much damage to the crops. They deposited immense quantities of eggs through this section of the country, and the farmers were very apprehensive of the consequences, so that but little improvement in building is going on this year. The quantity of eggs in places, as found by actual count, was over two hundred and fifty in a square inch. Others have estimated them as high as thirty-five bushels per acre. The nice, beautiful weather of last fall hatched out some of the eggs, and I saw some of the little fellows hopping around just before cold weather set in for winter. This fine weather that hatched some, probably partially developed many others, which the cold of winter destroyed. The warm days of February and March developed, I think, the largest share of those the warm fall weather left undeveloped, and the freezing nights and cold storms of April destroyed them in immense quantities. They commenced hatching out April 14, and have continued up to this. In some fields protected from sudden changes of weather, as near timber, they are hatched in numbers sufficient to materially injure the crops, and where the fall plowing gave a favorable place to deposit the eggs in the greatest numbers, like that where the estimate was thirty-five bushels per acre, in such places, even if one in a thousand hatched, there would be enough to destroy the crops in that locality. While plowing my corn ground, twelve acres, I did not see one on it. On my timothy grass not any were hatched. I have a blue-grass pasture. Where the eggs were deposited there are some, and they may injure it some, but not enough to materially affect the use as a pasture. They will soon commence traveling or hopping for a change of feed, and may then injure our corn and grain."

The reader should not gather the idea that these visitations will be frequent. It is a settled fact that the locust can never become a permanent resident of this county or indeed of the state. There is nothing to warrant the conclusion that they will soon come again—not even in the present century. The injury to the agricultural interests of Fremont county *has been done*; and now bids fair to come the dawn of immunity from this scourge. Millions of dollars have been lost to the agricultural interests of the country at large, but the experience gleaned from past disaster will enable the farmers of the future to successfully battle even greater hosts.



## WAR HISTORY AND COUNTY ROSTER.

During "the war of the Rebellion"—"the civil war"—"the war between the States"—"the late unpleasantness"—whichever term the reader prefers—Fremont county did its full share. April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been, and now are opposed in several states by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in an ordinary way, I therefore call upon the militia of the several states of the union to the aggregate number of 75,000 to suppress said combination and execute the laws I appeal to all loyal citizens for state aid in this effort to maintain the laws integrity, national union, perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property or any disturbance of peaceful citizens of any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution, convene both houses of congress. The senators and representatives are, therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 4th day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

Done at the City of Washington this 15th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty fifth.

By the President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

The news that war against the seceding states had been resolved upon by the general government, while not unexpected, created great excitement in Fremont county. The position of the county was somewhat a perilous one. On the south was Missouri, with a population divided against themselves, half of them secessionists and half of them unionists and on the west was Nebraska, with savage Indians not many miles away. Added to these circumstances a number of very excellent citizens reputable and law-abiding, deprecating war of any sort, could not be depended upon to help much the cause of the union.

But by far the majority of the people of the county were loyal to their state and to the union—loyal to the core, and the core sound and pure. There had been “Douglas Democrats” and “Breckenridge Democrats,” a few “Bell men,” and “Republicans,” but now all—or very nearly all—were none of these, but all were for the Union.

“Then none were for a party;  
Then all were for the state.”

April 27, 1861, a “war meeting” was held at the court house in Sidney to consider the situation and express the sentiments of the citizens thereon. Mr. Samuel Wilson presided over the meeting. Judge Lingenfelter, an ardent democrat, Hon. Jas. G. Day, and others made strong union speeches. Mr. T. F. Fugitt and one or two others made speeches opposing the war. Resolutions pledging the citizens to support the government in its efforts to bring back the seceded states into the Union were adopted, although they met with some opposition.

Early in June, 1861, men from different parts of Fremont went into other counties and enlisted, each man “on his own hook,” and for himself. Company “F,” 1st Nebraska, then being organized at Clarinda, received some of these men. Others joined company “A,” 4th Iowa infantry, then being formed at Glenwood.

In July, Hon. Benjamin Rector raised a company or a portion of a company, and went into camp at Sidney, near the present residence of Judge Jas. G. Day. The company remained at the place for some two weeks, during which time it was presented with a handsome flag by Miss Clay Armstrong, a patriotic daughter of Reed Armstrong, Esq., formerly county treasurer. The usual injunction to defend the banner, and the promise to do so were given—and the latter faithfully kept. At last “marching orders” came, and Captain Rector’s company marched away amid the best and most fervent wishes for their welfare from everybody.

It has already been stated that there was a large secession sentiment in Missouri immediately south of this county. A secession flag was flying over the post-office at St. Joseph, and secession companies were openly recruited in many parts of northwest Missouri. A Colonel Jeff. Patton, of Grundy county, under authority from Claib. Jackson, the governor of Missouri, recruited a battalion of men, in northwest Missouri, for the confederate service. About the middle of July or first of August, Col. Patton came into Nodaway and Atchison counties on recruiting service, but threatening to invade Page and Fremont counties. The war drum beat in the public square at Sidney and a company was speedily formed to defend the sacred soil of Iowa from the sacrilegious tread of the armed confederates. Hon. J. G. Day was chosen captain. The company, armed with shot guns, squirrel rifles, revolvers, etc., marched down to the

Missouri border, and then, like the famous king of France, "marched back again." Arriving at the state line many of the volunteers refused to cross it, having an extraordinary regard for the sanctity of state boundaries and the sovereignty of the state of Missouri. Others, less scrupulous, ruthlessly went down into Atchison county and came upon an abandoned camp of Patton's men. A piece of corn bread, baked by the confederate troopers and deserted by them, was captured by the Fremont county heroes and borne home in triumph. It was carried up into the court room, where a sort of reception was held, and exhibited to the delighted audience and spectators.

While this company was on its mission, but a day or two after it had departed, an ominous rumbling was heard in the direction of Missouri, by the good people of Sidney. The boom and the low, sullen roar of artillery could be distinctly discerned by the apprehensive citizens whose husbands, brothers, and fathers, were "at the front," and there was very great anxiety and distress. Many a silent prayer was offered up for the safety of the dear ones, and that the God of battles would defend the right. It was well known and understood that "our boys" had no cannon with them, and the booming was unquestionably from "rebel" guns. This increased the apprehension and alarm. With nothing but the simplest weapons, what chance had our men, no matter how brave they were, against the dreadful hosts of Jeff Patton with artillery, double-shotted no doubt, and well served? The sky was overcast with clouds at the time, adding to the gloom that had settled over the town.

Judge Lingenfelter, as one who always preserved his equanimity and could be relied upon for counsel, was approached by a terrified squad.

"Judge," said the spokesman, "what in heaven's name are we to do?"

"Do about what?" asked the judge, a little petulently.

"Why, the battle! don't you hear it?" pointing southward. "What do you think of it? How will it come out?"

"Well," said the judge, carefully scanning the sky and the atmosphere, and with a quiet twinkle in his eyes, "I think it will *rain like the dickens* in about an hour!"

And so it did. The artillery was heaven's own; the rumbling was the fulmination of ærial explosions merely; the flash was not that of "villainous saltpeter," but of electricity; the town was safe for a season, at least.

And so the summer and fall of 1861 passed. Volunteers went singly, in couples, in squads, to the defense of the flag, and to fight for the union. The war was the all-absorbing topic. Men neglected their ordinary duties to discuss the situation, to learn the news, to counsel with their neighbors. The woman soon became animated with the war spirit. No woman loves a coward or a recreant. Many a Fremont county soldier boy went forth to the fight stimulated by the patriotic words of his sweet-



heart. Many a wife bade her husband leave the farm and the wee weans to her and God and go out to battle for the flag of the stars. Many a mother prayed a blessing on her boy and gave him to his county, adjuring him to play the part of a soldier and die rather than be a dastard. The courage of the ladies of Fremont county was equal to that of the Spartan women, who, in time of war, gave their girdles for swordbelts, their hair for bowstrings, and while their hearts were bursting with love sent from their arms their lovers, husbands, and brothers, to do battle for home and country. The women of Fremont did well when they did this, for they did their duty. A country is a thing men should fight for, bleed for, —die for, if needs be; and, if they must be taught their duty by women, they must be. And while the men were at the front the women were at work. There were sanitary stores to provide; lint and bandages to prepare; letters to be written; prayers to be offered; and homes to be kept in order against the coming of peace.

And so it came to pass that everybody had more or less to do with the war. The authorities felt called upon to do something, and September 9, 1862, the board of supervisors passed the following resolution by an unanimous vote:

*Resolved*, That the clerk make out in a separate column on the tax book of the county a special tax of one mill on the dollar against all the taxable property of this county, to be used to support and maintain the families of the patriotic citizens who have gone or may go into the service of the United States, said fund to be paid out only on the certificate of the members of the board of supervisors of the township in which said families reside.

Other acts of war legislation were passed from time to time and every measure taken possible to keep Fremont in line with her sister counties. Early in 1864 the following resolution was adopted by the board:

*Resolved*, That the board of supervisors of Fremont county do hereby appropriate an order for one hundred dollars to each accepted recruit mustered into the United States service. We do authorize the county clerk to issue a warrant on the bounty fund when an application is made, and said clerk is satisfied that the party making the application has been regularly mustered in and accepted by the United States. Bounties that have been paid by townships will be refunded, provided said persons who have received said bounties are credited to the townships they are mustered in. Said payment of one hundred dollar bounties to continue until April 25, 1864. We further pledge ourselves to vote a special bounty tax to pay off all orders issued for the above purpose.

The journal of the board goes on to say—

The yeas and nays being called on the presentation of the foregoing resolution, a ballot was taken, which resulted as follows, to-wit: Those

voting "yea" were Wm. C. Sipple, Aaron Daniels, Wm. McCracken, S. S. Wilcox and J. F. Sanborn, (5.) Those voting "nay" were I. D. Blanchard and John Kelsay, (2.)

In October, 1861, J. G. Day, Job Throckmorton and others went to Glenwood and joined Co. "F," 15th Iowa infantry. Upon the organization of the company, Day was chosen 1st lieutenant, and was afterward promoted to the captaincy. He was wounded at Shiloh, resigned his commission and was succeeded by Throckmorton. The latter gentleman was a zealous patriot, but a devout Christian. Amid all the trials and troubles of soldier life he never forgot his profession. A story, somewhat funny, but hardly fit for ears polite, is told of Capt. Throckmorton's peculiarity in this particular, which can be had upon application to almost any of the court house "boys."

In August, 1862, company "E," 29th Iowa infantry, was formed at Sidney. Mr. Henry Bowen resigned his office as sheriff of the county, and was chosen its captain. The company was filled to the maximum in a few days, comparatively, and took the field almost immediately.

The record of the service of the Fremont county soldiers is interwoven with that of the western army in general. "Our boys," as they were familiarly called, did their duty at all times and under all circumstances, fully as well as any of their comrades. They fought at Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Helena, Prairie D'Anne, Mission Ridge, through the Atlanta campaign, on the march to the sea with Sherman, with that general through the Carolinas—indeed and in brief in every prominent battle or campaign of the western department, Fremont county men took a part. Many were killed, many more wounded, while others languished in prison pens, toiled on the marches, "in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and in thirst, in fastings often, in perils by their own countrymen," finally having "fought the good fight" and "kept the faith," that the Union might live and not die, the survivors returned to their homes and beating their swords into plowshares and their bayonets into reaping-hooks, began to plant the fertile fields of the rich soil of old Fremont, and prepare to reap therefrom the glorious harvests of a time of peace.

"The war drum throbbed no longer, and the battle-flag was furled."

Peace had come with all its duties, its responsibilities, its blessings. The plowman of to-day was the skirmisher of yesterday; the swart-faced Hercules at his forge was the grim artilleryman who "stood by his guns" only a brief while ago; that cattle-shepherd who wears so mild an air and pastures his charge among the green grasses and bright flowers of the prairie, is the trooper who but a month or two since, at the blast of the bugle, and with flashing saber and ringing cheer, charged on his enemy and rode him down. These were newer duties than those of the times of

the rebellion, but they were none the less noble; for "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than War."

#### GUERRILLA RAIDS AND RAIDERS.

It has been said that the position of Fremont county during the war was a perilous one. It was on the border of civilization and near the theater of actual conflict and surrounded by communities more or less lawless. The "border ruffians" and the "jayhawkers" of Kansas, that had survived the "Kansas war" were living not far away, and there were plenty of kindred spirits within easy call. Northwestern Missouri became infested with bands of scoundrels, who, pretending to be soldiers of one side or the other, were nothing less and nothing else than thieves and robbers. These fellows were men without principle and without any vocation save piracy. They were not in real sympathy with either the Southern Confederacy or the old Union. They would have gone forth on their marauding expeditions as readily under the stars and bars as under the stars and stripes. They were composed about equally of deserters from Price's army and professed Union men.

One of these gangs had its headquarters at Peru, Nebraska, a small town on the Missouri river, opposite Hamburg landing, or what was formerly known as "the Narrows." Its leader was a desperado named Warren Price, who had seen service under Lane, Jennison, and Montgomery in Kansas, and his second in command was Wallace Rhodes, a deserter from Price's rebel army. The other members of the company were quite well qualified to serve under such leadership. This band had become the terror of the peaceable and reputable citizens of northwestern Missouri, and of those portions of Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa lying adjacent. It stole, it pillaged, it burned, it murdered.

To protect themselves from the incursions of these freebooters and all others of their kind, the citizens of Madison township, irrespective of party, Democrats and Republicans, of every degree of opinion, organized a company. Mr. John Allen was chosen captain commanding. The members were sworn to support the constitution of the United States and that of the state of Iowa, and were ready to assemble at a minute's warning. They furnished their own arms and ammunition, and maintained their organization at their own expense for a considerable period, when the company became one of state militia and was attached to the Southern Border Brigade. Mr. Giles Cowles was commissioned its captain by Governor Stone.



## THE RAID ON T. F. FUGITT AND THE KILLING OF TWO JAYHAWKERS.

December 29, 1861, Warren Price's band made a raid on Fremont county. Crossing the Missouri river the jayhawkers stopped first at the house of Mr. Lewis, a favorite rendezvous of theirs, for Lewis was a man after their own heart and on this occasion was their pilot. Of him more anon. The first point of attack was the house of Mr. T. F. Fugitt, in Madison township. Mr. F. was the only adult male about the premises, and his wife and children were the only members of his household. The first intimation he had of the presence of the jayhawkers was the bursting in of his door. Springing from his bed he saw the room filled with desperate looking armed men. The fire on the hearth made the room quite light. The rascals roughly informed Mr. F. that they were from "Price's army," and learning that he was a "d——d abolitionist" they had visited him for the purpose of raiding him. One or two of the gang were by this time at work helping themselves to the contents of a clothes-press, which Mr. Fugitt discovered and, seizing from its hooks a heavy double-barrel shot gun, he prepared to defend himself and his home in a becoming manner. At the first discharge of the gun the greater number of the jayhawkers ran from the house. But one or two remained, and Mr. Fugitt, clubbing his gun, attacked them. Their comrades returned to their aid and in the melee that followed Mr. Fugitt was shot four times in the head, neck, shoulder, and hand. The wound in the neck brought him down and he fell insensible. The scoundrels then abused Mrs. F. in a shocking manner, took her husbands horses and left. They also stole other animals from the neighborhood.

The alarm was given to Mr. Giles Cowles and others, by a young son of C. W. McKissick, and that night Mr. Cowles, borrowing a gun from his neighbor John Griswold (afterward county auditor), and accompanied by Mr. C. W. McKissick rode to Hamburg and gave the alarm at that place. Cowles and McKissick reached Hamburg a little after daylight. At about sunrise, while Cowles and McKissick were standing at a street corner, they saw two horsemen each leading three horses, riding along Argyle street at the foot of the bluff, going southward. Believing these parties to be members of the gang they were after, they started in pursuit. Mr. Cowles had in addition to Griswold's gun an old United States flint-lock musket, which he had borrowed but a few minutes previously. McKissick being the better mounted came upon the raiders first. They opened fire on him at once. Cowles dismounted and, leveling the musket at the jayhawker nearest him, at the second pulling of the trigger brought him to the earth. The fellow died in a few seconds. He was shot through the body with a very heavy charge of buck-shot. Cowles then called to McKissick to shoot the other raider. McKissick fired but missed his

aim, the raider having thrown himself on his horse's side, in imitation of Indian tactics, and his saddle-girth giving way he fell to the ground. Rising, he prepared to retreat on foot, but Mr. Cowles using Griswold's gun, by a well aimed shot tumbled him to the grass and the fight was over. The last raider was badly but not fatally wounded. The first described jayhawker had on a fine broadcloth coat which he had taken from the Rev. Elias Findley, a resident of Madison township and formerly clerk of the courts. The two bandits had visited Mr. Findley after leaving Fugitt's, and finding he was a minister, had compelled him to perform various fantastic dances for their diversion, and to otherwise conduct himself in a very ridiculous manner—keeping him under the cover of a revolver the meanwhile. When they left they took the reverend gentleman's ministerial black coat, and this was the garment in which the jayhawker was killed.

The name of the man killed was never positively or definitely ascertained. He was known in Price's gang as "Bully" and "Chuffy," and by other euphonistic appellations. It is said by some that his real name was McCabe, and that he was quite a noted character. He was buried at Hamburg and the funeral was not very largely attended. There was talk of lynching the wounded jayhawker, whose name was Sam Lowry, but Mr. Cowles, his captor, would not permit such a proceeding and he was turned over to the civil authorities and placed in the Sidney jail. Not long thereafter his sister, Betty Lowry, a fair but frail young woman, made her appearance in Sidney and soon thereafter Sam Lowry escaped. *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

The Lowry family was one of very unsavory repute. Two of its members have been mentioned and a third, "Alic" Lowry, was put under the ice of the Missouri river by the vigilants of Nebraska City, a few days after the capture of his brother Sam. Warren Price was killed in St. Joseph the next spring by a federal soldier on sentinel duty. Nearly every member of the band "died with his boots on" eventually. All of the horses taken at the time of the raid on McKissick's grove were recovered. In October, 1863, a band of confederate rough-riders from Missouri, led by Captain George Todd, one of the lieutenants of Quantrell, of infamous memory, invaded the county and passed through the southern part thereof on their way to Nebraska for purposes known best to themselves. These men were utterly reckless, depraved, and abandoned, but they were accurate pistol shots, nevertheless, and delighted in practicing with their favorite weapon, the revolver. Every man could shoot a sparrow on the wing at fifty yards. Upon their appearance in the county, word was sent to Sidney, and the provost marshal of the county, Felix R. Van Eaton, calling to his assistance Capt. Hoyt, who, with his company of state militia, was stationed at the county seat, followed them, intending their cap-

ture. Coming upon the guerrillas a few miles east of the Missouri river, Van Eaton's men were met by a fire from their enemies as destructive as it was sudden. Van Eaton was shot through the head and instantly killed and one of his men badly wounded. The expedition was a total failure. The guerrillas escaped unharmed. Fuller particulars of this affair are given on other pages of this history.

#### THE AFFAIR AT JOHN COOPER'S.

Some time in the fall of 1863 a raid was made upon the premises of Mr. John Cooper, presumably by members of Price's band. Mr. Cooper, assisted by a few of his neighbors, gave the jayhawkers a warm reception, and they retreated in great precipitation. The next day a man died at Peru and his friends stated that he had been shot the evening before in a quarrel at Hamburg! There were plenty of blood-stains around the premises of Mr. Cooper and the reader can form his own opinion.

#### MURDER OF THOS. RHODES.

About the 15th of October, 1864, a Mr. Rhodes, living in Franklin township, had a valuable horse stolen. The next day he sent his son Thomas, aged about thirty, and married, in search of the animal. He went into the neighborhood of McKissick's grove, to watch the movements of certain persons of whom he was suspicious, and remained until in the evening. Observing two men leaving the grove on horseback, Mr. Rhodes followed them. He soon overtook and passed them. They said they stopped at Mr. John Cooper's. Rhodes went on to the residence of Giles Cowles and, calling up that gentleman, stated to him the circumstances and his belief that the men he had left on their way to Cooper's were they who had taken his father's horse. The two men started for Cooper's on horseback. They had gone but a short distance when they met the very men they were seeking. As they came up to them the one in front, a fellow named Dick Dunn, suddenly drew a large cavalry pistol and presenting it full in the face of Cowles, with an obscene epithet, ordered him to "halt," or he would "blow his — heart out." But suddenly discovering Rhodes, who had dropped a few paces in the rear of Cowles, the guerrilla exclaimed, "You're the — I'm after; you've been following me to-night," pointed his pistol at Rhodes and fired. Rhodes returned the fire from a small pistol, but the shot was ineffectual and did no damage. Dunn and his companion then galloped away, followed by shots from Cowles' pistol. Mr. Rhodes was taken to the house of Mr. Orin Cowles, a short distance away and cared for as well as possible. His wound—in the breast—was not thought to be dangerous at first, but it proved fatal in a few days.



Dunn was captured at Maryville, Missouri, a few days thereafter, brought to Hamburg, tried by a court martial, convicted and sentenced to be shot, which sentence was carried out in a few hours. On his trial Dunn admitted that he had shot Rhodes, but denied that he had stolen the horse. As the villain ought to die so died Dick Dunn, the murderer, land pirate and outlaw.

There is no mistaking the fact that the Madison township company did effective service in keeping raiders, jawhawkers, and bushwhackers out of Fremont county. The guerrillas of Missouri and the thieves of Kansas and Nebraska, while coveting its fine horses and the money and other property of its citizens, did not care to pay the price they would be compelled to pay to obtain them, and so gave the county a wide berth.

There was a very unpleasant condition of affairs in different parts of the county at times during the rebellion by reason of the hot-tempered and impassionate discussion of politics. With some extreme republicans every democrat was a "copperhead"—a sympathizer with and aider and abetter of the south. With some democrats every republican was a person wishing to destroy civil liberty, overthrow constitutional government, and enforce *republican* measures at the point of the bayonet. Bad blood was engendered—and a little of that fluid shed at times in fistic engagements. The people were all right if they had only realized it. But those were war times, and everybody was excited. Happily, all of these things passed away with the dawning of peace, and are scarcely thought of now and should be remembered no more forever.

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## LIST OF FREMONT COUNTY SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Herewith is given as complete a list of the officers and soldiers of Fremont county who served in the war of the rebellion as we have been able to obtain. The list is intended to, and it is believed does, contain the name of every soldier who entered the service from the county.

### COMPANY A.

Edwin S. Hill, second sergeant, enlisted July 23, 1862.

Sturges Williams, enlisted July 23, 1862; promoted to sixth corporal.

### PRIVATES.

John M. Day, enlisted July 23, 1861.

Thomas J. Randall, enlisted July 23, '61.

Benj. O. Sheldon, enlisted July 23, 1861.  
John Tracey, enlisted July 25, 1861.  
William Welly, enlisted July 23, 1861.  
George Weavers, enlisted August 2, 1861.

## ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Jonathan Fowler, enlisted February 21, 1862; wounded severely in the face at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862.

Geo. A. Torrance, enlisted September 9, 1862.

Chas. L. Binus, enlisted March 30, 1864; died May 25, 1864.

## COMPANY G.

## PRIVATEs.

Milton R. Brotherton, enlisted July 4, '61.

Wm. B. S. Horsman, enlisted July 4, '61; died at Rolla, February 3, 1862.

Augustus Leabo, enlisted July 4, '61; wounded in arm at Pea Ridge, March, '62.

Hugh McClernon, enlisted July 4, '61.

Abram Morris, enlisted July 4, '61; transferred to company "C," July 1, '62.

Lewis Murray, enlisted July 4, '61.

Asahel Webster, enlisted July 4, '61; died October 26, '61, at Rolla.

## FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

Wm. Dewey, commissioned Lt. Col., November 6, 1861; resigned August 1, 1862, to be Colonel twenty-third infantry.

## COMPANY E.

John Gallion, enlisted October 10, 1861.

## COMPANY F.

James G. Day, captain, commissioned March 18, 1861; resigned September 13, 1862.

Job Throckmorton, enlisted October 10, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant, March 27, 1862, to 1st lieutenant May 22, 1862, and to captain September 14, 1862; wounded at Shiloh.

John W. Brown, enlisted October 10, 1861; promoted from seventh corporal to fourth sergeant.

Henry C. Bickle, enlisted February 18, 1862; promoted to second corporal.

Dudley H. Burwell, enlisted October 10, 1861; promoted to fourth corporal.

Orsen A. Warner, enlisted October 10, 1861; promoted to fifth corporal.

Wm. W. Seaton, enlisted October 10, 1861; promoted to sixth corporal.

John W. Brown, enlisted October 10, '61; promoted to fourth sergeant.

Rufus Bates, enlisted November 18, '61; died January 5, '62.

James W. Sipple, enlisted February 8, '62; promoted to eighth corporal; wounded at Corinth.

#### PRIVATES.

Wm. H. Alexander, enlisted October 10, '61; discharged for disability March 1, '62.

Andrew J. Adams, enlisted November 10, '61; died at Keokuk, January 14, '62.

Philip Benner, enlisted October 10, '61; wounded at Corinth.

Henry C. Bickel, enlisted October 10, '61; promoted to second corporal.

John W. Bounds, enlisted October 10, '61.

Wm. J. Barger, enlisted October 10, '61.

John Clark, enlisted October 10, '61; discharged for disability July 31, '62.

Martin V. B. Crouch, enlisted October 10, '61.

Wm. J. Daley, enlisted October 10, '61.

John Gallion, enlisted October 10, '61.

Wm. A. Hinchman, enlisted October 10, '61; died April 28, '62.

Thomas K. Irby, enlisted October 10, '61; discharged for disability November 23, 1862.

Lafayette Irby, enlisted October 10, '61; died at Corinth August 23, '62.

Wesley Irwin, enlisted October 10, '61; killed in battle at Corinth, October 2, '62.

Napoleon B. Jones, enlisted October 10, '61.

Richard M. Johnson, enlisted October 10, '61.

Wm. W. Madison, enlisted October 10, '61.

Aaron Moriat, enlisted October 10, '61; died October 5, of wounds received at Corinth.

William Pool, enlisted October 10, '61; died at Keokuk, January 4, '62.

Felix Pool, enlisted October 10, '61.

Wm. T. Parkison, enlisted October 10, 1861; discharged for disability March 1, '62.

Wm. Rider, enlisted October 10, '61.



Wm. W. Seaton, enlisted October 10, '61; promoted to sixth corporal.  
John Scanlon, enlisted October 10, '61.

Merrick W. Thayer, enlisted October 10, '61; killed in battle at Shiloh.  
Lucas Tarpenning, Jr., enlisted October 10, '61; died at St. Louis, June 2, '62.

Charles Bloyd, enlisted February 5, '62.

Oscar S. Burt, enlisted February 8, '62.

Peter R. Buckham, enlisted February 8, '62, discharged for disability June 19, '62.

Warren Clemens, enlisted January 27, '62.

Simon Crosser, enlisted February 8, 1862; discharged for disability July 10, 1862.

Uriah Egbert, enlisted January 21, '62; died May 12, '62.

Geo. W. Egbert, enlisted February 4, '62.

David Edwards, enlisted January 21, '62; transferred to 17th regiment, November 1, '62.

Andrew J. Focht, enlisted January 29, '62.

Wm. Fitzgerald, enlisted January 29, '62; wounded at Corinth, October 3, '62.

Jos. Fox, enlisted February 11, '62.

Lewis Hussemen, enlisted February 8, '62; wounded at Corinth, October 3, '62.

Michael Hahn, enlisted February 17, '62; discharged for disability, November 8, '62.

Wm. H. Irwin, enlisted January 21, '62; wounded at Shiloh, and discharged August 4, '62.

John W. Johnston, enlisted January 21, '62; died at Keokuk, March 19, '62.

George B. Murray, enlisted February 8, '62; wounded at Shiloh and discharged Nov. 8, '62.

Thomas J. Roberts, enlisted January 25, '62; died July 10, '62.

Benj. F. Russell, enlisted January 21, '62; killed in battle at Shiloh.

Daniel W. Scott, enlisted February 8, '62; died of wounds April 15, '62.

John W. Scott, enlisted February 8, '62; deserted April 26, '62.

Jephtha C. Sturker, enlisted February 8, '62; died March 24, '62.

F. M. Tarpenning, enlisted February 11, '62; killed in battle at Corinth.

John Tarpenning, enlisted February 11, '62; discharged July 3, '62.

Chas. E. Williams, enlisted February 8, '62; died July 7, '62.

#### ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Isaac W. Snell, enlisted February 8, '62.

Samuel D. Crammer, enlisted March 30, '64.

John F. Carter, enlisted March 30, '64.

John Rowe, enlisted March 30, '64.

## TWENTY-THIRD IOWA INFANTRY.

William Dewey commissioned August 1, '62, as colonel; died at Patterson, Missouri, November 30, '62.

Robert H. Dewey, commissary sergeant, enlisted August 9, '62.

## TWENTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY.

James W. Whelock, hospital surgeon; enlisted August 15, '62; promoted from private company K.

## COMPANY E.

Captain Henry Bowen, commissioned December 1, '62.

James L. Mitchell, first lieutenant, commissioned December 1, '62.

Daniel E. Elifritz, second lieutenant, commissioned December 1, '62.

Gilbert L. Cole, first sergeant, enlisted August 15, '62.

Hiram Atkinson, second sergeant, enlisted August 15, '62.

Wm. McClintock, third sergeant, enlisted August 15, '62.

Thomas Irwin, fourth sergeant, enlisted August 15, '62.

Geo. B. Murray, fifth sergeant, enlisted August 15, '62.

Robert M. Smith, first corporal, enlisted August 15, '62.

Ezekiel Cunningham, second corporal, enlisted August 15th, 1862.

Geo. W. Peage, third corporal, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Jacob Bridenstine, fourth corporal, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Jno. F. Copeland, fifth corporal, enlisted August 15, '62.

Richard H. Tanner, sixth corporal, enlisted August 15, '62.

Sam'l Edgerton, eighth corporal, enlisted August 15, '62.

Philip Young, musician, enlisted August 15, '62.

Frank E. Dunham, musician, enlisted November 17, '62.

Archibald Mann, wagoner, enlisted August 15, '62.

## PRIVATEES.

Green Acord, enlisted August 15, '62.

Wm. Ashton, enlisted August 15, '62.

Clark Beauchamp, enlisted August 15, '62.

Albert Brackney, enlisted August 15, '62.

Wm. R. Calvert, enlisted August 15, '62.

Hezekiah Calvert, enlisted August 15, '62.

Solomon Corman, enlisted August 15, '62.

Isaac C. Catlett, enlisted August 15, '62.

Abner H. Copeland, enlisted August 15, '62.

Wm. Crispin, enlisted August 15, '62.

Franklin Crouse, enlisted August 15, '62.

Chas. W. Crippin, enlisted August 15, '62.

Hugh W. Copeland, enlisted August 15, '62.  
John Clune, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Wm. Davis, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Henry Davis, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Hosea R. Dillon, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Chas. S. Dunham, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Wm. Egloff, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Jacob Elliott, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Octavus B. Goddy, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Geo. W. Gedney, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Thomas Hankins, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Charles Havens, enlisted August 15, '62.  
John T. Hindman, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Peter H. Huffman, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Thos. H. Jobe, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Jas. E. Jones, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Jeremiah S. Jones, enlisted August 15, '62.  
James S. Jones, enlisted August 15, '62.  
James Knox, Jr., enlisted August 15, '62.  
Chas. C. Keyes, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Wm. P. Keyser, enlisted August 15, '62.  
John B. Keyser, enlisted August 15, '62.  
H. H. Longenkamp, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Robert Lozenby, enlisted August 15, '62.  
James Long, enlisted August 15, '62.  
James Ligget, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Jas. S. Leonard, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Chas. G. Lewis, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Leonard Mavity, enlisted August 15, '62.  
James F. McCue, enlisted August 15, '62.  
John Morris, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Moroni Midler, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Horatio E. Needham, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Abel M. Nettleton, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Giles G. Parman, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Daniel Perry, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Ebenezer N. Pease, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Geo. H. Pool, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Geo. T. Reeves, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Sam'l A. Ripley, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Rodney A. Rice, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Wm. D. Scott, enlisted August 12, '62.  
Sam'l R. Shutterly, enlisted August 12, '62.



Henry C. Fullar, enlisted August 12, '62.  
Nathaniel E. Farr, enlisted August 12, '62.  
Abraham A. Thomas, enlisted August 12, '62.  
Andrew Fittsworth, enlisted August 12, '62.  
Francis M. Wax, enlisted August 12, '62.  
Wm. H. W. Wax, enlisted November, 17, '62.  
Mero Webster, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Chauncy C. Welch, enlisted November 12, '62.  
Asa A. Welch, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Theodore Wheeler, enlisted August 15, '62.  
James P. Wheelock, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Samuel Wilson, enlisted August 15, '62.  
William B. Witty, enlisted August 15, '62.  
John F. Witty, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Tyson T. Witty, enlisted August 15, '62.  
David Worcester, enlisted August 15, '62.

## ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Wm. M. Hidman, enlisted December 10, '62.  
Chas. Stewart, enlisted December 10, '62.  
John Asman, enlisted March 26, '64.  
Miles H. Dimmilt, enlisted February 6, '64.  
Thos. J. Glandon, enlisted March 26, '64.  
Julius N. Kellogg, enlisted March 31, '64.  
John H. Lewis, enlisted March 9, '64.  
David A. Thomas, enlisted April 15, '64.  
James M. West, enlisted November 27, '64.  
Ambrose Wilmouth, enlisted March 18, '64.

## COMPANY K.

George O. Potter, fourth sergeant, enlisted August 15, '62.  
Clark W. Beauchamps, eighth corporal, enlisted August 13, '62

## PRIVATES.

Albert Ashley, enlisted August 15, '62.  
John A. Butler, enlisted August 15, '62.  
James S. Johnston, enlisted August 15, '62.

## ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Wm. Mitchell, enlisted March 31, '63.  
James M. West, enlisted Nov. 27, '63, company unknown.

## FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

John Todd, commissioned captain, June 12, '64.

## COMPANY B.

Cicero L. Bristol, third sergeant, enlisted May 21, '64.

Geo. W. Lancaster, second corporal, enlisted May 21, '64.

Chas. W. Smith, fifth corporal, enlisted May 21, '64.

## PRIVATES.

Burton J. Cummings, enlisted May 21, '64.

Wm. M. Duncan, enlisted May 30, '64.

James Duncan, enlisted May 16, '64.

Robt. F. Donaldson, enlisted May 20, '64.

Geo. Forrester, enlisted May 21, '64.

Julius H. Hammond, enlisted May 21, '64.

Julius M. Hill, enlisted May 21, '64.

Freeman S. Jones, enlisted May 21, '64.

Henry Lytle, enlisted May 23, '64.

Jos. T. Madison, enlisted May 21, '64.

Matthew H. McElroy, enlisted May 21, '64.

Orrin K. Paddock, enlisted May 21, '64.

Abner M. Reeves, enlisted May 16, '64.

Alexander Reeves, enlisted May 28, '64; died at Keokuk, September 27, '64.

Lewis Reeves, enlisted May 30, '64.

Chas. W. Smith, enlisted May 21, '64; promoted to fourth corporal.

Wm R. Sanders, enlisted May 21, '64.

Oscar M. Torrance, enlisted May 21, '64.

Chas. P. Treat, enlisted May 21, '64.

Jos. H. Utterbock, enlisted May 20, '64.

## FOURTH IOWA CAVALRY.

Benjamin Rector, commissioned major June 4, 1862; promoted from captain; taken prisoner October 11, exchanged and died at Helena, January 21, '62.

John Guyler, 2d quartermaster, mustered into service April 15, 1862; appointed aid to General Curtis, January 15, 1862.

## COMPANY A.

Eldrad Huff, first sergeant, promoted from third sergeant; enlisted October 2, '61.

Wm. Mann, second sergeant; enlisted October 2, '61.

Ashel Mann, third sergeant, promoted from fifth sergeant; enlisted August 26, '61.

Wm. R. Paul, fourth sergeant, promoted from first corporal; enlisted August 26, '61.

John Maw, fifth sergeant, promoted from seventh corporal; enlisted August 26, '61.

Wm. T. Biggs, sixth sergeant, promoted from private; enlisted September 6, '62.

John R. Smith, first corporal, promoted from third corporal; enlisted August 26, '61.

Isaac M. Irwin, third corporal; promoted from private August 26, '61.

Hamilton R. Laird, fourth corporal, enlisted August 26, '61.

Wm. H. Stringfield, fifth corporal, promoted from private, enlisted September 4, '61.

Wm. H. Page, eighth corporal, promoted from private, enlisted August 26, '62.

Eli G. Irwin, saddler, enlisted August 26, '61.

Jno. C. Welch, wagoner, enlisted August 26, '61.

#### PRIVATEES.

Caleb J. Allen, enlisted September 4, '61.

Jacob Barnett, enlisted August 27, '61.

Moses A. Biggs, enlisted September 6, '61; discharged for disability August 18, '62.

James Buttercase, enlisted September 2, '61.

Lafayette Chambers, enlisted August 27, '61.

Monroe M. Childs, enlisted October 10, '61.

Smith R. Crane, enlisted September 4, '61.

Jno. D. Davis, enlisted September 5, '61; discharged for disability May 14, '62.

Wm. W. Davis, enlisted September 7, '61.

Jno. W. Elrod, enlisted August 26, '61; discharged for disability February 11, '62.

Jno. M. Farnor, enlisted November 7, '61.

Rufus R. Fisher, enlisted November 15, '61.

Wm. H. Harrison, enlisted September 2, '61.

Jacob Horton, enlisted August 26, '61; died at Helena, November 25, '62.

Milton S. Holtzinger, enlisted August 27, '61.

Stephen Hamilton, enlisted September 10, '61.

Jno. M. Kelly, enlisted August 26, '61; discharged August 26, '61.

Irwin Mooney, enlisted August 26, '61; died June 3, '62.

Jno. Martin, enlisted September 3, '61.

Chas. Martin, enlisted September 5, '61.



Sam'l P. McCormick, enlisted September 5, '61.  
Jno. G. Parsons, enlisted August 26, '61.  
David M. Powell, enlisted August 26, '61.  
Jos. W. Pierce, enlisted August 26, '61.  
Hiram F. Reel, enlisted September 3, '61.  
Elyce A. Reeves, enlisted August 26, '61.  
Henry C. Rowe, enlisted September 3, '61.  
Chas. N. Smith, enlisted September 30, '61.  
Elias Stevens, enlisted September 5, '61.  
Geo. S. Tozier, enlisted August 26, '61.  
Jno. C. Welch, enlisted August 26, '61.  
Levi B. Williamson, enlisted August 26, '61.  
Josiah B. Wilson, enlisted August 26, '61; died June 1, '62.  
Chas. W. Wiggles, enlisted November 7, '61.

/ ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Jno. W. Allen, enlisted March 20, '62; killed in battle at Luk Creek Ark., October 11, 1862.  
Matthew A. Campbell, enlisted December 23, '61.  
Henry Hoyt, enlisted November 13, '61; died April 29, '62.  
Robert E. Ray, enlisted August 26, '61.  
Isaac S. Scott, enlisted January 29, '62.  
Wm. B. Murray, enlisted January 14, '62.  
Jno. R. Cain, enlisted December 24, '63.  
Jacob Campbell, enlisted December 30, '63.  
Wm. W. Howell, enlisted December 18, '63.  
Jno. C. Irwin, enlisted December 22, '63.  
Jno. M. Irwin, enlisted December 21, '63.  
Emrick Irwin, enlisted December 21, '63.  
Francis M. Paul, enlisted December 15, '63.  
Henry W. Reeves, enlisted December 26, '63.  
Archibald Study, enlisted December 14, '64.  
Washington Weston, enlisted January 2, '64.  
Robert C. Wood, enlisted December 7, '63.  
Benj. C. Bobbitt, enlisted December 22, '63.  
Alfred C. Bownell, enlisted March 28, '64.  
Wm. H. Chapman, enlisted December 21, '63; wounded June 10, died June 21, '64.  
Henry J. Chapman, enlisted February 24, '64; wounded June 10, died June 18, '64.  
Jos. Greenwood, enlisted March 25, '64.  
Jno. C. Gallup, enlisted August 29, '62.  
Jno. W. Hiatt, enlisted March 28, '64.

Robt. A. Hodges, enlisted December 21, '63.

Andrew J. Lovelady, enlisted December 18, '63; wounded June 10, '64,  
at Brien's Cross Roads.

Jos. A. Tagen, enlisted December 10, '74.

Jeremiah Young, enlisted June 1, '64; killed June 11, '64, at Ripley  
Miss.

## FIFTH IOWA CAVALRY.

### COMPANY A.

Samuel Paul, captain; promoted from quartermaster-sergeant; com-  
missioned June 29, '63.

Geo. Davison, fifth sergeant; enlisted August 29, '61, discharged for  
disability August 14, '62.

Joseph Curry, fifth sergeant, enlisted August 29, '61; promoted from  
eighth corporal.

Napoleon B. Adkins, first corporal, enlisted August 29, '61.

John Meyer, fourth corporal, enlisted August 29, '61.

Thomas Walker, fifth sergeant, enlisted August 29, '61.

Phillips Holderagher, farrier, enlisted August 29, '61.

Daniel Lee, wagoner, enlisted August 29, '61; deserted June 8, '62.

### PRIVATES.

Martin Brott, enlisted August 29, '61.

Dexter Curry, enlisted August 29, '61.

Jacob Edwards, enlisted August 29, '61.

Frank Lytle, enlisted August 29, '61.

Henry Martins, enlisted August 29, '61.

John Miller, enlisted August 29, '61.

Cass Minker, enlisted August 29, '61, deserted July 29, '62.

Paul Pokette, enlisted August 29, '61,

John Rapp, enlisted August 29, '61.

William Richardson, enlisted August 29, '61.

James Robinette, enlisted August 29, '61.

Thomas Sharp, enlisted August 29, '61.

George White, enlisted, August 29, '61.

Thomas Walker, enlisted August 29, '61.

## SIXTH IOWA CAVALRY.

### COMPANY E.

Wm. A. Ostrander, first corporal, enlisted Nov. 14, '62.

James C. Morford, third corporal, enlisted Nov. 14, '62.

## PRIVATES.

Geo. W. Donaldson, enlisted January 23, '62.

## NINTH IOWA CAVALRY.

## COMPANY H.

## PRIVATES.

Joseph Davidson, enlisted October 10, '63.

## EIGHTH IOWA CAVALRY.

Horatio G. Barner, commissioned lieutenant-colonel July 30, '63.

Daniel H. Warner, commissioned assistant surgeon October 14, '63.

## COMPANY A.

Rueben W. Marion, first lieutenant, commioned September 30, '63.

Joseph Burt, fourth sergeant, enlisted July 18, '63.

John I. Martin, fourth corporal, enlisted August 9, '63.

Joseph Burson, sixth corporal, enlisted July 26, '63.

Thomas J. Miller, eighth corporal, enlisted August 5, '63.

## PRIVATES.

Melvin T. Heloy, enlisted August 14, '63.

Jacob Parley, enlisted August 4, '63.

James A. Hughes, enlisted July 26, '63.

John Atkinson, enlisted August 3, '63.

John Brady, enlisted July 30, '63.

Richard W. Barnes, enlisted August 15, '63.

Hiram H. Chaney, enlisted July 18, '63.

Thomas Clune, enlisted July 25, '63.

Freeman L. Davis, enlisted July 11, '63.

Wm. Edgerton, enlisted July 17, '63.

Garrett A. Fimple, enlisted August 15, '63.

James H. Farmer, enlisted July 17, '63.

Levi Irwin, enlisted August 15, '63.

Francis Jigger, enlisted August 5, '63.

Augustus Johnston, enlisted August 14, '63.

Wm. Lane, enlisted August 7, '63.

Alfred H. Leath, enlisted July 11, '63.

Francis M. Miller, enlisted July 11, '63.

Larkin Miller, enlisted July 15, '63.

Joseph Mooney, enlisted July 25, '63.

Augustus Myer, enlisted August 8, '63.



John Pool, enlisted July 11, '63.  
Geo. A. Smith, enlisted July 11, '63.  
Isaac M. Shelton, enlisted August 5, '63.  
Geo. M. Sleeser, enlisted August 17, '63.  
J. L. Throckmorton, enlisted July 31, '63.  
Albion P. Wilson, enlisted August 3, '63.

## SECOND BATTERY IOWA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Albert G. Atkinson, second sergeant, enlisted August 23, '61.  
Thomas Tallis, fourth sergeant, enlisted August 8, '61  
Charles O'Dewey, fifth sergeant, enlisted August 23, '61.  
Morris Sober, eighth corporal, enlisted August 18, '61.

### PRIVATES.

David S. Bryant, enlisted August 18, '61.  
Noah P. Bixler, enlisted August 23, '61.  
Christ Buffington, enlisted August 18, '61.  
William Keplinger, enlisted August 23, '61; discharged for disability  
October 17, '62.  
Francis W. McKinley, enlisted August 18, '61.  
John S. Madden, enlisted August 18, '61.  
F. W. Sutherland, enlisted August 23, '61.

## SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE—FOURTH BATTALION.

### COMPANY A.

Washington Hoyt, captain, commissioned October 18, '62.  
Reuben W. Marvin, lieutenant, commissioned October 18, '62.  
Jacob D. Harding, orderly sergeant, enlisted September 17, '62.

### PRIVATES.

Isaac Ashton, enlisted September 17, '62.  
James Atchison, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Benjamin Bobbitt, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Jesse Burdick, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Fred Bartholomei, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Matthew Burt, enlisted September 17, '62.  
John L. Burt, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Joseph Brackney, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Wm. Ballinger, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Jacob Binkley, enlisted September 17, '62.

Silas Burt, enlisted September 17, '62.  
George W. Baldwin, enlisted October 22 '62.  
John C. Brown, enlisted October 22, '62.  
James H. Coles, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Aaron Cox, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Wm. H. Chapman, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Mark J. Chapman, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Jno. W. Carter, enlisted September 17, '62.  
John J. Cook, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Jesse B. Cook, enlisted September 17, '62.  
John Coy, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Burrell Campbell, enlisted October 22, '62.  
Robert Duncan, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Chas. Dailey, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Thomas Demitt, enlisted September 17, '62.  
George Douglas, enlisted October 22, '62.  
Uriah Eggleston, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Alfred Gill, enlisted September 17, '62.  
A. W. Humphrey, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Nicholas Hiatt, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Jno. N. Harris, enlisted October 20, '62.  
Jno. Hill, enlisted October 22, '62.  
Wm. M. Howell, enlisted October 22, '62.  
Jno. M. Irwin, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Jno. C. Irwin, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Hugh Irwin, enlisted September 17, '62.  
John Irwin, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Jno. L. Irons, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Tompkins Jones, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Wm. S. Knight, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Austin F. Knox, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Henry Keyser, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Leander J. Keyser, enlisted September 17, '62.  
David Kelvey, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Chas. L. Le Barron, enlisted October 21, '62.  
Mack F. Mooman, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Achelaus S. Martin, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Joseph McClure, enlisted September 17, '62.  
John F. Mooman, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Isaac Morical, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Thomas Morical, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Joseph W. Martin, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Robert Morical, enlisted September 17, '62.

John F. Morris, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Milton McCartney, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Daniel D. Mooman, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Jno. I. Martin, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Cyrus McCracken, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Granville Mann, enlisted October 22, '62.  
Wm. McCracken, enlisted October 22, '62.  
Francis M. Paul, enlisted September 17, '62.  
John N. Penn, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Chas. N. Pendleton, enlisted October 20, '62.  
Jason Rector, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Abner M. Reeves, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Christopher C. Reeves, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Jos. Reel, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Harvey C. Reed, enlisted September 17, '62.  
John Rowe, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Lewis H. Rickard, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Robert D. Snow, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Joseph Stephens, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Clark Stillman, enlisted September 17, '62.  
David M. Story, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Lorenzo D. Stephens, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Andrew R. Smith, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Lorenzo D. Sperry, enlisted Sept 17, '62.  
Marquis L. Smith, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Marcus Smith, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Jacob H. Stephens, enlisted September 17, '62.  
J. L. Throckmorton, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Lewis N. Thomas, enlisted October 21, '62.  
John Taylor, enlisted October 22, '62.  
Nelson A. Talcott, enlisted October 22, '62.  
John Van Ness, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Japtha Westfall, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Francis L. Whiting, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Samuel S. Wilcox, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Wilson M. Woodburn, enlisted October 22, '62.  
Daniel H. Warren, enlisted October 22, '62.  
Nathaniel P. White, enlisted October 22, '62.  
Wm. Zimmerman, enlisted September 17, '62.  
Uriel J. Zimmerman, enlisted October 22, '62.



## FIRST NEBRASKA CAVALRY.

## COMPANY E.

Addison R. McGinnis, corporal, enlisted January 18, '61; promoted to quarter-master sergeant December 1, '64.

## PRIVATES.

Jno. C. Clune, enlisted June 18, '61; died at St. Louis, December 16, '62.  
Ferman C. Washburn, enlisted June 18, '61; promoted to corporal March 3, '63.

## COMPANY F.

Jas. D. Corran, fifth sergeant, enlisted June 15, '61.  
Felix R. Van Eaton, first corporal, enlisted June 15, '61; discharged September 28, '62.  
Abram D. Hiles, first corporal, enlisted June 15, '61.

## PRIVATES.

John F. Lindley, enlisted June 15, '61.  
John C. R. Burns, enlisted June 15, '61; deserted March 8, '63.  
James O. Foster, enlisted June 15, '61; wounded at Fort Donaldson.  
James Junkins, enlisted June 15, '61.  
David L. Junkins, enlisted June 15, '61.  
Charles Johnson, enlisted June 15, '61; discharged November 17, '62.  
Carl Lindell, enlisted June 15, '61.  
Archibald Study, enlisted June 15, '61.  
Francis M. Study, enlisted June 15, '61.

## COMPANY G.

## PRIVATES.

Wm. M. Call, enlisted June 15, '61.

## COMPANY I.

## PRIVATES.

Geo. M. Daily, enlisted February 6, '63.  
Marion Summers, enlisted August 1, '61; died at Memphis, August 16, '62.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

## COMPANY H.

## PRIVATES.

William Linstrum.

## THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE.

During the war with the Southern Confederacy the entire range of counties on the Missouri line were in a state of feverish excitement or apprehension, fearing invasion by armed bands from Missouri. Raids were made in the counties lying further to the eastward, resulting in the destruction of both life and property. There being no concerted action, the defense, if made at all, was a most weakly one, for most of the men of courage and veterans were at the front doing valiant service for their country. To insure the better protection of the citizens along the border the general assembly, at the extra session, in 1862, directed the organization of the Southern Border brigade, the name of which is suggestive of its objects and the men who composed it. In pursuance of the act just referred to, enlistment books were opened and names began to be enrolled. The entire number of enlistments was 794, an average of 79.4 to each county.

During the progress of the war, and while the excitement ran highest, every stranger was regarded as a renegade or a spy, every company of two was made the object of the most vigilant military espionage, and "suspicious characters" figured largely in contributing to the general excitement. That these "attentions" were as often unjust and unwarranted as proper and correct will now be admitted, and in view of the anxiety and continued "scare" of very many reputable citizens, can be pardoned them.

There seems to have been no trouble in Fremont county until October 30, 1863, when Colonel E. H. Sears reported as follows to Adjutant-General Baker:

I have to report to you that this day a party of men, five or six in number, passed through this county. From the suspicious appearance and conduct of these men, the provost-marshal of the county, (Van Eaton), thought it his duty to ascertain their real character. Calling to his assistance Captain Hoyt, with five or six of his men, he followed these men, who had taken the Nebraska City road across the Missouri bottom.

The marshal and his posse came upon them a few miles this side of the Missouri river. They immediately without passing a word, fired upon our men, *killing the marshal immediately by a shot through the head*, and wounding one other man.

Our men returned the fire, wounding one of the bushwhackers. They were armed with two revolvers each, and our men with but one; after using their last shot our men left the contest. The enemy also left in the direction of the Missouri river. I have directed Captain Hoyt to take a sufficient number of men and scour the Missouri bottom in this county in search of the bushwhackers and

murderers. From present indications I fear trouble here during the fall and winter. Nebraska is full of rebel renegades, and we have only escaped them by a strict police.

Any instructions or suggestions from you would be gladly received by me.

Respectfully yours,

E. H. SEARS, Aid-de-Camp, &c.

There seemed to have been no other disturbance in the county of sufficient note to warrant an official communication to the adjutant general relative thereto, except the single one to be found under the history of the new court house and relating directly thereto. After the clouds of war have passed, and men have placed aside their prejudices, and have some insight into the financial history of the county during these times, another and much more probable cause of its destruction readily occurs.

But while there is an occasional official report relating to deeds which were perhaps unlawful in their nature, nothing appears in the records with reference to acts which are inexcusable by the laws of war. In more than one instance have persons been arrested, tried by court-martial in the county, and suffered the penalty of death without the semblance of justice or the shadow of right. It has often been remarked that the martial spirit ran highest, and lynch law soonest resorted to, by those who were careful to keep away from the seat of war, and were bravest when among *many* kindred spirits.

But these things have passed, and while they are thus recorded in their proper place in history, it is not the desire nor the intention to arouse again the feelings of enmity and hatred which long since should have been banished from the hearts of men.

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### THE PIONEER.

Lo! here the smoke of cabins curled,  
The borders of the middle world;  
And mighty, hairy, half-wild men  
Sat down in silence, held at bay  
By mailed horse. Far away  
The red men's boundless borders lay,  
And lodges stood in legions there,  
Striped pyramids of painted men.  
What sturdy, uncommon men were these,  
These settlers hewing to the seas;



Great horny handed men, and tan;  
Men blown from any border land;  
Men desperate and red of hand,  
And men in love and men in debt,  
And men who lived but to forget,  
And men whose very hearts had died,  
Who only sought these woods to hide  
Their wretchedness, held in vain!  
Yet every man among them stood  
Alone, along the sounding wood,  
And every man, somehow a man,  
A race of unnamed giants these,  
That moved like gods among the trees,  
So stern, so stubborn-browed and slow,  
With strength of blacked-maned buffalo,  
And each man notable and tall,  
A kindly and unconscious Saul,  
A sort of sullen Hereules.  
A star stood large and white awest,  
Then time uprose and testified;  
They push'd the mailed wood aside,  
They toss'd the forest like a toy,  
That great forgotten race of men  
The boldest band that yet has been  
Together since the siege of Troy,  
And followed it—and found their rest.  
What strength! What strife! What rude unrest!  
What shocks! What half shaped armies met!  
A mighty nation moving west,  
With all its steely sinews set  
Against a living forest. Here,  
The shouts, the shots of Pioneer!  
The rended forests! rolling wheels,  
As if some half checked army reels,  
Recoils, redoubles, comes again,  
Loud sounding like a hurricane.  
Oh bearded, stalwart, westmost men,  
So tower like, so Gothic built!  
A kingdom won without the guilt  
Of studied battles, that hath been  
Your blood's inheritance, \* \* \* \*

Your heirs

Know not your tombs. The great plowshares  
Cleaves softly through the mellow loam  
Where you have made eternal home  
And set no sign.

Your epitaphs  
Are written in furrows. Beauty laughs  
While through the green waves wandering  
Beside her love, slow gathering,  
White starry hearted, May time blooms  
Above your lowly level'd toombs;  
And then below the spotted sky  
She stops, she leans, she wonders why  
The ground is heaved and broken so,  
And why the grasses darker grow  
And droops, and trail like wounded wing.  
Yea, time, the grand old Harvester,  
Has gathered you from wood and plane.  
We call to you again, again;  
The rush and rumble of the car  
Comes back in answer. Deep and wide  
The wheels of progress have pass'd on;  
The silent Pioneer is gone,  
His ghost is moving down the trees,  
And now we push the memories,  
Of bluff, bold men who dared and died  
In foremost battle, quite aside.  
Oh perfect Eden of the earth,  
In poppies sown, in harvest set;  
Oh sires, mothers of my west;  
How shall we count your proud request?  
But yesterday you gave us birth;  
We eat your hard earned bread to-day,  
Nor toil, nor spin, nor make regret,  
But praise our pretty selves and say  
How great we are, and all forget  
The still endurance of the rude  
Unpolish'd sons of solitude.—*Joaquin Miller.*

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## TO THE PRESENT.

Many years ago the hardy and ambitious sons and daughters, who first came to Fremont county, left their paternal roofs and sought homes in the untamed wilderness of what was then the West. They were not the effeminate sons and languid daughters of wealthy parents, who had been reared in the lap of luxury, for such never dare the perils of a frontier life. They had, from their infancy been taught, by precept and example, that

industry and economy which had enabled their fathers to thrive among the rocks and hills of Kentucky. Some of them started alone, with knapsacks on their backs, rifles on their shoulders, and axes in their hands. Thus accoutred they bade adieu for a time to the loved ones at home, and turned their faces westward to seek their future homes and fortunes in the wilderness. For a time they followed the trail of previous emigrants, but sooner or later they abandoned this, left the borders of civilization, and struck into the forest. Having selected suitable locations and secured their titles—if the latter were needed—they began preparations for the future. Temporary shelters were constructed, and clearings were begun; while this work was in progress these solitary laborers procured what supplies they required from St. Joseph, the nearest settlement and many miles away. Their nearest neighbors were sometimes a score of miles in the forest or on the prairie—and with these they occasionally exchanged visits or planned for the future. By night they lay in their rude shelters on beds of grass, or even boards hewn from the logs they had felled, to dream of the homes they had left, or those their fancy pictured; or, in their intervals of wakefulness, listened to the distant howling of the wolf, or were startled by the near hooting of the owl. Day after day they toiled on, sustained solely by their hopes of and plans for the future. The work of the adventurer completed, he turned his face homeward, and with light heart came again to the scenes of childhood. Here were parents, and brothers, and sisters, to welcome him warmly and listen to the recital of his experience in the western wild. He received a still more hearty welcome from another, who, during his long absence, had not ceased to think of him by day and to dream of him by night. She listened to the story of his doings with a deeper interest, for to her and him they were matters of equal importance.

A wedding soon occurred, and the last winter of the pair in their native state was a season of busy preparation for removal to their western home, interspersed with social gatherings and merry-makings among the scenes and companions of their childhood. They sat down to their last Thanksgiving dinner, attended their last Christmas and New Year's festivals with former playmates and school-fellows, and on the approach of spring bade adieu to all the old friends and scenes, and departed for their new home. At length the last settlement was reached. Then they entered at once upon the realities of pioneer life, for now there were no roads to guide them; behind were the last vestiges of civilization; ahead was a strange land and deep privation. The clearing of the summer before is at length reached, and the busy cares of a frontier home life begin. They passed the winter in the woods—for the early settlers of Fremont avoided the open prairie. The sound of the husband's axe echoed through the forest by day, and the wife plied her evening care in the cheer-



ful glow of the blazing hearth at night. Their simple fare and active exercise insured them robust health, and though their surroundings were quite different from those in the midst of which they had been reared, this was the home which they had made for themselves, and they were happy in the enjoyment of it. During the summer other settlers had come in, some singly, others with their families, and neighbors were more numerous and less distant, and the monotony of their life was varied by an occasional visit from or among these. This social intercourse among the pioneers had none of the bad features which have characterized that of later times. There were among them no conventionalities, no unmeaning expressions of civility, no unkind criticisms of each other's dress and surroundings, no rivalries, no jealousies, and no hypocritical manifestation of interest in each other's welfare. Each rejoiced in his neighbor's prosperity, or sympathized with him in his adversity. These visits were anticipated with pleasure, and remembered without regret.

Another summer and winter had passed, and changes indicative of increasing prosperity were visible. The clearings had become enlarged and fenced, glass had replaced the greased paper in the window of the cabin, a plank door swung on wooden hinges where formerly had hung a blanket, and some flowering shrubbery was growing beside it. Everything wore an air of thrift. The solitude of the wife was enlivened by the prattle of her first-born. Immigrants had continued to come, and what was a pioneer residence had become a part of a pioneer settlement. Faster and faster they came flocking in, taking possession of the lands, or pushing into still unbroken tracts, brought new farms into cultivation.

Now pioneer life was lived on a larger scale. The settler's log cabins more thickly dotted the wilderness, and the clearings about them encroached more rapidly upon the surrounding forests. Everywhere was heard the ring of the woodman's axe, and seen the smoke from the whirlwinds of flame that were consuming the trees earlier felled. A variety of work went on indoors as well as out, which long ago generally ceased to be done in private homes. Households of those days were in wide contrast with those of the present. Every good mother taught her daughters a broad range of domestic duties, from washing dishes and log-cabin floors to weaving and making up fine linen. For the house was also the factory, and to none of the good wife's multifarious duties did her industrious spirit and proper ambition incline her more strongly than to the making from flax and wool of the fabrics which she and hers might need. For weeks and months the house resounded with the melody of the spinning-wheel and loom and other simple machinery, with which every family answered for itself the question wherewithal it should be clothed. Mother and daughter were proud to appear, even at meetings, in homes-

spun, if they had made it well, and father and son were not ashamed of the suits which loving hands had fashioned for them.

Twenty years rolled by, and brought with them still greater changes. The old house was only the wing of a new one that had been built of squared logs, covered with split-shingled roofs, lighted by glazed windows, and closed by a paneled door. A lawn appeared in front, tastefully ornamented with flowers, and fruit trees were growing on the former site of the garden. An apiary stood at the margin of the lawn, which was bounded by a neat white fence. A commodious framed barn had been builded, and where the forest once stood were fields of waving grain. Beyond the scattered groves might be seen the homes of other farmers. The stream that ran by was spanned by a newer bridge, and the ding-donging of a saw-mill that had been builded on its bank could be heard in the distance. The first born was now a young man. At the well, which still had its primitive sweep, stood a somewhat portly matron, who seemed to look with motherly pride at her son as he strode sturdily along. A middle-aged man was seen walking down the road that came from the mill. It was he who came here years ago with his knapsack, rifle and ax. The woman at the well was the young wife who had come with him a year later. Their industry and economy had been rewarded. They had acquired an honorable competence. But their sky had not always been unclouded. They had followed the remains of two of their children to the grave.

Another interval of twenty years passes. 1880 is at hand—is here. An elegant mansion stands on the site of the old log cabin, and all its surroundings show that it is the abode of wealth and refinement. The stream passes under a new bridge, the old-saw-mill has gone to decay, and the broad prairie is thickly dotted with the homes of newer comers. Spacious fields and elegant farmhouses are seen upon the extended landscape. A train of cars speeds over the plain, and the tall spires of churches point sky-ward from amongst the houses of the county seat near by. A gray-haired man is busy with the cattte in the farm-yard; a portly woman sits by the stove—which has superceded the fire place—busy with her knitting, while some of the grand-children are playing on the floor, and others engaged in various kinds of work. Another of their children has been added to the group in the cemetery, another has settled in an adjoining town, and two have gone to seek their fortunes in the moutains. Thrice honored, thrice exalted family. The toil of years has brought a rich harvest; the consciousness of a well spent life brings peace to yon whitened locks; and the memory of the trials of other days adds zest to the enjoyment of the present.

## EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

TO 1849.

There is not a little truth in the trite adage, "tall oaks from little acorn grow." Few enterprises have borne the marks of success at their inception, and still fewer reforms that succeeded in revolutionizing public sentiment or correcting glaring wrongs otherwise than by long and patient presentment. A single word has sometimes been fraught with the genius of change; a single man been able to direct; and a single nation the most important factor in directing the destinies of a world. It is never possible to foretell all the events, nor all the consequences that hinge upon a single action, or upon a single epoch. It seems, sometimes, that the sole element of success is the ability or will to do and to dare. At such times men of courage alone can succeed, alone can control. It is not always the righteous cause which triumphs nor the most justifiable ends that win much depends on the character and mind behind these. In this respect Christianity presented the ideal character which, through all the changes of eighteen centuries, has inspired the heart of men with an impassioned love, has shown itself capable of acting on all ages, nations, temperaments, and conditions, has been not only the highest pattern of virtue, but the strongest incentive to its practice, and has exercised so deep an influence that it may be truly said that the simple record of three short years of active life has done more to regenerate and soften mankind than all the disquisitions of philosophers, and all the exhortations of moralists. The fact stands prominently forth that an activity born of disinterestedness and noble purposes, may and does draw within the pole of its influence kindred natures, while it may repress opposing tendencies in lives of the most variant nature. New countries have the stamp of individual character impressed on them in a manner that older sections would not brook. This is due, perhaps, to the fact that the inhabitants are few and scattered and in times of imminent peril or distress the most individualized personage assumes control. To him, then, ever after the people look, and his views become gradually to be public property. It is thus that the early history of any county becomes largely a component part of the history of its first men—the men who give character and coloring to all its early legislation.

"The pioneer settlers of 1836, when they first looked upon the broad acres and beautiful forests of Fremont county, had in reality no compelling reason for believing that they were not created especially for them and for the trial of the manhood that was soon to reclaim them. They came, not to scenes of pleasure, but to places of most arduous toil. The



land was new, its advantages still unknown, its resources undetermined, its ancient owners still here. To enter a country so wild and engage in its settlement implied not only a willing heart, but the ability to do and to dare that, in other and long settled lands, has made the monarch tremble on his throne, or placed in peril a nation's life. Pioneers are always brave; and the exigencies continually arising demand a quality of manhood that ensures the success of plans of colonization. It is, therefore, useless to eulogize the early settlers of this county. All were brave, but all were not good men. What was done and how is merely the office of our task. In the hearts of many still surviving the memories of these men live, and that they live to fame and to history is the object of this sketch.

The first white resident of the county was a government employee connected with the Pottawattamie Indian Agency, and under a permit from the general government, engaged in farming for them. He was by birth a Missourian, and was a native of Cooper's fort in Howard county. Major Stephen Cooper, for that was his name, settled upon a farm some four miles southwest of the city of Sidney, then a town unborn. It will be remembered that at this time the Missouri line reached to within one and a half miles of the present site of Sidney. In 1842, Major Cooper was in the Missouri legislature as the representative from Holt county, from which it may be inferred that his residence in the county of Fremont was not continuous. While his business interests were here his preference kept him, much of the time, in the state of his birth. In 1843 he sold his claim and business to Captain Whitehead, who, on coming to take possession of his new home, brought with him as a part of his household the first slaves ever on the soil of southwestern Iowa—two in number. Captain Whitehead remained in undisturbed possession of his home until the final settlement of the boundary line difficulty in 1848, when he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he might legally hold his slaves as chattle property. Thus early in the history of the county was the question of slavery considered an open one. Captain Whitehead disposed of his claim to James Knox, an early pioneer, and whose presence here is historically handed down by the local name of "Knox Big Spring." In 1839 came Rufus Hitchcock, a trader; a man who afterwards became both notorious and obnoxious. With him came Arthur Burras and Mrs. Rice with two sons. These persons all came from Indiana. They, with Richard Flanagan, David Jones and family, and Jacob Acord and family, and A. J. Singleton, settled at Pleasant grove in 1839 and 1840. These are the first that may properly be called *settlers*, as both Cooper and Whitehead were here but temporarily and in the interests of individual finances. But now had come the true pioneers, men who saw wealth in tilling the soil, and whose occupations implied a permanent location.

But while the settlement of Pleasant grove was thus auspiciously

begun, another one had sprung up at McKissick's grove—the name of which was derived from its founder—C. W. McKissick. These were probably all who came up to 1841, except a few traders, who came for purposes not always legitimate. In the year last named, among others, came George Wilkinson and Robert Watkins, the former finding a suitable location at the foot of the bluffs on the Missouri bottom, the latter at Pleasant grove in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Singleton's.

It would doubtless be a matter of extreme interest to trace the emotions and thoughts of these early residents, were such a thing possible. They came from the older and more populous east: left behind them all the advantages of a high civilization—the comforts of pleasant homes, friends and associations made doubly dear by long and constant intercourse. They came to what? Hardships and toil—but for these they cared little. There were hopes to be realized, plans to be developed, farms to make and homes to build. Whatever of romance we may wish to attach to their lives, there was little in reality. Their coming, it should be remembered, was not always a matter of election. They did not come to a land then a wilderness altogether from choice, but because stern necessity made it imperative. The population of the eastern states was rapidly increasing through immigration, and the stern law of increase made removal necessary. They came hither because the west offered more extended opportunities and contained the promise and potency of success in life.

In the year 1841 occurred a most notable event, the coming of the first clergyman. The Rev. Jeremiah Guard, who lived on the land now owned by Jacob Fletcher, was the man. He was called a "reformer" a term both vague and general, for to what end his labors were directed at that early day does not appear. After him, in 1843, came Dr. Richard Buckham, who organized a Reform church in Pleasant grove, the first church organization in southwestern Iowa. Two years before had occurred the first birth, that of Ikey Rice, son of James and Nancy Rice. In October of the following year, 1840, occurred that of J. W. Singleton, the second child born within the limits of Fremont county. In the year 1841, Jacob McKissick, a justice of the peace who lived within two miles of the present site of Hamburg, married William Barrett and Mary Jane Jones, the first couple married in the county, and in that part of it which paid tribute to Missouri.

Religion and education are generally considered "sisters twain", especially in new countries, it is not surprising therefore to find the school-master abroad contemporaneously with the coming of the clergy. The first one to engage in teaching in Fremont county was Major William R. English, who in 1843 taught a school in a log cabin in the neighborhood of Wm. Lovelady."

The year 1842 witnessed the advent of a number of settlers, represent-

ing several of the eastern states—notably Ohio. Among them were Samuel Martin and family, including Miss Jane Hillis, afterwards Mrs. T. L. Buckham. Samuel Withrow and John Lambert came from Missouri in the fall of the same year, but in the following summer returned.

The influx of population was exceedingly slow throughout all these years. The fame of the “garden of Iowa” had not yet reached the toiling sons of the far east, and many of those who did come were perhaps to be classed with adventurers rather than settlers. In the last named year came also William Lambert with his sons John, William and Jerry, and a nephew by the name of Anderville Clarke. They located on the Missouri bottom near McPherson’s, who, though not a settler, was engaged in trading with the Indians in company with his brother William, nearly due west of Sidney. In 1843 it is probable that Daniel and Isaac Hunsaker came to Pleasant grove, since Hunsaker’s ferry across the Nishnabotany was in operation the following year.

Jefferson Wade came to this county in 1844. In August of that year he located at Pleasant grove, four miles southeast of Sidney, having purchased the claim of Rufus Hitchcock, who was here as a trader previous to 1840. Garrison B. Red and Nathaniel Tombs also came in 1844, and a man by the name of Slusher located at the foot of the bluffs, just south of Wilkinson’s.

Archibald H. Argyle came in 1845, and located near Hunsaker’s ferry, which he purchased, as well as the trading store at that point, and employed one Manly Green to clerk for him. About the same time his brother, Frederick Argyle, who had been in the United States army, purchased a claim in the same neighborhood. H. Bruce, a brother-in-law to A. J. Singleton, had a farm near him on the west, Captain Lacy located in 1845 south of Captain Whitehead, who then lived, as we have said, at the Knox Big Spring. From this time the arrivals were so numerous and the population so scattered that it becomes a matter of almost absolute impossibility to trace them to their location and the subsequent changes made. It will be observed, however, that there were up to 1846 but two settlements—villages—in the county, one, and the largest, at Pleasant grove, the other at McKissick’s grove.

Among those who may properly be classed as old settlers are G. A. W. Belcher, T. L. Buckham, John Cooper, A. H. Argyle, J. J. Singleton, David Jones, S. T. Cromwell, John Gordon, Richard Hardin, A. S. Roberts, G. B. Gaston, I. D. Blanchard, Rev. John Todd, E. B. Gaylord, Henry and W. J. Halloway, N. Green, I. S. Jones, J. E. Beatty, W. R. Hardy, John McKinney, Enoch Thompson, Amos Crandall, and Judge J. W. Davis. Among these names will be seen many who have exerted a powerful influence in directing the course of events in the county. They were men sterling and true, whose contact with men and things made



them self-reliant and energetic. Nothing so much as pioneer life serves to develop real manhood, nothing so much leads to self-independence, nothing is so effective for discipline. These men were poor, but pride entered not to disturb their homely joys. The strifes and contentions incident to political contests and hopes of preferment, were reserved for a later day. Petty jealousies, it is true, sometimes occurred, but mutual dependence and kindred interests forbade their fostering.

With the organization of the county in 1849, the history of early settlers and settlements properly ends. Elsewhere in this work will be found tabulated statistics that sufficiently attest the progress made, which has been, not only great, but general.

During the incoming of the settlers many incidents of both a sad and humorous character occurred. To have woven them into a chapter purely historical would have presented little additional interest. The reader is referred to the chapter on incidents for any amusement or information which he may derive from them. But it must not be supposed that while the pioneers who settled the prairies and valleys of Fremont county were busy redeeming the wilderness and surrounding themselves with domestic comforts, they forgot to plant the seeds of those institutions among which they were reared. As soon as a sufficient number of children could be gathered together the school house made its appearance, rude at first like the primitive houses of the settlers, but adapted to the circumstances of the people in those times. Pioneer school houses were usually log structures warmed in winter by fire-places similar to those in the pioneer houses. Slanting shelves were used for desks, and in front of these were benches made of slabs. These were for the "big scholars." A row of similar benches stood in front of these upon which the smaller pupils sat. The buildings were sometimes without doors and paper was made to subserve the purposes of window glass. The books then in use were such as would not be tolerated now. Webster, Dilworth, Pike, Daboll, Murray, Ray or McGuffey were their authors. These books were well adapted to the capacities of those who had mastered the branches of which they treated, but not to those of beginners. The methods of teaching were then quite different from the present. The early settlers, as had been their fathers before them, were reared with full faith in the maxim, "spare the rod and spoil the child." The first teachers were usually anxious that pupils should not spoil on *their* hands, and many old men retain a vivid remembrance of what school discipline was in their boyhood.

An account of the exercises during half a day of school in the olden time would be amusing, though, in some respects, it is an open question whether modern customs are great improvements. Many can remember that when word was passed around, "master's comin'!" a grand scramble for seats occurred, so that every one was found in his place and a suspic-



*Merrill Otis*





ious kind of order prevailed when the august dispenser of wisdom entered. It must be admitted, however, that notwithstanding the miserable text-books then in use, and the, in many respects, awkward methods of teaching which prevailed, the schools of that period furnished some excellent scholars; perhaps, almost a larger proportion than those of the present time. But all the old things have passed away. It has been said that men are more generally inclined to follow than to lead, and an evidence of the truth of this saying may be found in the tardiness which people exhibit in the adoption of those changes in their customs that changing circumstances require. To-day the residents of the county look back with both amusement and pride—a peculiar mingling of emotions—to the things that were. They have passed away; the busy hum of newer industries and modern interests have served to detract attention from these old time events, but they have a value which the present should seize and turn to present advantage.

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## INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

### A SPECIMEN HUSKING PARTY.

In early days, labor being plenty but the laborers few, it was customary when a job of considerable magnitude was to be performed, to invite the settlers for miles around to assist in the undertaking. The reader need not be told what a "husking bee," or a "wood-chopping," or a "brush-cutting" is, even if he has never seen one. In November, 1852, Mr. John Cooper, then living in Madison township, invited his neighbors—then comprising about all of the citizens of the county—to assist him in husking out about 1000 bushels of corn. By 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the day appointed fully 80 people were on the ground and surrounding the corn pile. To work they went—

The growing pile of husks behind, the golden ears before,  
And laughing eyes and busy hands and brown cheeks glimmering o'er;—

and by evening the task was finished. There was plenty of entertainment for the frolickers and a right jolly time they had. They devoured a good sized beef and a fat pig, besides other substantials, and washed the meal down with half a barrel of good old mountain dew whisky, clear and pure as it came from the still, free from fusil oil and from the revenue officer's hand likewise. At night a dance was held, and oh! how many were they, with love in their hearts, whisky in their heads, and music in their heels, the lads and lasses welted the floor in fine style. About forty of the

company stayed all night with Mr. Cooper. His cabin was only 14x16 feet in size, but there was plenty of room for all. Ah, those were rare old times!

#### ONE GOOD INDIAN.

Soon after Mr. Robert Watkins settled in the county, a Pottawattamie Indian called on Mrs. Watkins and asked her for some bread. Mrs. Watkins told the savage she had none. Seeing a number of children about the cabin the warrior exclaimed: "No bread, and all of these papooses!" and then strode hurriedly away. In a short time he returned with a huge loaf of corn bread, which he gave to Mrs. Watkins, saying: "Here; feed your papooses!"

#### A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

About the year 1860, Reed Armstrong, formerly county treasurer, then a merchant of Sidney, sued John McKinney, an eccentric old character now residing in Ross township, on an account amounting to \$6.50. McKinney then bore and now bears a reputation for simplicity and feeble-mindedness, which this story indicates he was never entitled to. He has an inimitable voice and expression and an indescribable appearance. Having no money to fee an attorney to defend his suit, and not wishing to lose it, he cudgeled his brains—what few he had—to find a way out of his dilemma. At last he discovered it.

There is an animal known to naturalists by the high sounding appellation of *Mephitis Mephitica*, which then abounded and still abides in many portions of Fremont county. This animal, although not large, is very powerful. He is, in some respects, the king of beasts. When he goes upon the war-path he is terrible. He need not be seen to be appreciated. His presence will make itself known to the wayfaring man as well as to the fool with equal facility. The glory of his nostrils may not be terrible like Job's war-horse, but the condition of the nostrils of him who is in his company is frightful. This little animal feeds on chickens, but a stranger who didn't know this to be a fact, would never suspect it from the creature's breath, which resembles anything but a chicken potpie.

Well, John McKinney sought out and found a "*Mephitis*," etc., and when he had found it, killed it, and when he had killed it, sat up with the corpse until upon departing you couldn't have distinguished him from a *Mephitis*, for you couldn't have got near enough to him to discover the difference, and on the face of what returns were manifest he was a first-class specimen of the animal. When he reached home John changed his clothes and laid those he wore when with the *Mephitis* carefully away.

On the day of trial Reed Armstrong was present and sowed a number of his fellow-citizens. The magistrate, Esq. Fred Rector, was upon the

bench, very dignified and grave, and prepared to poise the scales of justice and weigh the case of Armstrong vs. McKinney and decide the case aright.

Presently an odor resembling a wind from a 400-acre gourd patch permeated the court-room. The door opened and in walked old John McKinney clad in his *mephitic* suit and "smelling to heaven!" The spectators stayed but a moment, and clapping their hands to their noses fled in great disorder. The room was cleared as if by magic of all except his honor and the plaintiff and the perfumed defendant. The latter ambled up to where Armstrong sat, and actually began caressing his creditor! He wound up by throwing his arms about Armstrong's neck! This was enough. Reed sprang up and swearing violently as well as he could, bolted from the room. When he reached the open air and had made his escape he declared that he wouldn't go back to the court-room for twice \$6.50.

Being left alone with the odoriferous old John, Esq. Rector asked him if he was ready to defend his suit. John replied that he rather thought he was.

"Where is your attorney?" hurriedly demanded his honor.

"I hain't got none, squire," replied old John; "I guess I kin manage the thing myself if Reed Armstrong will only come back." This in McKinney's peculiar drawling tone. The magistrate agreed with old John, and speedily rendered judgment against Armstrong for the costs of suit, and gathering up his papers left the room himself and retired—to vomit, probably. And then McKinney walked through town, and was given the freedom of the city. He had discharged a debt—if not in dollars at least in *scents*, and he seemed quite well pleased with the achievement. He lives to this day to witness if this be a lie.

#### ESQUIRE CUMMING'S "COURTSHIP."

Mention is made on other pages of this history of Esquire James Cummings. He was formerly a justice of the peace in what then was Bluff township, Atchison county, Missouri, but is now Franklin township, Fremont county. Upon the organization of this county, Esquire Cummings was continued in office.

The stories told of him would fill a volume. He is a very eccentric or peculiar character naturally. His friendship for John Barleycorn was proverbial. He seldom rendered a decision without freely consulting that worthy, and it is alleged that many of his decisions were made entirely under its influence. On one occasion he sat on the floor of his cabin engaged in the trial of a cause, with a jug of his favorite beverage between his knees, from which he quaffed so copiously that before the



cause was decided, and while an attorney was speaking, he tumbled over and lay prone upon the floor, "o'er all the ills of life victorious."

In the year 1857, Cummings lost his wife. He accidentally shot her while taking down his rifle to shoot a fat cow. He then lived between Sidney and Hamburg, a short distance from the road. Arrangements had been made for a dance at his house the following evening, but when the invited guests assembled they were informed that by reason of the sad accident which had occurred and the solemn affliction that had befallen the family, no dance could be had, but a "candy pulling" would be permitted !

Mrs. Cummings had been in the grave but a few days when her bereaved husband laid aside the weeds of mourning and put on the flowers of fantasy and his "fancy lightly turned to thoughts of love." The funeral baked meats were about to be made to serve, however coldly, the marriage tables. He would a-wooing go. The wags of the neighborhood detected Esquire Cummings' designs and straightway proceeded to "put up a job" on him.

A young man of the community, bold but beardless, was selected, and arrayed in female apparel. A "party" was improvised, to which Cummings was invited and introduced to "Miss Bebee." It was apparently a case of love at first sight. The amorous magistrate proved an arduous wooer and "Miss Beebe" an easy victim. He proposed and "she" accepted. It was arranged that they proceed to Missouri that very night and no longer dwell in single wretchedness. A wagon load composed of the betrothed couple and a number of other persons of both sexes, started for the Atchison county Gretna Green. On the way Cummings desired to test the affection of his inamorata for him and asked her to bite his finger as hard as she loved him. "Miss Beebe," whose real name was John McGuire, siezed on Cumming's finger and bit like a snapping turtle. Cummings was satisfied of his darling's affection, and wonderfully impressed with the strength of "her" jaws.

The party forced the Squire to "treat," the expense whereof was about \$5. The amount was spent in whisky, of course. The party had to pass Cummings' residence on their way to Missouri, and when the house was reached its owner got out of the wagon to see his children a few minutes. The bride-elect took this opportunity to make "her" escape. When Cummings returned and found his bride had so suddenly and so unaccountably left him he was dumfounded. He spent until 2 o'clock in the night searching for her. The next day he was told the joke, when he declared he knew it was a joke all the while. His finger did not get well until next spring. Cummings at last married one of the trader Hitchcock's four "wives." She was, besides being an Aspasia in morals, a Xantippe in disposition and led "old Jim," as he was called, a sad life. It

is even hinted that she disposed of him in a felonious manner, becoming tired of him at last. Certain it is that no one was present when Cummings died—or can tell when that event occurred, or how—“and no man knoweth of his sepulcher unto this day.”

## RECOLLECTIONS OF MRS THOS. LUSBY.

Mrs. Thomas Lusby, of Riverton, came with her husband to this county in April, 1841. There were then but two white families living in southwestern Iowa west of the Nodaway river—Hitchcock's and Rice's—engaged in trading with the Indians. The Indians were then very numerous and wandered about in large bands. The settlers did their trading and got their milling done at Savannah, Missouri. One winter they were compelled to beat out their corn for bread. Mrs. Lusby remembers Rev. Mr. Gard, a Christian or Campbellite minister, as the first preacher. He proclaimed the gospel in the open air at Pleasant Grove and performed the first baptismal rite in a small stream that ran through the grove. Mrs. L. is the daughter of Jacob Thomas, who brought the first weavers' loom to the county, and she claims that she did the first weaving.

## A FREMONT COUNTY POCAHONTAS.

The old Indian chief Wahbonsie had a very beautiful daughter named Blue Bird, who, it is said, re-enacted the role of Pocahontas at one time in the early history of this county. A Mr. John Harding who had come to the county and had been employed for some time at the Wahbonsie agency, had given offense to some of the Indians and they resolved to kill him. Inducing him to accompany them on a hunting expedition they enticed him into the timber northwest of Sidney and were about to murder him when “Blue Bird” and another young squaw suddenly appeared upon the scene and compelled the savages to abandon their design. This story ends as it should. Harding married his beautiful but dusky deliverer, and it is presumed “they lived happily ever afterward.” Very many of the citizens of the county now living, remember this marriage and have heard of the circumstances attending it. Harding and his wife resided in the county for some years, but went westward and were living in Kansas when last heard from.

## THE FIRST “COURT.”

It is stated on other pages of this history when and where the first court was held in this county. But the statement is probably incorrect, in part, for the very first court held in the county was that presided over by “Judge Lynch,” before the organization of the county. “In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did that which was right in his

own eyes,"—and, we may add, took the consequences. A man named Dover and his sons came into the county at quite an early day, probably about 1845, and began a systematic course of petty larceny. The settlers bore the depredations of the Dover family for a time, but at last "Judge Lynch" convened his court, the offenders were haled before it, tried, convicted and sentenced, without any of the circumlocutory proceedings characteristic of modern courts of justice. The culprits were sentenced to receive "forty stripes save one," well laid on, with good hickory withes, in the hands of strong men who loved justice and hated thieves, after which they were to undergo banishment from the territory and forbidden to return under penalty of forfeiting their lives. The sentence was promptly and thoroughly carried out, and the Dover family left for parts unknown. The place where they then resided was known as "Dover's point," and was situated in what is now the northeastern portion of Franklin township.

#### THE ASSAULT ON SHERIFF MARVIN.

On the 20th of April, 1858, sheriff R. W. Marvin, pursuant to an order of Chas. Linderman, justice of the peace, destroyed fifty gallons of whisky, brandy, etc., in the public square at Sidney. About eleven o'clock on the night of the 15th of May following, the sheriff was alarmed by a knock at his door, and upon answering the alarm was confronted by a stranger who gave his name as S. S. Brown and stated that he had been robbed of \$50 at Hill's grocery. Brown requested the sheriff to go with him and he would point out the robber. The sheriff thereupon accompanied Brown, and being completely deceived in regard to his real character, turned from him a moment to examine the neighborhood, when the miscreant struck him a heavy blow, which felled him to his knees. Having turned partially toward his adversary in falling, Mr. Marvin was enabled to ward off subsequent blows, and springing up seized the scoundrel by the throat with his left hand and fairly choked him down. His call for help was answered by Messrs. Sipple and Hickman, who found Mr. Marvin holding his assailant down, and assisted him in taking the prisoner to jail. The fellow soon after made a confession implicating several of the citizens as the instigators of the crime.

#### THE LAST OF HIS SPECIES.

As late as 1858 a three-year-old buffalo was killed near Fisher's grove. The animal came into the settlement with some cattle with which it had been grazing on the prairie, and was killed without much difficulty. This was the last buffalo ever known to be in southwestern Iowa.



## AN INCIDENT OF SLAVERY DAYS.

In 1858 S. F. Nuckolls lived in Nebraska City and had with him certain negro slaves, claiming the right to hold them as Nebraska was then a territory and not a "free state." Two of them escaped into this county. The particulars and what followed are given as follows by the *Fremont Herald* of December 4, 1858 :

"*December 4, 1858*, two negro girls belonging to S. F. Nuckolls of Nebraska City, ran off on Thursday night of last week. They are supposed to have been controlled by outside influences, as the home and treatment they had with Mr. Nuckolls could be no incentive to change their situation; and we have no doubt but before now they have found that they left a home, the comforts of which they will never find away from the premises of Mr. N. We learn that Mr. Nuckolls had promised them their freedom in a year and a half with property amounting to several thousand dollars.

"Since the above was in type we learn that Mr. Nuckolls tracked his negroes to Civil Bend in this county, or at least he thinks he has tracked them there, and accordingly took measures to rescue them. The Civil Bend people resisted Mr. Nuckolls' men when they were making search, and a skirmish ensued in which one of the Civil Bend men was severely but not mortally wounded. A runner was sent to Nebraska for re-enforcements, but they had not arrived at last accounts."

The "one of the Civil Bend men" referred to was a Mr. Williams, who was struck by "Jack" Nuckolls a heavy blow with a club, while protesting against the unlawful search of his house by the slave-catchers. Mr. Williams afterward recovered a judgment of \$8,000 against Nuckolls for the outrage. The judgment was obtained in the Page county district court. We are indebted to Judge Sears for the particulars last given.

"UNCLE" JACOB M'KISSICK IN CLOSE QUARTERS.

In the first settlement of McKissick's grove, in Madison township, the McKissick brothers, three in number, claimed a large part of the grove—a much larger portion, it was held, than they could hold by pre-emption, after the land came into market. The land had not yet been surveyed and it was uncertain when it would be put in market. John W. Allen settled on a part of the land claimed by the McKissicks, and built him a cabin thereon. The first night the cabin was occupied a rifle ball was shot through the cabin window, and into the bed where Allen lay asleep. The ball missed Allen, but wounded in the thigh a young man lying by Allen's side. Allen concluded that the ball was intended for him and "to his quietus make." He imagined that Jacob McKissick was the would-be assassin, and so loading his rifle he started in search of him, deter-

mined to shoot him down on sight. Allen, at last, met his intended victim, who, wholly unexpected such a visit, was unarmed and helpless. Allen called out to McKissick to prepare for death, at the same time covering him with his rifle, and telling him why he was about to kill him. McKissick realized his position, and pale and trembling approached Allen saying: "Mr. Allen, you may shoot me, but I won't die with a lie in my mouth. I am not the man who fired into your cabin last night. I am not that kind of a man." Something in McKissick's manner and conduct convinced Allen, that he (McKissick) was speaking the truth, and the two men were soon clasping hands in firm friendship and talking it over. John W. Allen is described by one who knew him well, as a man of courage and generosity to a fault. He had no knowledge of the emotion of fear, and was therefore sometimes rash. He was a member of the Fourth Iowa cavalry during the civil war, and was killed at the battle of Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863. It is said he was shot down by the confederates after he was a prisoner, but this is hardly probable, for a man of his character would more likely prefer to be killed than to surrender. His remains were brought back to the county and buried in the McKissick's grove graveyard, near where his widow and children still reside.

"THE RIVER WAS THERE WHEN YOU CAME."

At one time in the history of the county two members of the board of supervisors were discussing matters pertaining to their official duties. One of them wanted the funds of the county appropriated toward paying the expenses of building a dike along the margin of the Missouri river to prevent its overflow. The other said there should be no such appropriation, if he could prevent it. "The river was there when the settlers came to the bottom," said he, "and they took the chances of its ever troubling them." But in the course of the session the gentleman wanted an appropriation for building a bridge across the Nishnabotany, and approached his friend from the Missouri bottom to ask his assistance in securing it. "Not much," replied the member from the bottom, "the river was there when *you* came, and you took *your* chances." The matter was compromised; the issues "pooled," and both appropriations made.

A NEW USE FOR MOLASSES.

In the journal of the board of supervisors is to be found this remarkable entry:

The claim of ————— for *two gallons of molasses* used in building the ——— bridge across the Nishnabotany river was, on motion, allowed.

They called it "molasses," but every old settler knows what they meant. Col. Dewey and his party of surveyors were allowed \$25 worth

of this same kind of "molasses" by Judge Frost when they were at work surveying the swamp lands on the Missouri bottom, although the judge insisted that \$15 worth was quite enough.

#### HITCHCOCK, THE INDIAN TRADER.

Rufus Hitchcock, the Indian trader of early days, was quite a character. He was a man of much general information, was well educated, and possessed many accomplishments; but he was wholly unprincipled and considered an outlaw and a social pariah. He and his partner, Burris, were the first white men in the county after Cooper. They lived on the Jeff Wade farm in March, 1839. Their principal stock in trade was whisky. When Cornelius McKissick came to the county, in 1840, Mrs. Burris and her daughters were the only white women in the county, as well as he remembers. Domestic discord reigned in Burris' household, and Burris left his wife in the autumn of 1840, never to return. She obtained a divorce a year or two later and married Hitchcock. The latter was already numerously married. Criminal charges of various kinds had been preferred against Hitchcock, and in order to avoid arrest and punishment he built a cabin containing two rooms, one on each side of the Iowa and Missouri state line. A portion of the county was then known as Holt county, Missouri, and when the sheriff of that county, on one occasion, came to arrest Hitchcock for some offense the wily trader stepped into his Iowa room and coolly sat and chatted with the officer an hour or more. The sheriff went home without his prisoner.

#### KILLING OF ZADOK MARTIN BY CORNELIUS M'KISSICK.

Mr. Cornelius McKissick, the first bona fide settler in Fremont county, and whose portrait is given elsewhere in this volume, was at one time put on trial for manslaughter. About three years after he had settled on his claim in Madison township, a great bullying fellow, named Zadok Martin, "jumped" the claim and told the neighbors he expected to drive McKissick off or make him pay well for the privilege of staying. The two men met one day and Martin said to McKissick: "I am making a claim here, and I have seen you hauling rails off it; I want you to stop that." McKissick replied: "This is my claim; I have been here three years; but I will not quarrel with you." Martin followed up McKissick for three or four days, and at last came upon him where he, his brother, and his brother-in-law were making rails. A companion was with him. Martin was armed with a heavy dog-wood bludgeon and his companion with a rifle. The pair cornered McKissick and Martin drew his club; but McKissick drew his rifle and shot his assailant, who turned, walked a few feet, fell, and never breathed again. McKissick was arrested and



tried at Oregon, the county seat of Holt county, Missouri.\* The jury found a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree. This verdict was set aside and a fine of \$500 inflicted in its stead. Mr. McKissick's neighbors, who knew the circumstances, thought this unjust, and petitioned the legislature of Missouri to remit the fine, and their prayer was granted.

#### INCIDENT AT A BARN RAISING—AN ATTORNEY'S DYING DECLARATION DISCREDITED.

In June, 1848, the first frame barn in Fremont county was raised, on section 30, Madison township, on what was known as the Watts farm. The citizens were in attendance from far and near, and all classes and professions were represented. Judge Bradford, of Linden, Missouri, the second district judge of the county, was in attendance. No lawyer was too high-toned in those days to assist his neighbors in any undertaking. In raising the frame one of the "bents" fell, striking four or five men in its fall. A lawyer named Brown was one of the injured parties: He hallooed lustily, "O! I'm a dead man." Judge Bradford mounted his mule and started for Linden after a surgeon. On the way he met a neighbor, who inquired what was the matter. The Judge hurriedly narrated the incident of the falling "bent." "But was anybody badly hurt?" inquired the neighbor. "Well," replied Bradford, "Brown says he's a dead man, but then *he's such a d——d liar you can never believe what he tells you!*"

#### "THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS."

In 1875 a huge human skeleton was unearthed at a brick-yard about one mile east of Hamburg, at a depth of fourteen feet from the surface of the earth. The bones were for the most part in advanced state of decay, but the teeth were well preserved. The remains are believed to be those of a giant at least eight feet in height. The teeth were worn down almost to the jaw-bone, which fact indicated that the "mighty man of renown" must have lived in the days mentioned by the old Indians who formerly lived in the vicinity of Hamburg. "Long ago," said they, "our fathers used to ride across the Missouri river here on their ponies, for the water was very shallow. The eastern margin of the river then was at the foot of the high bluff (at Hamburg) and the river itself was very wide. But there were so many bad men among our fathers in those days, and they engaged in so many wars that the Great Spirit cursed the waters of the river (the Missouri) and caused it to run in a narrower and deeper channel, so that the tribes, could not cross and fight and kill one another. After that our fathers lived till their feet were worn off with walking, and *their teeth worn down with eating.*" Many other bones of extinct giant

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\*It must be borne in mind that Madison township was then a part of Holt county.

animals and men have been found in the same locality where the skeleton before described was discovered.

#### A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

In 1853, L. Carman and others of his neighbors were looking over the county for a location. They lodged one night with a settler named Miller. There were no neighbors within six miles. After supper Miller and Carman were talking of the probable future of the county. Miller claimed that in a few years the county would be thickly settled; railroads would run through the county, and that the fences would be built of pine lumber and cedar posts. Moreover he avowed himself in favor of the change, alleging that he believed in railroads and all the other elements of progress. Taking down Miller's flint-lock rifle, Carman rejoined: "The 1—1 and Footy Jones! *you* talk about railroads and progress with a *flint-lock* on your gun!" Time passed; the railroads came; the flint-lock departed, and Miller and Carman both live to contemplate the change.

#### BILL LEWIS'S QUAKER GUN.

During the war Bill Lewis and his men played quite a prank on a Missouri river steamer. Lewis procured the drum of a stove-pipe, "mounted" it as if it were a piece of artillery behind a breastwork of cordwood, and so concealed and at the same time exposed the sheet-iron cylinder that at a little distance it actually resembled a twelve-pound howitzer. The boat came sailing up the stream, and when opposite the famous Hamburg landing it was hailed by Lewis and ordered to come ashore under penalty of being blown out of the water. The captain obeyed the summons, rounded to, and did not discover the joke until he had thrown out the stage-plank. On the next trip up the river, the boat (said to have been the West Wind), got even with "Old Bill." It landed at the "Narrows" without being signaled, and a great big fighting Irishman came ashore and thrashed Lewis soundly. Bill afterward said that the boat was carrying a rebel flag when he compelled her to come ashore, but this has been denied by those acquainted with the facts.

#### CORONER'S INQUESTS.

It is related of a certain coroner that he was not at all particular how he obtained "subjects" and the consequent fees so that he did obtain them. There was an old grave-yard on the Nebraska side of the Missouri river which the ever-changing current of the big muddy was gradually wearing away. The corpses there deposited were all in stout boxes and were frequently seen floating in the current. The enterprising official referred to kept a vigilant look-out for these "subjects," and caught every

one he saw, conveyed it to the Iowa shore and "inquested" it, not forgetting to present a good fat fee-bill to the county court for his trouble. On one occasion some parties were catching portions of the wreck of a steam boat that had been wrecked up the river, and caught one of the stout boxes aforesaid. Upon conveying it to the shore and opening it, the box was found to contain the body of a dead Indian. The coroner claimed the corpse—merely a cadaver—as his legitimate prey, and accordingly "sat" upon it, not forgetting to report his fees, to be sure.

#### A POISONING CASE.

Some years since an old man named Atkinson, living in the eastern part of the county, came near being poisoned to death. Mr. Atkinson lived alone. When he was away from home one day a fellow named Charles Chadwick, *alias* Charles Jackson, went to Atkinson's cabin and put poison in some cooked food which he found in the cupboard. On his return the old man was very hungry and ate heartily of the poisoned food. He soon realized his danger and started for the house of Cornelius Hanks and upon his arrival fell into the doorway from exhaustion and pain. Mr. Hanks administered a simple antidote and the old man recovered. Chadwick was arrested, tried, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, and to serve ten years at hard labor in the Fort Madison penitentiary.

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### HOMICIDES OF FREMONT COUNTY.

#### "THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

The criminal history of this county, if written in full, would not be a pleasant subject of contemplation to one who held the good name and fame of the county in near and dear esteem. Crime, of every species and of every degree known to the calendar, has been perpetrated in the county since its organization—and (pity that it is true) has not always been adequately punished. In many instances no punishment at all has followed the perpetration of the most atrocious crimes.

The county, from its position—being within easy distance of three other states or territories—has long been a favorite resort for criminals of other states and communities. The fleeing felon might, if pursued by an officer into this county, in a few minutes cross either into Missouri, Kansas or Nebraska, and thus baffle his pursuer for a time and perhaps for all time. Hence, and for other reasons, there have always been a number of lawless persons in the county, and doubtless always will be. It is not exactly agreeable to say so, but it is the truth, that the records and the



statistics show that the acts of homicide perpetrated in this county during its past existence largely outnumber those perpetrated in any other county in southwestern Iowa, with the possible exception of Pottawattamie. Through the negligence of officers in some instances, the insecurity of the jail, and "the law's delay," there has never been but a single conviction for murder in the first degree, and not one judicial execution, while there are at least twenty clear cases of homicide on record in the county. To give the details of every one of these cases would make a chapter remarkable solely for the horrible character of the incidents narrated. A few only of the most remarkable cases of homicide will be mentioned and detailed.

#### MURDER OF RICHARD FLANAGAN.

The first murder—and at the same time the first death—of a white man in Fremont county was that of Richard Flanagan. He was an Irishman and a bachelor, about thirty-five years of age. He resided in what is now Franklin township, being the first white man to make a settlement north of Mound City, Missouri, coming to the county in 1838. February 10, 1842, he was going from the house of neighbor pioneer whose wife had been making for him (Flanagan) a coat, when he was shot through the head with a rifle ball by an ambushed assassin. At first it was thought that the Indians had killed Flanagan, but subsequent developments pretty clearly showed that he was murdered for his money by a fellow named Charles Lewis, who afterward proved to be a notorious horsethief and criminal, and was forced to leave the country. The murdered man had only about \$25 or \$30, yet this sum was sufficient to tempt the cupidity of the fellow Lewis and cause the first death in Fremont county to occur by murder.

#### KILLING OF PAUL PORKET.

In 1857 Peter Livermore, of Madison township, killed a man named Paul Porket or Parquette. Both men were Frenchmen. About a year previous to the killing Livermore had Porket arrested on a charge of stealing wheat. Upon examination before Esquire John Kelsay, Porket was discharged. The feud grew and resulted as has been stated. Livermore was arrested, but escaped in some way and was never brought to trial.

The cases of homicide occurring during the war are mentioned elsewhere.

#### SHOOTING OF TWO HORSE THIEVES.

In the spring of 1866 (?) two horse thieves stole some horses from Mr. Jas. McMillen, of Madison township. They were followed by the citi-

zens and captured near Lamar station, Nodaway county, Missouri, a locality known as "Passumwoc." They were brought back to McKissick's grove, tried by an improvised court composed of citizens of the township, and sentenced to death. They were allowed to choose their mode of execution and elected to be shot. Their desires were gratified. The first, a fellow named Crosby, stepped bravely out, and, baring his breast, requested the firing committee to take good aim. He was killed almost instantly. His companion was next called on, and, with remarkable composure, he stepped out without flinching, to take the place of his dead comrade, on whose corpse he gazed apparently unaffected by the ghastly spectacle. Both men died with the nerve of Marshal Ney, and stoutly protesting their innocence. Their bodies were buried in the grove near where they were put to death. Horse thieving was never looked upon with much favor by the citizens of Madison township.

#### HANGING OF A DESPERADO AT EASTPORT.

In 1869 a desperado from Missouri, a member of the famous and infamous McWaters gang, shot an employe of the ferryboat plying between Nebraska City and Eastport. The shooting was done on the boat on the Iowa side and was wholly without provocation. The wound was at first thought to be a mortal one, but the wounded man eventually recovered. The desperado was immediately taken into custody and arraigned before Esq. Ewbanks. That night an armed mob took possession of the prisoner, carried him away, beat and abused him in a shocking manner, and ended by hanging him to a tree, where he was found the next morning "dead, dead, dead." Several of the parties supposed to be engaged in the lynching were afterwards indicted, and one of them, Delos Torbert, was tried and acquitted. None of the rest were ever brought to trial.

#### MURDER OF W. M. HOLLOWAY AND LYNCHING OF THE MURDERERS.

January 14, 1869, W. M. or "Miniature" Holloway lived on his farm, about two miles from Plum hollow. He had given a dancing party at his house and many guests were in attendance. William Jackson and James Orton, both young men, and then residing in the neighborhood, came to the house. They were regarded as rough characters and were not invited in. Turning about they returned to Plum hollow, procured some whisky, which they drank, and then again went to Holloway's. This time they entered the house. A quadrille was formed and in place on the floor. The two fellows swore they had come there to dance. There was great confusion. Orton began firing his pistol. Holloway picked up a chair and tried to drive the ruffians from the house. One of them caught Holloway about the neck and with a knife began cutting his (Holloway's)

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throat. The other struck him over the head repeatedly with the butt end of a heavy pistol. John Holloway, a nephew of "Miniature's," seeing how matters stood, tried to help his uncle. Running out into the doorway he discovered a gun barrel frozen in the ground, and kicking it loose he returned with it into the house and felling Jackson to the floor with one blow, turned his attention to Orton and soon had the latter lying senseless upon the floor. Young Holloway was of the opinion that Jackson was settled for the time, but the rascal soon recovered sufficiently to make his escape from the house and over into Nebraska, whither he was followed and arrested the next morning.

After striking down the two miscreants, John Holloway turned his attention to his uncle, and was engaged in watching him when Jackson made his escape from the house. The guests and other inmates of the house fled from the room, or were too badly excited to render any assistance. Holloway died the next day. Orton and Jackson were both taken before Esquire Ewell and charged with the crime of assault with intent to murder. They plead not guilty, but waived examination and were taken to the Sidney jail. They were placed in confinement on Friday. The following night about two hundred men, supposed to be from Scott township, came into Sidney and quietly but effectually took possession of the town. A large number of the party visited the jail and demanded of the jailer—then sheriff Martin—the possession of the murderers of Holloway. Being refused, they began battering down the doors of the jail, but before they had proceeded very far the keys were obtained in some way and the two homicides taken from their cells and placed in a wagon which was speedily driven into the timber a short distance west of town. The wagon was driven under a large tree (still standing), ropes were put about the necks of the prisoners and made fast to a stout limb, the wagon was driven away and the spirits of the two murderers were soon in internity. Their bodies were left hanging. Next morning they were taken down and conveyed to the court-house, where an inquest was held. The bodies were taken in charge by relatives and buried. Jackson's mother resided on the Missouri bottom. Orton had a brother, a very excellent man, living near Bartlett.

An amusing incident is related of Joe Kelly's connection with the lynching of Orton and Jackson. Joe was coroner of the county at the time. The morning after the lynching, in company with John Shockley, he visited the fatal tree. The ghastly sight was too much for Joe's nerves. Turning upon Shockley he said: "Well, I'm not going to have anything to do with this business." Shockley reminded him that he must have something to do with it, for he was the officer whose province it was to make inquiry into such matters as the one before him. "Well," said Joe, with the air of one who evades an unpleasant duty very skillfully, "I know



I'm an officer, but I *design*, right here!" He was at last prevailed upon to act in the premises and have the bodies taken to town. When he came to hold the inquest, Joe said to the jury: "Gentlemen of the jury, the first thing to do will be to find out if these fellows are dead! Somebody go for a doctor!!"

#### THE KILLING OF DEPUTY SHERIFF ORMSBY.

In 1865, John Ormsby, deputy sheriff of the county, was shot and killed in the town of Sidney by Levin Hamblin. Hamblin bore a hard name. He was said to be in league with a gang of horse thieves and to harbor that class of rascals. It was sought to arrest him. Ormsby and a number of other men went to Hamblin's house one night to arrest him. Hamblin knew that he stood in bad repute in the community and had been ordered to leave the county under penalty of being lynched. When he saw the crowd coming he very naturally concluded that it was a mob coming to hang him. Ormsby was the first man to enter the house and Hamblin shot him. The wounded man lived but five days. The posse fell back in good order but remained at a safe distance to guard the house. In spite of their vigilance, (!) however, Hamblin escaped and made his way into the timber west of town. The next day he sent word to the sheriff that if assurance was given him that he would be protected from the mob and given a fair trial, he would come in and surrender himself. The pledge was given and Hamblin was soon arrested. He was regularly indicted, took a change of venue to Page county, was tried and acquitted, it appearing that Ormsby was acting without warrant or authority when killed.

#### THE MURDER OF RICHARD HILL.

March 27, 1869, at Eastport, Wm. Bebout shot and killed a man named Richard Hill who was in charge of the steam ferry-boat at Nebraska City. The killing was the result of an old feud between the parties. The circumstances of the killing were thus told by Jas. M. White on the preliminary examination:

I and Wm. Bebout started across the river with four passengers in a skiff. When we got about half way over Hill called me to help him make another trip with the ferry-boat. Bebout said he should not take the boat unless he was a better man than he was. We turned the skiff back to the Iowa shore. When within fifty yards of the shore Bebout raised up in the skiff and drew his pistol and exclaimed: "You stand back, Dick Hill." When within about fifteen feet of the shore Bebout shot three times at Hill and hit him twice in the right side. When he got ashore Bebout said: "They may hang me and be d—d, I have got my revenge." Hill died right away; I don't think he ever spoke.

Bebout was arrested and held to answer at the next term of the district court. He was confined in the Sidney jail. Sheriff Martin was then in charge of that institution. One day the sheriff was absent from town and Bebout broke his bonds, went into the part of the building occupied by the family of the sheriff, "borrowed" the latter's revolvers and overcoat and left town! He was afterward seen in Brownville, Nebraska, and in Canada, but was never recaptured. He was guilty of deliberate, cold-blooded murder, as were many other villains of the county who escaped justice through the negligence or connivance of incompetent or dishonest officials.

In December, 1869, Jesse Wilkerson was killed by Isaac Cummings in a saloon at Hamburg.

The Hamburg *Times*, of December 13, 1869, contained the following particulars:

Last Thursday night Mr. Jesse Wilkerson was assaulted in Cumming's saloon in Hamburg, and received injuries which caused his death on Sunday following.

Isaac Cummings, A. Dempster, Wm. Murray and S. Beaston, were arrested on the charge of murder. The examination took place Saturday night before Justice Hood, and the following are the facts in the case as shown by the evidence:

An arrangement was made between Murray, Cummings and Dempster to get Wilkerson intoxicated and then compel him to sign a contract to sell them a number of hogs which he had already sold to another party. They succeeded in getting him under the influence of liquor, but could not induce him to sign the contract. Dempster then approached him and after failing repeatedly to induce him to take money, offered a bystander five dollars to place a sum of money in Jesse's pocket, evidently intending to make this an evidence that he had sold his hogs and so collect damages from him if he failed to deliver them. This plan failing, they drew Mr. Wilkerson into a quarrel, in the course of which, the bar-keeper, Mr. Beaston, struck him in the face. Dempster then clinched him and they fell upon the floor. Dempster then arose, raised Jesse to his feet and said "I don't want to hurt you." Cummings rushed around the bar saying "I do," and struck him in the face, knocking him down, and then kicked him in the face and side, bruising his head and side badly, and cutting his cheek to the bone. The marshal then arrested Mr. Wilkerson and took him before the mayor who fined him \$3.50. Mr. Wilkerson was taken home and lingered in a delirious state until Sunday morning when he died. The examination of Cummings took place Sunday evening. He plead not guilty, but was held to answer the charge of murder. Dempster and Beaston waived an examination and were held to answer to the same charge. Murray was acquitted, the evidence showing that he was not

engaged in the assault, although probably one of the conspirators in the swindle.

There was great excitement during the trial and many proposed taking the men from the officers and hanging them to the nearest tree, but fortunately a better spirit prevailed and the law was permitted to take its course. Murray has been notified to leave town within twenty-four hours, and will probably consult his own interest if he takes his paramour and travels.

A good man is dead and a nest of robbers broken up.

Cummings was tried and acquitted, his attorneys succeeding in inducing the jury to believe that Wilkerson's death resulted from injuries he received by the overturning of his wagon the night of the affray.

The drowning of an infant child by Dr. L. H. Hitchcock, the paramour of the child's mother, which was done at the Taylor ford, on the Nishnabotany river, is narrated elsewhere.

In 1877, John J. Bentley shot and killed one Mason Diltz. The parties were neighbors. Diltz bore a bad reputation. He had been indicted for various offenses and was considered a troublesome man. The immediate circumstances of the killing were that Bentley had shut up some hogs belonging to Diltz which had been trespassing upon him. Deltz came in the night and tried to take his property away when Bentley, who, it seems was "on guard," shot him. Bentley was arrested, tried, and acquitted. He is now alive and resides in the county, a well-respected citizen. The killing of Diltz was never very generally or very deeply deplored.

#### SHOOTING OF WM. BARLOW BY THOMAS WOODSON.

On the fifth day of August, 1873, Thos. Woodson shot and killed Wm. Barlow, in a corn field, near Percival. The killing was the result of an old feud. Barlow belonged to the McWaters gang. He came to Percival, and calling out a merchant of the place confided to him that he had come to Iowa to kill Woodson. The latter, it seems, had been apprised of his danger, for he came to town armed with two revolvers and a double-barreled shotgun. Each man maneuvered to get the advantage of the other, and Woodson was successful. He ambushed his foe, shot him dead, and then went and told what he had done. He was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. He was pardoned out after being in confinement a short time.

#### MURDER OF JOHN LONG.

The details of this murder are horrible and revolting in the extreme, and may not be given in full. John Long was an aged farmer living in Fisher township. February 16, 1879, he was found in his stable dead,



and with several cuts and bruises upon his person. His wife, an old woman *sixty-seven years* of age, and a young man named Finis Allen, a member of the household, gave out that Mr. Long had been killed by the horse. The first inquest was held and the verdict was of the usual stupid character. The body was buried, and the incident bade fair to be soon forgotten. But there were those in the community who were not satisfied. For some time the conduct of the young man Allen and Mrs. Long, had been the subject of much unfavorable comment. The woman, although old enough to be his grandmother, seemed infatuated with Allen, and many and foul were the stories told of their behavior. An investigation was set on foot. The body was exhumed and another inquest held. Finis Allen, Broderick Pennington, and Mrs. Elizabeth Long, were arrested, charged with the murder of the latter's husband, John Long. The murdered man's estate was quite valuable and Allen and the old woman had schemed to get all the property into their hands, get married and leave the country. The developments at the second inquest showed this, and showed also that Mrs. Long and Allen had murdered the old man. Numerous adult children of Mr. and Mrs. Long lived in the neighborhood, all of them respectable and all of them almost overcome with shame and mortification at the discovery of the extraordinary depravity of their unnatural parent. About the 1st of June, Allen and Mrs. Long were arrested, one at Council Bluffs and the other at Harlan, Shelby county.

The arrest was effected through the efforts and plans of a detective named G. W. Makepeace, an attorney residing in Shenandoah. To him Mrs. Long admitted that Allen had killed her husband and carried him out to the barn, and placed him under the horses feet. The couple were confined in the Sidney jail. They were arraigned for trial at the October term, 1879. Pennington was discharged. Upon the trial of Allen, Mrs. Long took the stand and testified that her paramour committed the revolting crime; that she assented to and even assisted in the perpetration of the foul deed, and that she had intended living with Allen and sharing with him her property. Allen was convicted of murder in the first degree by a jury of which W. J. Yowell was foreman, and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary at hard labor for life. Mrs. Long was discharged.

The killing of Nathan Barnard by Wilbur Howell in March, 1880, may not be a proper subject of comment, in view of the fact that legal judgment has not yet been rendered on the case. The two men were both young and respectably connected. Young Barnard was seated in the grocery store of Capt. Bowen, in Sidney, when Howell entered. Barnard caught Howell two or three times with his hand, gripping him severely, being a stout, muscular young fellow. This annoyed Howell greatly. He suddenly seized a chair with which he struck Barnard a heavy blow on

the head. Barnard died the same night. Howell was tried at the next term of court and convicted of murder in the first degree, but the judge set the verdict aside, on the ground that it was not warranted by the evidence, and granted the motion for a new trial and a change of venue in the case to Adams county. During his confinement in the county jail, Howell's betrothed, Miss Albina Hatton, of Sidney, was very devoted in her attentions to him and in November, 1880, they were married, Howell being released on bail.

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### THE PRESS OF FREMONT COUNTY.

There is no power that deserves to take so prominent a position in a community or country as the press. It occupies a position far over that of any other, the clergy not excepted. This circumstance arises not from any deterioration of the clergy themselves, but chiefly from the general diffusion of knowledge among all classes. We do not look to the clergy for superiority of erudition; the scientist, the philologist, the historian, all come in for a share of respect for their learning. Once the distinction between the clergy and the laity meant something; it means very little to-day. When only those who could read or write belonged to the church, each member was called a clerk, or clericus, or clergyman. But the clergy of to-day are not those who preach from the pulpit once a week, but those as well who preach from the editor's chair. As James Freeman Clark remarks, the editor has as much right to put "reverend" before his name as the preacher has. The editor wields a mightier weapon than any clergyman can. He influences the public mind for good or evil daily, and the Sunday paper has snatched from the pulpit its ancient power, its traditional prerogative. Instead of dealing with questions the very nature of which renders them unknowable, and therefore impracticable, the editor comes to our door with the live issues of to-day. The latest, the best, the most valuable of the thoughts and doings of men all over the globe reaches us every morning to sway our passions, enlist our sympathy, or arouse us to duty. Nor is this the sole prerogative of the city dailies, but that also of the country weekly newspaper. These latter come to homes of toil, homes where the busy cares of life absorb so great a portion of the time that all but the weekly visitant remains necessarily unread. The power of the type is felt in such hours, felt as no minister's sermons ever are. What was it that first carried the news of war and its attendant horrors into the homes of our land? The weekly press. What was it that fanned into flames the embers of patriotism long dormant in human hearts?

The weekly press. What is it that to-day so moulds the lives and characters of those who live far from the city's noisy hum? Is it not the press? Then to it let its meed of praise be given; to it let a cheerful, hearty support be rendered, for it is the power that adds value to our toil, that gives pleasure and culture to our fireside.

The first newspaper published in the county was in the winter of 1853-4. The paper was the property of a joint-stock company, and bore the name of *Fremont County Journal*. The editor was William S. McEwen, but it was conducted by W. L. Holsay, H. A. Houston and Giles Freeman. In 1855 the press was sold and the purchasing parties—one of whom was Judge A. A. Bradford—removed it to Nebraska City.

The *Fremont County Herald* was next founded in Sidney in 1857 by C. E. Shoemaker, which professed to be neutral in politics and independent in all else—a position which the files show was not maintained. In 1859 the press was removed to Clarinda, Page county, and the style changed to the *Page County Herald*. The paper is now published by J. W. Chaffin, as the *Clarinda Herald*.

Sidney being thus again left without a paper, arrangements were made to interest some person in the enterprise of again establishing one. In 1860 J. W. Pattison established a Democratic journal, which was continued a year, and then, as had been done with the *Fremont County Journal*, it was removed to Nebraska City.

In 1862 was started the *American Union*, at Sidney, by B. C. Golliday. After publishing for two years Mr. Golliday suspended for a time, but again resuscitated it, and continued its publication until 1866 when it passed into the hands of a man named Skinner. The politics of the paper then changed to democratic, and the name *Union* gave place to *Democrat*. Only a few issues were published by Mr. Skinner when the paper passed into the hands of L. J. Eastern, who rechristened it as the *American Union*, and enlarged and otherwise improved the paper. Mr. Eastern continued the publication of the paper until 1867, when J. A. Bodenhamer became the proprietor. The last named gentleman published the paper until 1873, when it was sold to H. A. Houston, who in June of the same year transferred it to Robert Simons. At this time its patronage was very meagre. Mr. Simons changed the *Union* back to a republican journal and continued to enlarge and improve it until it stood at the head of the republican press of the county. He increased its facilities by the purchase of the type and other material used to publish the *Fremont County Press*, a paper which was issued in Sidney for a few months by G. Hallowell. In 1873 the *Union* was purchased by C. W. Murphy, who continued its publication until 1880, when Mr. Simons, the former proprietor, purchased the *Advocate* and the two papers were consolidated as the *Union-Advo-*



*cate*. It is now the leading republican newspaper in the county, and is ably edited. It is a very influential one, and enjoys a liberal patronage.

The next oldest paper is *Fremont Times*, which was established in 1866 by Webster Eaton. It was subsequently sold to W. A. Putney, by whom it was transferred to W. W. Copeland, and by him to T. J. Armantrout, from whom it was purchased by the present editor and manager, P. St. Clair. It is republican in politics.

The *Hamburg Democrat* was established by W. A. Fulmer, July 20, 1870, which is the date of the first issue. As the name implies it is democratic in politics, and one of the most seviceable in the cause it represents. The *Democrat* has the only steam cylinder press in the county, and presents a peculiarly neat typographical appearance. It is one of the official papers of the county.

The *Farragut News* was established by C. S. Hawley, who published its first issue March 13th, 1878. It first appeared in the form of a folio, and was afterwards changed to a quarto, and is now published in the enlarged size—an eight page, fifty-six column paper. The paper is republican in politics. Besides its chief editor, it has local editors in every part of the county, enabling it to furnish its readers with the freshest and newsiest of papers.

In the fall of 1878, the *Riverton Enterprise* was established by Dr. Clark and A. G. Barb. In March, 1879, the paper passed under the editorial care of Moulton, Chambers and Rozelle. Shortly after Mr. Moulton purchased the interests of the other proprietors, and published the paper under his name until July 17, 1879, when it was discontinued, and the press and office moved to Clarinda, Page county—making the second newspaper transfer from this county to Page. Mr. Moulton established the paper as the *Nodaway Chief*, the Greenback organ of the county.

In March, 1879—on the 12th—the Hamburg Publishing Company, composed of many prominent citizens of the place, established and commenced the publication of the *Hamburg Republican*. The paper is edited by W. G. Read. This paper and the one following, have been established at so recent a date as to present little history.

The *Iowa State News* was established August 2, 1879 by the Iowa News company, which represents a capital stock of two thousand dollars. The paper is edited by W. A. Storrs. It is democratic in politics, and presents the neatest appearance of any paper published in the country.

There is one other paper in the county, published at Tabor, *The Non-conformist*, a Greenback organ. No information whatever has been obtainable from the managers.

# Township Histories.

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## BOUNDARIES AND ORGANIZATION.

It would be a difficult thing to find, in the records of this county, another single subject more indefinitely and unsatisfactorily recorded than the several changes in the boundaries of its townships. Some of them are imperfectly recorded, others not at all, and, in two instances at least, the record was commenced but never completed. This may explain any *hiatus* in the record of township formation. When the county was organized in 1849, there were in existence the townships of Henry, Franklin, and Fulton. From some cause, which does not appear, Henry township occurs on the record but twice previous to 1851, and from that date ceased to exist, since there is no further mention of the same.

The first action taken with reference to retownshiping the county after its organization bears the date of January 6, 1852, when A. C. Ford, Jacob Dawson, and A. A. Bradford were appointed a committee to "report a plan of division of the county into civil townships." They were to consider the boundaries of the several divisions, and fix upon the place of election for the same. The committee reported on February 3, 1852, which report was accepted, as follows:

"*Ordered*, That FULTON TOWNSHIP be composed of townships 68, 69 and 70 north, and ranges 43, 44, 45 west, and that the place of election be at Henry Holloway's.

"*Ordered*, That SCOTT TOWNSHIP, be composed of township 70 north, ranges 40, 41 and 42 west, and the place of holding elections be at Jacob Dawson's.

"*Ordered*, That SIDNEY TOWNSHIP be composed of township 69 north, ranges 40, 41 and 42, and the place of election be at Bradford's store in the town of Sidney.

"*Ordered*, That FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP be composed of township 67 north, ranges 42 and 43 west, and township 68 north, ranges 43 and 44 west, and that the election be held at Eli Slusher's.

"*Ordered*, That MADISON TOWNSHIP be composed of township 67 north, ranges 40 and 41 west; 68 north, and range 40 and as much of

range 41 as may be east of the Nishnabotany river, and that the place of election be at Chauncy Coles'."

The last two orders were rescinded *five days after*, and their boundaries again changed as follows:

"*Ordered*, That FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP be so changed as to be composed of townships, 67 and 68 north, and so much of ranges 42 and 43 as lies west of the Nishnabotany river, and that the place of holding elections be at A. J. Singleton's.

"*Ordered*, That MADISON TOWNSHIP be composed of 67 and 68 north, and so much of ranges 40, 41, and 42 as lies east of the Nishnabotany river, and that the place of holding elections be at Chauncy Coles'."

Still the townships were not permitted to remain in peace. Before five months had passed changes occurred in two others, as follows:

June 14, 1852, Ordered by the court, "That FULTON TOWNSHIP shall hereafter be composed of townships 68 and 69 north, and ranges 43 and 44 west, or that part only which lies west of the sloughs, occasioned by Plum creek, and the place of election to be at the house of I. D. Blanchard.

"*Ordered by the Court*, That SCOTT TOWNSHIP shall hereafter be composed of townships 70 north, and ranges 40, 41, 42 and 43 west, and to include so much of townships 68 and 69 as lies east of the sloughs made by Plum creek; the place of election to be at the house of John Leeka.

On July 26, 1854, a change occurred in Madison and Sidney townships, as follows:

An application was made by E. Fisher that part of Madison township, known as Fisher's grove, should be attached to Sidney township. "Ordered that said changes be made in accordance to the above application and recorded in the *election book*"!! If a digression would be pardoned here, it might be interesting to note that the "election book" became the repository of sundry entries of a character wholly foreign to its objects. There are treasurer's reports, census returns, marriage licenses, notices of bonds filed, and a mass of other equally heterogeneous material—testifying in a silent but most effective manner to the loose habits of the county officials and the utter want of system that formerly prevailed.

Being referred thus to the election book it was sought and the boundaries found to be as follows:

"July 26, 1854. On this day appeared Edmund Fisher and applies to have that part of Madison township known as Fisher's grove, separated therefrom and connected to Sidney township, said grove being bounded as follows, viz: To commence at the s. e. corner of sec. 12 in tp. 68, r. 40 w., then on section line separating sections 12, 13, 14 and 11, continuing said section line until it intersects the east Nishnabotany river, then along said Nishnabotany river to the west line of Page county."



During the previous year Fulton township having neglected to hold an election and to elect township officers, Judge Thomas Greenwood annexed it to Scott township, and placed it for political and municipal purposes, under the officers of that township. In February, 1856, upon petition of the old citizens of Fulton, the township organization was renewed, but under the name of Benton, which it has since retained.

MONROE TOWNSHIP was organized in February, 1855, by order of Thomas Greenwood, county judge, with the following boundaries.

“Commencing at the northeast corner of said county, running west to the west fork of the Nishnabotany river, thence down the middle of the main channel of the said Nishnabotany to the forks of the same, thence up the middle of the channel of the east fork of said river, to the east line of said county, thence north the said county line to the place of commencing, said township to be called Monroe township. The elections to be held at the school-house near John Farmer’s in said township.”

FISHER TOWNSHIP was organized February 25, 1856, and was to “comprise all of range 40 that lies in said county south of the east Nishnabotany river,” and the order required that the first election should be holden on the first Monday in April, at the school-house near Edmond Fisher’s in said township, from whom the name was derived.

It would almost appear from the records that when the county officials met and there was no other business to engage their attention, that they diverted themselves by changing the township boundaries and meddling with the swamp lands. Hardly a year passed but that some changes occurred. From 1851 to 1857 the changes were particularly numerous, a township being organized here, another one annexed to an older organization yonder, and the boundaries of all in imminent peril. In the March term of 1857, the following change was made in Sidney township:

“Commencing at the Nishnabotany river where the line dividing sections 19 and 30, in tp. 68 north, r. 41 west, crosses said river; thence west on said section line to the s. w. corner of sec. 22, in tp. 68 north, of r. 43 west; thence north six miles to the n. w. corner of section 22, in tp. 69 north, of r. 43 west; thence east to the range line dividing ranges 42 and 43 west; thence north to the s. w. corner of tp. 69, north of r. 42 west; thence east on said line to the n. e. corner of tp. 69, r. 42 west; thence north on said range line dividing ranges 41 and 42 north, to the north line of said county; thence east along said line to the Nishnabotany river; thence down said river to the point on said river where the section line dividing sections 17 and 20, in tp. 69 north of r. 41 west, crosses said river; thence east on said line to the range line dividing ranges 40 and 41; thence south to the east Nishnabotany river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.”

In attempting to follow the directions of these various boundary lines one

could not be more bewildered by any methods of making boundaries for which the New Englanders are so famous. They can be equaled only by the famous direction of Lancelot Gobbo in "the Merchant of Venice," or by the following directions, said to have been given a pastor in an early day in this county while seek the place of his appointment.

"You mus take up about a quarter or half a mile uff dis roat and den you vill come by a leedle pridge, and tat pridge you must turn ofer, and when you haf turnt dat pridge ofer you vill come by a little roat on dat site (raising his left arm). Dat goes right ud de hill, and dat hill you must take up, and when you haf took dat hill up you vill come to a roat where dere is no roat, and dat you must take."

ROSS TOWNSHIP was organized on the 10th day of March, 1858, with the following boundaries: "Commencing at the sw corner of township 70 north, range 42 west, running north to the n. w. corner of said township to the county line; thence east to the Nishnabotany river, and down said river to the line dividing townships 69 and 70; thence west to the place of beginning."

On December 5, 1870, a change was made in the boundaries of Scott and Benton townships by sections 15, 10, and 3 in township 69, R. 43, was detached from Scott and added to Benton township.

THE TOWNSHIP OF MONROE was divided January 7, 1871, as follows: "Commencing at the county line on the east side and running west on congressional line between townships 69 and 70, range 40, and townships 69 and 70, range 41, to where it intersects the township lines between Sidney and Ross townships, and the township on the south of said line shall be known as WALNUT TOWNSHIP, and the one on the north of said line shall be known as MONROE TOWNSHIP."

On June 9, 1871, the desire for change again manifested itself in the formation of RIVERTON TOWNSHIP, when it was,

"*Resolved by the Board*, That the congressional township of 68, range 41, and all that portion of township 68, range 42, and township 69, range 40, lying on the south and east of the Nishnabotany river, be included in and the same is hereby made and declared a civil township, to be known as the township of Riverton, and the election to be held at Riverton school house."

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP was organized June 6, 1872, in accordance with a petition presented to the board of supervisors at their April session. The township comprises congressional township number 69 north, range 41 west, "the township to be known as Prairie township," "and that the first election held therein shall be held at the May Flower school house, situated in section 16, township 69 north, range 41 west."

RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP, the last of the present township organizations,

was formed January 2, 1877, by the following action of the board of supervisors:

“WHEREAS, On the 15th day of November, A. D., 1876, a petition, signed by 130 residents of Monroe and Ross townships, asking that a division be made and a new township formed containing six miles square within the congressional lines embracing township 70 north, range 41 west, of fifth principal meridian, and that the same be called RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP. The board having the said petition under advisement and being fully advised in the premises; said petition being signed by a large majority of the residents of said townships; it is therefore resolved, by the board of supervisors, that the same be, and is hereby divided and set apart and located in accordance with the prayer of said petitioners.”

LOCUST GROVE township was probably organized in the latter part of 1870 or the early part of 1871. There is no official record of its organization whatever. The approximation is reached in the following manner: In the session of September, 1870, the apportionment for school taxes appears, but Locust Grove is not mentioned among the townships there listed. In the June session of 1871, a change is made in the per centum of taxation for each township in the county, among which appears the name of Locust Grove, with a deduction of 20 per cent from the original estimate on taxes. It is evident, therefore, that the township came into being at some time between those dates.

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### BENTON TOWNSHIP.

The surface of Benton presents one unbroken level, being similar to that of the Missouri bottom in which it is entirely situated. Its soil is therefore the richest in the county, and the most valuable. It is not, however, all arable land, for the presence of innumerable sloughs render cultivation impossible in some sections. In those portions of the township bordering the river much damage is annually done by the spring overflow. To protect their property the citizens have, aided by the county, built two dykes, which measurably protect the adjacent country. They are known locally, by the names of Upper and Lower Dyke, the first of which is the largest, being two and a half miles in length. It begins on section 20, and trends southeastward to section 9, where it ends. The Lower Dyke is about three-fourths of a mile in length, built in a semi-circular form, commencing above the great bend in the river. It has already been partially destroyed by the annual overflow, and its complete destruction is only a matter of time. The citizens of the township—forty-



nine of the entire number—contributed all the funds except that donated by the county, or \$1,600. The county furnished \$1,000 making the amount expended on the dykes \$2,600.

This township has been one of the few in which most of the events of the early history of the county transpired. It was formerly known as Fulton township, a name lost to it by the carelessness of its early residents and the prompt, decisive action of Judge Thomas Greenwood, elsewhere mentioned.

The first settlement was made in 1843 by William Lambert and family. These people came from Kentucky. Shortly after them came the Boulware family, the McNealys, the Withrows and the Clarks. During the days when these early settlers were building them homes, the Indians were exceedingly troublesome, made doubly so by one Hickson, who engaged in traffic with them, and supplied them with an abundance of whisky.

These Indians both stole and killed cattle, robbed houses, and made themselves obnoxious in other directions.

The first child born in the township was a son of Preston Burns; dying shortly after. The first child born which still survives was Greenville Lambert, a son of John Lambert.

The first farm cultivated was the one now owned by Mr. Ricketts. The next was the famous Platt place, on which Mr. Jenkins now resides. Following the early settlers there came, in 1847, L. W. Platt, and E. Gaston from Ohio, and P. Blair from Indiana. In 1848 came I. D. Blanchard. Some one, in writing of that time, says: "The family halted at what is now known as the Blanchard farm. We found a wild country, the tall prairie grass growing around where the house now stands. There was there a log hut covered with stakes and dirt. Not a rod had been turned and not a house in sight. A bevy of wild turkeys had been scratching around the deserted hut—it was a dreary outlook and the howling of the wolves made night hideous." It would be a most difficult matter to find a counterpart now, except in the far west, to such a scene as this. Dr. Blanchard was the first to build a frame house in the limits of the township. He, in connection with his wife and Miss Abbie Walton, organized the first Sabbath School and temperance society in the township—or, indeed, in the county. The first church organization was that still maintained by the Methodist Episcopal society.

In 1849 came a number of other settlers, among them J. W. Smith and Lucretia Smith, his wife; Rev. John Todd, and G. B. Gaston and wife, all from Ohio; and from Missouri came Henry Keyser and wife, and William Clark and wife, both families becoming permanent settlers. In the year following, 1850, Mr. Lambert and family, Deacon Hall and family, Doctor Botsford and wife. Lambert was on the first grand jury, which met at Argyle's ferry on the Nishnabotany river—and as the reader may else-

where learn, was discharged after performing no other duty than drawing their pay. About the same time occurred the first wedding in the township, the marriage of O. Keyser and Olivia Lambert, at which nearly every resident of the Missouri bottom was present. It is said the wedding festivities cost some four hundred dollars, an enormous sum for those days. How much of this went to the officiating clergyman is a matter about which it might not be pleasant to conjecture.

About this time Civil bend was first settled, a saw-mill was brought up the Missouri river, and a number of frame buildings erected. A log school-school was built, school opened, divine service held on Sunday, and the settlement under full way. Soon divisions occurred, dissatisfaction arose, the school-house and mill were burned, the waters in the river rose, and many moved away—to form the settlement at Tabor. In 1857 the village of Eureka by M. F. Platt, and a Mr. Chapman. A saw-mill was erected by Jonah Parsons, a large hotel by Mr. Merwin, and the outlook began to brighten. Cottonwood lumber was almost the sole medium of exchange for a number of years along the Missouri bottom. The river now runs where the mill stood, and changes almost as complete have occurred throughout all its limits, due to cultivation and improvement. There are two towns within the limits of Benton township—Percival and Eastport—histories of which may be found under cities and towns.

The educational interests of Benton have been well cared for, and guarded with a jealous care. Following are its

## EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Contains four independent districts, viz: Eastport, Rickets, Prairie and Eureka.

No. of teachers employed in the districts.....	15
Salary paid males per month.....	\$38 $\frac{1}{3}$
Salary paid females.....	\$29 $\frac{3}{4}$
No. of months school.....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
No. of children of school age.....	458
No. enrolled in the districts.....	358
Average attendance in the districts.....	174
No. of school-houses in the districts (frame).....	6
Value of school property in the districts.....	\$3,200
Amount paid teachers the past year.....	\$1,959
Amount paid for school houses.....	
Amount paid for contingent purposes.....	

## PERCIVAL.

This village is an outgrowth of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R., on which it is situated in Benton township. It was originally named Gaston, after G. B. Gaston, an early settler and afterwards prominent man in the history of Tabor. After the war with the Confederacy had ended and the railroad was completed, the name of Percival was given the station and post-office in honor of Hon. Robert Percival, a prominent lawyer in the county. There are three church organizations in the village—the Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational; with, however, but one church edifice, that owned by the Baptist society.

## THE CHURCHES OF BENTON.

*The Missionary Baptist Church* of Percival was organized in September, 1863. The original members were Dr. I. D. Blanchard, Thomas Jenkins, J. A. Torbit, Lydia Lambert, Jane Burnett, Charles Dunlap, Gustavus Johnson, N. Hoyt, Mrs. Ollie Paddock, and Abbie Blanchard. The society owns an edifice built in 1872, at a cost of \$1,500. The first pastor was Rev. Thompson.

*The First Congregational Church* of Percival was organized March 10, 1861, with an original membership of eleven. The society owns no edifice devoted to church purposes.

## EASTPORT.

A small town on the Missouri river in Benton township. The first ferry at this point was owned and operated by J. Boulware, the boat being the ordinary large "flat." Mr. Bebout was the original owner of the town site, which was not surveyed into lots until 1870. He sold the first goods in the place.

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FISHER TOWNSHIP.

The surface of Fisher is nearly all rolling prairie, and has no natural timber except a small skirt along Fisher creek, which was, at an early day, known as Fisher's grove. The first settlement was by Edward Fisher at the grove which bears his name, and from whom the township was called Fisher. Shortly after him came D. S. Brown, and in 1849 and 1852 a goodly number of Mormons came, from among those who had been driven from Illinois. A church was organized at Manti, among the members of which were Alpheus Catler and wife, Thaddeus Catler and



wife, Chauncy Almon and Sylvester Whiting, John Calvin, Edmund Fletcher, L. H. Calkins, William Steel, E. Fisher and Almar Sherman. The presiding elder was Alpheus Catler, and the membership about one hundred and seventy-five. Many of them subsequently removed to Minnesota, but others remained, and they or their descendants are in the township still. These people built the first school-house at Manti, the old stage station, on the site of the present public school-house, in 185-. The structure was a log one, and was used for educational and religious purposes alike, which fact is a common one in the history of new sections. Religion and education are commonly thought to be inseparable; the early settlers at least regarded them as such, and used the single school-house for the common good, in both an educational and moral sense. From this beginning a grand and noble work has been done in the township in the cause of popular education. In 1868 was built the first frame school-house, on the site formerly occupied by the old log building, to which allusion has just been made. The builder was W. H. Matthews, now of Prairie township. Through some unfortunate misunderstanding the building has been the cause of much undue expense, but happily this has not militated against the school. From this period the erection of school-houses became common, and the number now in the township attest the intelligent interest of its citizens in education.

## STATISTICS.

No. of sub-districts.....	7
No. of teachers employed the past year.....	25
Salary per month, male.....	\$ 34.50
Salary per month, female.....	31.50
No. months school.....	9
No. of children of school age in township.....	278
No. of children enrolled in the schools.....	251
Daily average attendance.....	185
No. of frame buildings.....	7
Value of school property.....	\$ 5500.00
Value of school apparatus.....	127.00
Amount paid teachers the past year.....	2460.50
Amount paid for school-houses.....	980.00
Amount paid for contingent purposes.....	131.50

## FARRAGUT.

This town was laid out on the branch of the Burlington & Missouri river railroad, which entered from Red Oak to Nebraska City, in 1870; William Hall came with the railroad and built the first house and moved

his family into it August 16, 1870. He was section foreman on the road, a position which he still retains. In the following winter the depot was built. Mr. L. Baird was the first agent and telegraph operator, and used an old freight car as a depot for some time. The second house was built by Mr. Shorb, and the third house—a dwelling and store combined—was erected by Dr. George Munson, who opened the first stock of merchandise ever brought to the place. Mr. Egbert White was the first postmaster and carried the office about in his pocket for a time. In June of 1871, Wykoff and Chandler opened a lumber yard. The first school-house was built in 1873, on the site of the present brick structure. From this time the improvements were both numerous and permanent.

Other measures of public importance were then undertaken, among them, in 1877, the preliminary steps for incorporation. The court, in granting the petition, appointed Samuel Chandler, S. G. Butler, W. Robbins, W. E. Adams, and John Stetter as commissioners. An election was held, at which were cast 45 votes for incorporation, and 28 against incorporation. The first election of officers took place May<sup>22</sup>, 1878, which resulted as follows: Samuel Chandler, mayor; Geo. C. Fleming, recorder; and councilmen, John Stetter, E. C. Wilcox, L. H. Gammon, L. Crosser and John A. Randall. In July of that year the mayor, Mr. Chandler, resigned, and on the 19th of the same month, at a special election held to fill the vacancy, John C. Jones was selected. The officers for 1880 are C. H. Coppellar, mayor; George C. Fleming, recorder; and John Stetter, A. R. Stickler, and W. E. Adams, councilmen.

#### FARRAGUT INDEPENDENT DISTRICT.

Through the untiring exertion of Geo. C. Fleming, Esq., the voters of Fisher township were called to decide the long talked of independent school district for the town of Farragut.

At an election called by the school board for this purpose it was found that only one vote was cast against the proposition.

The boundary lines established, an election for directors resulted in the selection of Geo. C. Fleming, John A. Coleman and C. F. Craig as directors. With characteristic promptness and due regard for the urgent necessities of the pupils, the board employed a competent architect to prepare plans and specifications for the present fine school building, which being at once submitted to contractors for bids, which when opened were such as to warrant the award to John Hammer of Council Bluffs. The contract for the immediate construction of a two story brick building, main building 30 by 50 feet, entrance and stairway 10 by 40 feet. The building is divided into four rooms with necessary halls and stairways, making it a desirable and very comfortable school building.

The building was erected under the immediate supervision of George

C. Fleming, secretary of the board, and may be classed as among the very best school buildings in the county.

Prof. E. H. Hamilton was selected as principal with Miss Nora Lattimer assistant, under whose supervision the school opened in two rooms in October, 1880.

There are still two rooms in reserve to meet the demands of the future. It is believed that the present building will be ample to meet the necessities of the district for several years.

#### SCHOOL STATISTICS.

No. of teachers employed the past year.....	2
Salary per month paid males.....	\$ 50.00
Salary per month paid females.....	35.00
No. of months school.....	9
No. of children of school age.....	113
No. of children enrolled in the schools.....	49
Average attendance in the district.....	47
No. of school houses, (brick).....	1
Value of school property.....	\$4,700.00
Amount paid teachers the past year.....	
Amount paid for school house.....	2,400.00
Amount paid for contingent purposes.....	60

#### CIVIC SOCIETIES.

##### I. O. O. F.

The Odd Fellow's lodge was organized July 6, 1877, under a dispensation granted by the grand lodge of the state. The first election of officers resulted as follows: David Hall, N. G.; J. S. Tam, Vice G.; W. A. Bates, secretary; Hugh Mohin, treasurer. From a small beginning in 1877 the membership has increased to thirty-five. The lodge is officered as follows: H. Rogers, N. G.; E. C. Bates, V. G.; A. J. Vaughn, secretary, and A. D. Gray, treasurer; A. J. Vaughn, D. D. G. M. for year ending January 1, 1881; C. C. Statmaker for year ending January 1, 1882.

##### FARRAGUT LODGE, A. F. & A. M.

This lodge was organized February 21, 1877, under a dispensation granted by M. W. G. M., H. W. Rothert, bearing the date of January 19, 1877, and was officered by J. A. Randall, W. M.; P. V. Hawley, S. W.; W. Robbins, J. W.; S. Crosser, treasurer; D. P. Wilson, secretary; C. F. Craig, S. D.; James M. McCloy, J. D.; David Althouse, tyler. The membership is now thirty-seven. The lodge is prosperous and in a good



financial position, active in the diffusion of the principles of Free Masonry. The officers are W. Robbins, W. M.; C. F. Craig, S. W.; D. Althouse, J. W.; S. Crosser, treasurer; E. C. Wilcox, secretary; W. E. Adams, S. D.; A. L. Hopkins, J. D.; Samuel Cox, S. S.; L. Hinkle, J. S.; Philip Althouse, tyler. The lodge occupies the Butler and Jones hall, which is neatly furnished at a cost of four hundred dollars.

#### RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Along with the settlement of towns and villages comes the establishment of religious organizations, either in some common trysting place or in houses of their own. As was the case with other towns in the county, the first religious gatherings in Farragut were held either in the school house or private residences, until such time as the organization became strong enough to build a place of worship for itself, and maintain an independent existence. Once the beginning is made and soon other denominations present their claims to the attention of an intelligent community, and other church edifices arise.

The first church to be built in Farragut was the

#### CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

which was organized in 187-. The original members were A. Rhoades and wife, Isaac Trallinger and wife, D. D. Miller and wife, George Greedy and wife, and Franklin Miller and wife. In 1879, the society built a church edifice, but in conjunction with the German Baptist church. It has but one pastor, the Rev. Mr. Williams, who ministers to a membership of forty-five.

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This society was organized October 3, 1875, with G. W. Perkins, Ellen E. Perkins, Zerah Chapin, Lucy Chapin, Mary A. White, Abigail Hubbard, R. Martin, Barbara Martin, Ann Burnside, Charles Burnside, Louisa M. Burnside, Lizzie Chapin, Carrie Wilson, and Alice Wilson as original members. In 1880, a frame structure was built as a place of worship at a cost of three thousand two hundred dollars. A sabbath school of unusual promise is conducted by the society. The pastors have been the Revs. C. H. Eaton and S. J. Beach.

#### THE GERMAN BAPTIST.

The date of organization for this society is the spring of 1877. The membership was nine, J. M. Replogle, Elizabeth Replogle, C. H. Sharp and wife, Esther Stickler, S. H. Brown and wife, Kate Replogle and U. P. Replogle. In 1880 was finished a frame building in which to worship.

costing \$735.40. The structure was dedicated the first Sabbath in October, by B. F. Flory and John Friend. The membership is thirty-two.

Thus has been traced the history of Farragut, which, though brief, is not without interest and value. There may be none of that tragic interest which centres in cities that have witnessed the fall of dynasties and the institution of republics, or which have themselves helped to shape the destinies of a world—but is a phenomenal one in that it marks the peculiar and distinctive features of western progress. Its rise is not of that character which bears on its surface none of the marks of permanency, but has taken place in obedience to those laws which insure permanency, and are of themselves a sufficient guarantee of future growth and prosperity. When business interests and a fealty to town prosperity once become factors in the popular opinion, then there is the promise and potency of substantial development. Such has characterized the brief history of Farragut. Where ten years ago were unbroken prairie and the stillness that broad acres only may know, stands a town of seven hundred people, busied each with the cares of an active life, and moving amidst the hum of numerous industries. In no land except the great west could such a wonder be.

#### THE FARRAGUT MILL.

The milling industry of southwestern Iowa is ably illustrated by the operations of the Farragut mill, the operations of which are conducted by Replogle & Brown. The mill was started September 1, 1875, by the Replogle Brothers, who conducted its business until October, 1876, when Mr. Brown became a member of the firm. In 1879 the mill was substantially reconstructed, all the old machinery being removed and entirely new apparatus substituted, by which they manufacture fifty-four thousand bushels of wheat into flour annually. All the machinery, of which there is an unusually large amount, is of the newest and best make. The same firm, so great has been its enterprise, purchased and entirely refitted the famous Vaughn mill on Walnut creek, and thus have aided the material development of their township. This is the sole manufacturing industry in Farragut, and as such is entitled to more than a passing notice.

## FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

There is no history to this township that has not been given either under the chapter devoted to early settlers and settlements, or under that of the city of Hamburg. The reader is therefore referred to those chapters for full information respecting early settlements. The township is one of the wealthiest and best in the county.

## THE TOWN OF HAMBURG.

The metropolis of Fremont county is the town of Hamburg. Its location is peculiar, being almost exactly in the southwestern corner of the state, on sections 21, 22, 27, 28. in township 67, north of range No. 42, west of the 5th principal meridian. In that vague and undefined period known as "long ago," there was a steamboat landing on the Missouri river a little below the site of the present town. This landing was called "the narrows," "Lewis' landing," and perhaps by other names. Very many of the settlers now living in the county remember that where the town now stands once grew rosin weeds and "cat-tails" thick and rank and tall as a man. Up the valley in which the town is situated and along where Main street now runs, the weeds were so large and thickly sown as to render passage almost impossible—equal to a cane-brake. To this uninviting locality first came Augustus Borchers in 1847. Mr. Borchers was fresh from Germany, and had come to the new world "to seek his fortune," as the phrase goes. Here, at the foot of "the bluff," near where the fine public school building now stands, he opened a store for the purpose of trade with the Indians and the pioneers. At last Mr. Borchers "builded a city." Late in the year 1858, the town was surveyed and laid off by Col. Wm. Dewey and A. F. Harvey. The original proprietors of the town were Aug. Borchers, Job Matthews, A. Travis, Henry Brumbick, and Harvey & Rector. The town was christened Hamburg, by Mr. Borchers, in honor of his birth-place, the famed free city of the Fatherland. The first residence was that of Mr. Borchers, where he now lives. The first business house in the place was a two-story log building erected and occupied by Jacob McKissick in 1858. The new town gradually increased in importance. The landing known as "the narrows," was now called Hamburg landing. To this point goods were shipped from the eastern markets destined for Frankfort, Clarinda, Bedford, Quincy, and other points in southwestern Iowa, and hauled to their destination in wagons. The town became quite a trading point, and was known far and wide. April 1, 1867, the town was incorporated, and in December of



the same year, the first railroad, the K. C., St. J. & C. B., was built to the place. February 9, 1876, it was declared to be a city of the second class. The town is divided into four wards. The first ward comprises all the territory within the city limits west of the center of Main street and north of Willow creek. The second ward comprises all that portion of the city east of the center of Main street, north of Willow creek and south of "G" street. The third ward is included in the territory within the city limits south of Willow creek. The fourth ward consists of the territory east of the center of Main street and north of "G" street. There have been added to the town since it was originally laid out the following additions: Nuckolls', Phelps' Railroad, and East Hamburg. Phelps addition was added November 11, 1874. The dates of the annexation of the others are not accessible.

## TOWN OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the mayors of the town since its organization, with the dates of their election :

R. K. Crandal, April, 1867.	C. W. Gould, March, 1873.
Thos. Farmer, March, 1868.	J. M. Hood, March, 1874.
R. K. Crandal, March, 1869.	W. A. Stow, March, 1875.
W. J. Yowell, March, 1870.	C. W. Gould, March, 1876.
Wm. Harris, March, 1871.	J. M. Alexander, March, 1877.
J. L. Morris, July 31, 1871.*	W. A. Stow, March, 1878.
E. Small, March, 1872.	A. H. Danforth, March, 1879.
W. R. Ellis, March, 1880.	

The present town officers are : mayor, W. R. Ellis; clerk, J. P. Beach; solicitor, J. W. Dalbey; Treasurer, J. M. Alexander; assessor, John Griswold; marshal, R. F. Nix; councilmen, J. M. Hammond, Frank Gillman, H. C. Ritchie, M. Dinnebeck, W. T. Davis, Geo. Kendrick, E. B. Jones, and Wm. Kelley.

Owing to the failure of very many of the citizens of the place to contribute information and otherwise aid in the preparation of this history, no very full and accurate description of the town of Hamburg and its history can be given. The people have seemed too much engrossed with personal matters and concerns to co-operate with the publishers in setting forth the character of their town as it should be, and have withheld certain information obtainable from no one but themselves.

## POSITION AND DESCRIPTION.

The town is situated immediately on the west side of the Nishnabotany

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\*To fill vacancy.

river, about three and a half miles above where that stream empties into the Missouri, and about three miles east of the eastern bank of the "Big Muddy." The streets run north northeast and south southwest, and nearly east and west. Protecting the northern portion of the town like a huge parapet or Chinese wall, rises on the west a bluff, from the top of which a clear view of portions of the states of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, may be seen on almost any day. Few, indeed, are those who visit Hamburg and do not ascend this huge promontory and "view the landscape o'er." Peru and Nebraska City, Nebraska, Watson, Missouri, Riverton and Eastport, Iowa, are all plainly visible from the eminence. The town itself is about a mile and a half in length by half a mile in width. Its business streets are well built with fine, substantial buildings. The prominent buildings are those of Frank Gilman, the Hamburg House, Booton's Opera House block, the Post-office block, etc.

#### RAILROADS.

The first railroad built to the place was the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R., which was completed in 1867. The Nebraska City branch of the Burlington & Missouri River R. R.—now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—was built to the place in 1870, and here forms a junction with the K. C., St. J. & C. B., using the track of the latter in running to Nebraska City.

#### CHURCHES.

The town contains six churches, viz: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal church north, Methodist Episcopal church south, Baptist, Christian, and Roman Catholic.

*M. E. Church North.*—The M. E. church north—known as the first Hamburg M. E. church—was organized in 1869. The names of the original members cannot be ascertained. The first church building was a neat and tasty frame edifice, erected in 1869, at a cost of about \$3,600. Its location was near where the school building is now situated. A few days after its completion, however, it was blown down by a violent tornado which visited the county. This was a heavy blow upon the society, but it soon rallied, and in 1871 a new and handsome brick church was built, at a cost of \$4,000, and dedicated the same year by Bishop Andrews. In 1879 a commodious brick house, one door east of the church building, was purchased by the trustees for a parsonage, for \$700. The payments have been promptly met, the present pastor states, as soon as due, and the house will soon have been paid for. Then the church will fulfill the Pauline injunction and "owe no man anything." The pastors of this church to date have been: C. W. Blodgett, E. M. H. Fleming, C. H. Newell,

W. F. Laidley, W. A. Wiseman, A. C. Smith, A. G. Parrish, and W. A. Wiseman.

*First Presbyterian Church.*—This church was organized January 16, 1870. The original members were W. P. Ferguson, J. A. Taylor, Mrs. O. S. Keeler, John Glenn, Mrs. Glenn, Mrs. A. M. Jacobs, Lucy C. Austin, John B. Griffith, and Nathan Ellidge. The church building, a substantial brick structure, was erected in 1871 at a cost of five thousand dollars, and dedicated in December of that year by Rev. T. H. Cleland, of Council Bluffs. The names of the pastors have been G. G. Furgason, Lewis McKune, J. C. Clark, Rev. Chamberlain, A. C. Alin. The present pastor is Rev. Jas. A. Gerhard. The officers are: Trustees, J. P. Beach, J. C. Shepherd; Deacons, H. B. Blood, W. L. Aten; Elders, E. S. McMasters, E. J. H. Beard, W. L. Aten, H. C. Coolbaugh. Present membership, 36.

*First Baptist Church.*—This church was organized October 21, 1868. The original members were Reuben Simons, Melissa Simons, Louvina Ellidge, Malinda Ellidge, Rosamond Borchers, Mary McCracken, T. H. Bragg, Samuel Glover, K. Glover, John Holley, Sarah Holley, and Isaac Catlet. The church building, a brick structure, was built in 1870, and dedicated May 27 of the same year by the church. Its cost was \$2,650. In 1879 it was improved at a cost of \$500. The names of the pastors to date are: M. T. Williams, P. M. McLeod, G. W. Robey, L. E. Martin, and F. Hill, the latter the present pastor. The present membership is 115, and the pastor writes: "Our church is highly respected by the citizens of Hamburg. As pastor and people we are happy in the bonds of Christian love. Our congregations are good. Our sabbath school is the subject of great encouragement; T. H. Bragg, M. D., has been superintendent for eleven years."

No data have been obtained from the M. E. church south, the Catholic church, and the Christian church.

#### SECRET ORDERS.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is represented in Hamburg by Hamburg Lodge No. 197 and Hamburg Encampment No. 52. Hamburg Lodge was instituted in May, 1870. The charter members were Enoch Alberson, Samuel Jacobs, John M. Stauffer, Albert Loveland, Frank Gillman, John W. Smith, Robert Simonds. The number of members at last report, June 30, 1880, was 95. The officers are Gustave Roecker, N. G.; A. L. Brown, V. G.; E. Alberson, treasurer; W. L. Aten, secretary. Meetings are held on Monday evening of each week.

Hamburg Encampment No. 52 was instituted January 17, 1872. The charter members were Samuel Jacobs, J. M. Stauffer, E. Alberson, Frank Gillman, S. P. Rhodes, N. W. Davis, J. A. King, R. H. Dunn. The



number of members at last report was 52. The elective officers for 1880 are: J. M. Waterman, C. P.; Gustave Roecker, H. P.; A. L. Brown, S. W.; D. S. Taylor, J. W.; D. R. Thompson, treasurer; H. C. Coolbaugh, scribe. The times of meeting are on the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

Those having charge of the records of the other secret orders of the place have not seen proper to furnish information concerning their respective organizations.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first school in Hamburg was taught by Miss Sena Nuckolls, in 1860, in a little frame building near the corner of Main and G streets. The building was only 14x16 feet in size, but it was ample for the purpose, as only about a dozen pupils were in average daily attendance.

An unfortunate destruction of the records of the independent district by fire forbids as perfect a history of the schools of Hamburg as is desirable. It has been learned, however, that in 1868 the independent district of Hamburg was organized. Thos. Farmer was the first president of the board of education. E. J. H. Beard taught the first school after it ceased to be a sub-district. The average attendance at that time was less than one hundred pupils. The school was then ungraded and only one teacher was employed during the larger portion of the year. The building used was the brick now occupied by Mr. Frank Gillman.

As the town increased in population two smaller houses were erected, one in the northern and the other in the southern part of the town. These, together with the "brick school house," as it was called, were occupied until 1876, and were known as the first, second and third ward schools. In 1869 to 1872 the school was under the management of Mr. Long, Mr. Robert Simons, and Mr. Ricke. In the autumn of 1872 E. J. H. Beard was re-employed, and has been superintendent of the city schools from that time to the present.

December 29, 1875, a resolution was adopted by the board to negotiate a loan of \$15,000.00 for the purpose of erecting a new building. The proposition was submitted to the people at a special election held January 8, 1876. The ground on which the present building was erected was purchased of Mr. Aug. Borchers, December 22, 1875, being "all of block 1, of the town of Hamburg." It is situated on the low point of the bluff, which forms the divide between the Missouri and the Nishnabotany rivers. The records of the district show that February 16, 1876, the contract for grading the lot was let to Fred. Teckmeyer and S. P. Beckstead, for the sum of \$950; that February 25, the plans of the present building were agreed upon, the architect being C. F. Driscoll, of Omaha, that April 17, the contract for building was let to J. B. Randal, of

Omaha, for \$14,750, the contract including the erection of the building and the furnishing of six rooms; that the work was completed November 6, and that the school commenced in the new house on the second Monday of November, 1876.

The building is a brick structure, 70x78 feet of three stories, each fourteen feet in height, and has a basement story containing furnaces and storage room for fuel. The roof is a combination mansard, gable and deck, constructed of slate, shingles and tin. There are four school rooms, 25x30 feet, on each of the floors except the third, in which there are two rooms, each 25x30 feet in size, and a chapel 72x30 feet. Each of the school rooms has an average seating capacity of seventy pupils. There are also in the building a janitor's room, a directors' room, a principal's room, a wash room, with cloak rooms for each of the departments. The school rooms are furnished with slated blackboards extending entirely around the room. The wood-work of the interior is handsomely grained and the entire finish of the building is of the best workmanship. The furniture, seating and general arrangement of the house cannot well be improved. The heating and ventilation of the house are among its most important features. The building is heated by four Rutan furnaces, which send warm air directly to each of the rooms. The ventilation is also the Rutan system, which provides an escape for the foul air at openings near the floor from which it passes under the floors to the ventilating shaft in the center of the building. The entire cost of the structure, including its furnishing, is near \$25,000.

From the time the first steps were taken to secure a new house, and until its completion, the following named gentlemen were members of the school board, and are entitled to credit for pushing to a successful completion an enterprise which proved a turning point in the growth and prosperity of the city of Hamburg, viz: Dr. R. W. Harris, W. L. Bogan, J. W. Dalbey, Phil. Neis, W. A. Stow, J. M. Alexander, C. A. Danforth and Samuel Jacobs.

In 1870 the district employed but two teachers; in 1873, four; in 1874, five; in 1876, six; in 1878, eight; and in 1880, nine. The school now has an average daily attendance of 440 pupils and an enrollment of more than 500. The course of study is thorough and complete, comprising all of the branches usually taught in the primary and grammar departments of graded schools, concluding with a high school course in which the study of the higher English branches, the mathematics, the sciences, etc., the classics, and music is completed. Provision has been made for granting diplomas to those of the students passing the required examination, and under the requirements two pupils, Enoch Alexander and George Borchers, have received diplomas. Eight students will graduate in June, 1881. The school has been

under the supervision and principalship of Prof. E. J. H. Beard, to whose general efficiency the success attained has been largely due.

The following items respecting the independent district of Hamburg are taken from the last report of the county superintendent of common schools:

No. of teachers employed the past year.....	8
Salary per month paid to males .....	\$ 100
Salary, per month paid to females.....	40
No. of months of school.....	10
No. of children of school age in district.....	693
No. of children enrolled in the district.....	577
Average attendance.....	403
No. of school houses (brick).....	1
Value of school property in the district.....	\$ 20,000
Amount paid teachers past year.....	3,796.00
Amount paid for contingent purposes.....	1,183.10

The population of Hamburg City in 1875, was 2058; in 1880 it was 2,072.

Besides the churches of Hamburg there are two others in Franklin township. The oldest of these and the oldest in the township is the

#### GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL,

organized in the autumn of 1854, with the following original members: George and Catherine Uhlinger, Farena Miller, and John and Barbara Wildberger. They own no church, but conduct their worship in the brick school house. The pastors have been Philip Hehner, Henry Lange, Henry Dreher, G. Schatz, Henry Mullenbruck, P. Hehner, J. Wanner, H. H. Menger, H. Bruns, C. Herman, and F. Schumaker. The present membership is twenty-six.

#### THE VALLEY FARM SOUTHERN M. E. CHURCH,

was organized in the autumn of 1876. The original members were John Chapman, Sr., and wife; John Chapman, Jr., and wife; Alice, Edward and Nettie Chapman; Alexander Gibson and wife; Johnson Gibson and wife; W. Gibson and wife; Jamison Gibson, Martha K. Reeves, Mattie and Jessie Reeves; T. Mead and wife; Mrs. Nicenanger and Jane Mead. In the summer of 1876, Mr. M. U. Payne, a wealthy and public spirited citizen of the adjoining township of Benton, built for the society a frame building costing eight hundred dollars. It was dedicated in the fall of that year by C. I. Vandeventer, presiding elder. The pastors have been J. W. Ellis, —



Hurley, — Solomon Milam, J. W. Falconer, A. S. Doak, and G. W. Nichols. The present membership is sixteen, some of the original members having moved away.

The township has an excellent system of schools, of which the following are the

## STATISTICS.

No. of sub districts.....	9
No. of teachers employed the past year.....	22
Salary per month \$25. Same to male and female.....	
No. months school.....	7½
No. of children of school age in township.....	330
No. of children enrolled in the schools.....	286
Average attendance in the township.....	155
No. of buildings frame.....	7
No. of buildings brick.....	2
Value of school property.....	\$3600
Amount paid teachers.....	\$1783 75
Amount paid for school houses.....	\$152 17
Amount paid for contingent purposes.....	512 19

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LOCUST GROVE TOWNSHIP.

This is the only township in the county of which there is no official record of its organization. The date of its probable organization, and the reason therefor, are given on a preceding page. There seems to have been an unusually large percentage of the early settlers who moved away; consequently data relating to the earlier history of the township is both scanty and unreliable.

As nearly as can be ascertained the first settlers in this township were John Minor, John Smith and Abner Crocknor, who came from Washington county, Iowa, in 1857. In 1858 came George Cheney and J. A. and G. W. Thayer, all settling on section 28. Charles Wilkinson came in the same year and settled on section 10, as shown by the date of his patent. His son Franklin, born in 1861, was the first male child born within its limits. The first female child born in this township was Viola, daughter of R. W. and Sarah A. Haywood. The date of this birth was February 9, 1861.

It is not a matter of surprise that the first-church services should have been held in a private house. In those days all places were esteemed

alike sacred—especially where the “two or three are gathered together,” and so Mr. Haskins threw open his house to the Rev. David Edgerton, of the United Brethren, who preached the first sermon on section 17.

There is now but one church organization in the township—the Missionary Baptist, organized in 1876, with Daniel Whetstone, Frank Russell, R. Rice, Mr. Woods and Mr. Parkman, as original members. They own no church, but hold services at the Fair View school-house. The present membership is thirteen. The school interests are well cared for. The people are intelligent, and in the matter of school advantages generous. They pay their teachers liberally, and take a more than ordinary interest in school enterprises. Following are the latest educational

#### STATISTICS:

No. of sub-districts.....	6
No. of teachers employed the past year.....	8
Salary per month.....	\$26 60
No. months school.....	9
No. of children of school age.....	223
No. of children enrolled in school.....	178
Average attendance in the township.....	168
No. of frame buildings.....	6
Value of school property.....	\$6 000
Amount paid teachers.....	\$1 435
Amount expended for school-houses.....	
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	\$ 635

#### MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Much of the history of this township belongs to an early day, and has therefore been elsewhere written. The reader is referred to the chapter on incidents and accidents, and early settlers and settlements. It would prove neither interesting nor valuable to repeat, in substance, what is elsewhere given. Its experiences are those of other townships, and the laws in obedience to which it has developed are the same as obtained elsewhere. The interests of the community have been carefully cared for all these years past, and that care has shown itself in advancing the moral and educational standing of the township.

The oldest church in Madison is the

#### MOUNT OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH,

which was organized January 12, 1845. The original members were Henry and Martha Iler, Henry and Nancy Watts, Isaac and Sarah Hunsaker, Nicholas and Lawrence Wilson, Charlotte R. Hunsaker and Margaret Everman. In 1878 the society built a brick church building at a cost of two thousand dollars, which was dedicated in February of 1879, by P. M. Best. Among the pastors were Elias Finley, M. F. Williams, C. L. Butts, L. Furginson, C. C. Brown, S. E. Baldwin, L. E. Martin, John Davies and P. M. Best. The membership is thirty-two. This, like other churches, asserts its claim as being the oldest, and the date of organization as compared with others will show the justness of its claim. The church was organized under the name of Nishnabotany church until 1879, when its present name was given it. The farmers' cemetery, one of the oldest in the county, comprising some five acres, forms the churchyard. Within the cemetery rests all that is mortal of Mrs. M. Freeman, who was here buried in the spring of 1845, being one of the first deaths in the limits of the county.

#### M'KISSICK GROVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

was organized in January, 1867. The original members were Henry Forbian and wife, Samuel White and wife, Thomas Chandler, Elizabeth Williams, Almeda and Mary Woodard, Mary E. Fugitt, Eliza A. Fugitt, George Cox, Samuel Elder, and Mary A. Bartlett. In the winter and spring of 1874, a frame church was built costing three thousand dollars, which was dedicated by the Rev. J. B. Greene, of Nebraska City, on the first Sunday in April of the same year. The first elders of the church were Samuel Elder, Henry Forbian, and Thomas Chandler—the latter of whom was also clerk. The pastors have been W. C. Means, — Amack, T. K. Roach, J. C. Moore, and now the present pastor. There is in connection with the church a Sunday school in successful operation, and a woman's missionary society, the latter having been organized in August, 1879, and now numbers fifteen members. There is also a cemetery connected with the church, the first burial in which was that of Mrs. John Murray, in November, 1858.

#### EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Madison township contains seven independent districts, viz: Eagle, Columbia, Hendricks, Highland, Liberty, Pomeroy and Sedgwick.

No. of teachers employed the past year.....	14
Salary per month paid males.....	\$ 28.60



Salary per month paid females.....	28.50
No. of months school.....	8 2-7
No. of children of school age.....	416
No. enrolled in the schools.....	297
Average attendance in the schools.....	149 $\frac{1}{8}$
No. of school houses.....	7
Value of school house property.....	\$4,100.00
Amount paid teachers the past year.....	1,852.85
Amount paid for school houses.....	152.50
Amount paid for contingent purposes.....	66.06

#### M'KISSICK GROVE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This society was organized at the Cole school house in the winter of 1865. The organizing elders were Underwood and James Miller. The original membership comprised Jonathan and Mary Bridges, Louis and Margaret Beaton, John and Ann Beaton, Mary Pauley, George D. Hall and wife, Alice Williams, Isabella and Margaret Beaton; Pinkney, Joseph, Sweeney and Leru Hall, H. Utterback, James and Hannah Miller, Sarah Beckstead, Margaret Crippin, and Matilda Beckstead. No church building is owned by the society, which meets in the school house. Among the pastors have been C. P. Evans, L. D. Cook, J. Canner, Mr. Coomes, H. Hardman, and J. Miller. The membership is twenty.

#### MILL CREEK WESLEYAN CHURCH.

This society was organized in the winter of 1864 and 1865. The original members were D. S. Ackerman and wife, Mrs. Mary Lytle, Mrs. Esther Lytle, Mrs. Thompkins Jones, Mrs. Ann Scholes, and Mrs. Mary Stewart. The organizing pastor was the Rev. James Lytle. In 1865, a frame church was built, costing eleven hundred dollars. The church was dedicated by the Rev. Lytle, who was the first pastor. He was followed by John Bauch, and then himself assumed the pastorate. The present membership is twenty.

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#### MONROE TOWNSHIP.

This township was first organized in 1855. It then comprised far more territory than is now embraced within its limits. It presents quite a diversity of surface, and has an average acreage of forest. It is well drained by the numerous streams that find their way into the Nishnabotany.

The first settlers who came to this township were Edward Miller and

a Mr. Wheeler. The first named came from Mills county in 1852, and located on section 24. Mr. Wheeler came two years later, in 1854, from Illinois, and located on section 12. In the year following occurred the first marriage in the township, that of Calvin Fletcher and Mary Miller; the ceremony being had at Linden, Missouri. No date can be assigned the first birth of either male or female, but the names are these—Wheeler, son of Theodore and Mary Wheeler, and Helen, daughter of Edward Miller. To care for the sick and sore came Dr. Ripley, from Connecticut, since deceased. With the advent of the physician, who came with his skill to relieve the distressed in body, came the clergyman to care for the souls of those who were wearied with sin and wished to be at peace with God. That clergyman was the Rev. Isaac Hunt, of the Protestant Methodist Church. Here and there, where he could find audience, did he attempt to point men to the way of life everlasting. There were no churches in those days, and so recourse was had to private dwellings. Jonathan Wax opened his house to the minister and the preacher came regularly to hold divine service.

The early settlers looked thus after their own morals, and those of the generations yet to come. They first sought to instill the germs of knowledge in the minds of the youth, to the end that intelligence and morality should be one and inseparable. The first teacher was O. B. Rice whose pupils numbered some ten, and whose salary was fifteen dollars per month. He is now pastor of the Congregational church at Farmington, Illinois. No school house was built until 1862, when district number 5 built one at a cost of \$175. And thus the march of progress kept its way, until the present, when, should some of those who lived in Monroe at that early day, pass over its surface now, they would miss the familiar landmarks, and see in their place a wealthy farming community, the prairies dotted here and there with residences and hamlets. There are two of the latter in the township, Farmer City and Imogene. The former was laid out in the spring of 1876, and is situated in the southwest corner of the township. The land on which it now lies was formerly owned by a Mr. McBurney, of Ohio. It is a small village, numbering some twenty inhabitants. Imogene, the other hamlet, was platted November 5, 1879, when the place was commenced and the first house erected. Mr. J. A. Rose built the first residence, and still resides in the place, engaged in the mercantile business. The village is located on the W., St. L. & P. R. R., and is surrounded by a most magnificent farming country. The hamlet numbers some one hundred souls.

There are three church organizations in Monroe. The first organized is the Farmers' City church, in the fall of 1873, before the laying out of the town site. Its original membership included George M. Reed, Maggie Reed, J. F. Wadkin and wife, M. M. Parish and wife, John Manker

and wife, Frank Plulo and wife, Frank Johnson and wife, R. W. Young and wife, and G. W. Cummings and wife. The first pastor was S. Farlow; the present incumbent is C. E. Lynn. The membership is fifty-five. There being no church structure belonging to the society, the services are held in the school house.

The Pleasant Valley Reformed church was organized May 21, 1876, with a membership of sixteen: Fred Prange and wife, D. S. Bussard and wife, George Cammer and wife, Edgar Faust and wife, Jonathan Allshouse and wife and John Eastman and wife. In 1880 the society erected a frame building at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. The membership is now sixty-three. The society enjoys the pastorate of the Rev. David P. Lefever.

The Catholic church of Imogene was organized in June, 1880, and has therefore a most brief history. A frame church was built in 1880 at a cost of \$1,800.00 The church has a membership of eleven.

The school statistics are as follows:

No. of sub-districts.....	9
No. of teachers employed the past year.....	18
Salary per month, male.....	\$33.50
Salary per month, female.....	\$31.00
No. of school months.....	7
No. of children of school age.....	328
No. of children enrolled in school the past year.....	300
Average daily attendance .....	159
No. of frame buildings.....	9
Value of school property.....	\$4,300
Amount paid teachers past year.....	\$2,993
Amount paid for school houses.....	
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	\$209

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.\*

This township is perhaps one of the most recently settled in the county. Its surface features may in the main be gathered from its name. The land is rolling and but thinly timbered, and then only in the immediate vicinity of streams that serve as a means of drainage. The soil is the deep rich loess, the fertility of which is inexhaustible.

There are no towns within its limits, and no settlements of any moment,

\* For the *position* of this and all other townships see the map accompanying this volume. For *boundaries* see the foregoing.



its residents being all engaged in farming, and scattered everywhere as is the case in all bucolic districts.

The earliest settler within its present limits was Robt. Warhub, originally from the state of Illinois, but from Missouri to this township in 1852. Mr. Warhub was engaged, for a number of years, in running a ferry over the Nishnabotany, near the mouth of Walnut creek. In coming to this township he located on sections 16 and 17.

In the same year came Royal Crandall, from Illinois, Walker Boyler came in 1854, and Macoy Malcolm, in 1855, both these latter coming from Indiana. The persons first born in the township bear the names of these oldest residents and were William Warhub, in 1854, Sarah J. Warhub, in December, 1855, and Isaac W. Crandall in May, 1856.

The first death was of a most distressful character, and testifies to the privations that were suffered in those days; Robert Malcolm was the sufferer, aged about twelve years, and frozen to death in the winter of 1855. His remains lie in the cemetery at Sidney.

In common with the early residents of other portions of the county much difficulty was experienced in obtaining lumber for building purposes, and even the very necessities of life. The points at which these might be obtained were many miles away,—at St. Joseph, Missouri, or Trader's Point, a few miles below the city of Council Bluffs on the Missouri river—and the journey frequently occupied days. For weeks many families suffered for even the necessities of life, and its luxuries were continually denied them.

The history of the township is not unmixed with both accident and crime. Some incidents of each here follow: Sometime before 1860, an entire family by the name of Armentrout, numbering four persons in all, was drowned in the Nishnabotany above the mouth of Walnut creek, while on the way to Sidney. They were attempting to cross the river, but were overwhelmed by the flood, horses and all. The bodies were all recovered except that of the oldest in the party, Mrs. Armentrout.

In 1869 a man, calling himself "Dr. Hitchcock," murdered a child by drowning in the Nishnabotany. He was arrested, brought to Sidney for a preliminary examination, after which he was committed for trial. Before the latter was reached he succeeded in breaking jail, and escaped to that land famous as the home of such as he--Texas. He was heard of once since in that state. The child was drowned in the vicinity of what is known as Taylor's ford.

The school interests of the township have been well cared for since the earliest school, which was taught by Miss Matilda Hyatt at the house of William Warhub. The first school house built was a log structure, erected in 1864, on section 17, by Samuel McCall, costing some two hun-

dred and fifty dollars. The building was a small one, 14x16 feet, and built in the usual fashion of log houses of that day. In 1869 a new and more modern structure was built on section 9, by H. J. Heaton, at a cost of some seven hundred and fifty dollars. Since that time the improvement has been rapid, as the statistics for 1880, given below, sufficiently attest:

No. of sub-districts.....	8
No. of teachers employed the past year.....	15
Salary per month, male.....\$	30.00
Salary per month, female.....	25.76
No. months of school.....	8
No. of children school age.....	173
No. of children enrolled the past year.....	150
Average daily attendance.....	93.3
No. of frame school houses.....	8
Value of school property.....	\$3,800.00
Amount paid teachers.....	\$1,740.00
Amount paid for school houses.....	
Amount paid for contingent purposes.....\$	135.00

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### RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP.

So recent has been the formation of this township that it has, comparatively speaking, little history. It has elsewhere been stated that the early settlers of this county avoided the prairie and preferred rather to locate along the river bottoms. Thus it was the tide of settlement was stayed until quite a late day at the south and west of the territory embraced in this township. But when once the way had been opened, others were not long in finding homes within its borders.

The first settler to locate was William Brooke, who selected section 29. He remained but a few years when he went to Colorado. James Reese located on the same section, but also finally abandoned it and went to Kansas. In the immediate vicinity of the only town in this township—Randolph, a newly formed railroad station on the Sidney branch of the C., B. & Q. R. R.—as long ago as twenty-five years, settled John and Robert Antrim, and Abner Heaton. Five years later came Samuel Walker. The two former came from Indiana, the last named from Ohio. Heaton came from Pennsylvania, and was the only one of the number to “stake out” an original claim, which he did on section 2. The others bought the claims of prior settlers.

The first school was taught in the house of John Smith, by Miss Sir

Neadim, now living in Missouri. She experienced all the difficulty of a frontier school-mistress, being subject to many of the tricks for which the lads of those days were so noted, and received as compensation therefor the sum of *two dollars and fifty cents per week*, out of which she was to board herself and provide all other necessities. The first school-house in the township was built at a later day and is now known as the Perkins district school house. The building is a frame structure, built at a moderate cost.

#### RANDOLPH.

The hamlet of Randolph was platted in September of 1877. Samuel Buckner was the one to lead the business interests of the place by opening a store, which was subsequently followed by another under the management of the Spencer brothers. When the railroad was completed, November 10, 1878, the place began to grow a little, and its business interests to proportionately increase. The village now numbers about two hundred. There is one church in Randolph, the

#### RANDOLPH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

which was organized March 30, 1873. The original members were T. A. McKee and wife, C. W. Dodd and wife, Mrs. Mary Dodd, E. H. Mitchell and wife, W. M. Evans and wife, Miss Hannah Evans, W. F. Hendrickson, Mrs. J. D. Tipple, Miss Adelia Tipple, Albert Ranney, Robert Kilpatrick, J. Kilpatrick, F. D. Kilpatrick, George Kilpatrick and the Misses Mary, Martha and Lizzie Kilpatrick.

In the winter of 1879-80 the society erected a frame church edifice at a cost of \$1,800, which was dedicated Thanksgiving day, November 25, 1880, by Rev. Thomas H. Cleland, of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Since the first organization of the church it has enjoyed the pastorate of the Rev. Charles Merwin, the first supply and organizer, the original members being largely from his own church at Malvern, Iowa. Following him in the order given as supplies came R. J. Brown, Rev. Mr. Morrison and the present incumbent J. H. Vance, licentiate. The church—which now numbers thirty-three—has never yet had a settled pastor. The society owns a pipe-organ valued at \$800, the only organ of the kind in Fremont county.

Following are the educational statistics of the township:

No. of sub-districts.....	9
No. of teachers employed.....	17
Salary paid males per month.....	\$29 50
Salary paid females per month.....	\$29 14
No. of months school.....	7



No. of children of school age in township.....	336
No. of children enrolled in the districts.....	297
Average attendance in the districts.....	151
No. of school-houses in the township, frame.....	8
Value of school property.....	\$2,810 00
Amount paid teachers.....	\$1,812 00
Amount paid for school houses.....	\$400 00
Amount paid for contingent purposes.....	

### RIVERTON TOWNSHIP.

Within this township is a single town, to the history of which the reader is referred for information pertaining thereto.

The surface of the township is largely rolling and quite heavily wooded, comprised, as it largely is, within the region drained by the main branches of the Nishnabotany. The soils of its valleys is fertile in the extreme, and its wooded sections afford an all but unlimited supply of fuel and timber for other purposes.

The earliest known settlers came to Riverton township in 1856, 1857 and 1858, being Isaac Smith, John Kelsey, Robert Butler, James McIntosh, and G. B. Murray. The wife of the last named died in 1858, this being the first death within its limits.

The school statistics, exclusive of Riverton city, are as follows:

No. of sub-districts.....	5
No. of teachers employed the past year.....	9
Salary per month, same to males and females.....	\$ 32.55
No. of school months.....	9
No. of children of school age in township.....	174
No. of children enrolled in the schools.....	157
Average attendance in the township.....	63
No. of school-houses, frame ..	5
Value of school property.....	\$2,325.00
Amount paid teachers.....	1,465.00
Amount paid for school-houses.....	236.84
Amount paid for contingent purposes.....	4.20

### RIVERTON.

This city was laid out in the spring of 1870 by A. B. Smith, on land purchased from Isaac and Coleman Smith, five hundred acres in all. The first year a few dwellings were erected, and a store or two. The increas

ing business on the railroad line of which it formed a station, soon brought a large number of persons, and the following year witnessed a rapid growth. The town succeeded in securing the establishment of a post-office in 1863, and then it was assured of a name abroad. The following year the Masonic block was built, as was also the hotel and several other business houses and private residences.

#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1872, with the following original members: W. S. Frazer, Coleman Smith, G. Smith, J. A. Chaney, J. Rockafellow, Harriet Smith, Martha Chaney, Abel Dalgrehn, A. R. Dunham, Henrietta Frazer, Ella Frazer, R. Graham and Ruth Graham. The society built a brick church in 1873 at a cost of \$4,200, which was dedicated by Bishop E. G. Andrews. The present membership of the church is eighty. Its pastors have been G. C. Waynich, J. P. Evans, Fred. Harris, W. F. Laidley, W. A. Wiseman, George Clamme and H. G. Smith.

#### RIVERTON BAPTIST CHURCH.

This society was organized in 1871, August 20, with the following original members: S. E. Baldwin, C. McCulloch, F. P. Hallowell, Albion Hallowell, Clara Beard, A. M. Nettleton and Hannah Nettleton. In 1877 the society built a brick structure at a cost of \$4,000. On the 16th of September the church building was dedicated by Rev. G. J. Johnson. The pastors have been Thos. Muxton, J. W. Roe, J. Wilson, C. L. Butts, John Davis and J. B. Edmonson. The present membership is one hundred and one.

#### THE CIVIC SOCIETIES

are two in number. The Masonic Lodge—Omega Lodge, No. 327, A. F. and A. M.,—was organized June 4, 1873. The charter members were Alfred Wingate, J. W. Anderson, I. P. Kidd, Moses Samuels, James W. Beard, J. H. Utterback, A. M. Swineford, N. P. Reynolds, J. E. Dolph, T. D. Pryor, M. R. Ausbach, J. E. Jones, G. D. Bacheldor, C. T. Clark and F. M. Trobee. The lodge owns property to the value of nine thousand dollars, and is in debt about three thousand. The Masonic block, above mentioned, was built by a stock company in 1873 and 1874 at a cost of \$8,000.00. The lodge numbers, at present, sixty members, officered by J. C. Thatcher, W. M.; John Snyder, S. W.; W. T. Zordy, J. W.; W. M. Williams, Secretary; Thomas Thompson, Treasurer; R. Hoy, S. D.; Thomas Lusby, J. D.; J. H. Jones, Tyler.

## I. O. O. F.

Riverton Lodge, No. 280, was instituted April 28, 1874, by District Deputy Grand Master Enoch Alberson. The charter members were F. M. Trobee, E. F. Conger, A. T. Davis, M. R. Ausbach, M. W. Clark, T. K. Lyson, C. B. Coe and W. M. Clark. The lodge being duly instituted, F. M. Trobee was elected and installed as its first N. G.; T. K. Lyson, V. G., and E. F. Conger, Secretary.

The additions to the lodge by card and otherwise have been ninety. Since its organization the lodge has lost by death but one member. It is at present officered by F. Johnson, N. G.; D. S. Allen, V. G., and H. S. Smith, Secretary.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

With the settlement and growth of towns a hundred necessities spring into being, demanding each its appropriate share of attention, and promising each its own measure of good. By far the most important of all these is the common school. In direct proportion to the attention paid to it, does the common school add to the sum of human happiness by increasing the sphere of human usefulness and duty. The more earnest the spirit that prompts to action, the broader and grander are the results attained. The scope of the educator has been enlarged; he partakes very much of the relation of an advisor as well as instructor of youth. Recognizing that youth cannot be driven, and that under proper guidance each may find his own sphere of labor and usefulness, he has ceased turning the undivided attention of the student to the "three R's," and called him into far wider and grander fields of study. At his best he may only lay the foundation of an education, then the leading branches of human knowledge become various departments of valuable training under the title of individual self-culture. The great mass of human information in its purest and most valuable type is obtained when school days have been ended and the text book and teacher are replaced by the stern activities of life and that harsh old pedagogue—experience. This much is a recognized fact in modern education, and the common school adapts itself to the needs of the hour. To-day it is educating statesmen and leaders of public opinion; those who plead for human rights and those who present eternal spiritual truths. It is the educational factor of the age, the moulder of the nation's future, and in its recognition the village of Riverton has cause for self-congratulation. It is a proud feature of the village that it has good schools and able teachers—made more effective far by an enthusiastic and liberal minded board of education. Following are the



## EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS—RIVERTON INDEPENDENT DISTRICT.

No. of teachers employed the past year.....	3
Salary per month paid males.....	\$ 62.22
Salary per month paid females.....	31.11
No. of months school.....	9
No. of children of school age.....	194
No. of children enrolled in the district.....	181
Average attendance in the district.....	106
No. of school houses brick.....	1
Value of school property.....	\$ 5000.00
Amount paid teachers the past year.....	1120.00
Amount paid for school-houses.....	
Amount paid for contingent purposes.....	312.15

## ROSS TOWNSHIP.

As has been stated in the introduction to the township histories there is little that can be said, with absolute certainty, concerning the early settlement of townships. This is particularly true of Ross, the history of which is really the history of Tabor. Before that village was laid out and settled there were few residents within the township limits; and they, or some of them, came as early as 1846. They were E. B. Gaylord, Noah Green John Buler, and R. Argyle. The township was then far removed from those portions of the county first settled, and other favorable sites were abundant, so that until the coming of the colony from Civil Bend to found, the town of Tabor, settlements were few, and no record of such as did occur seems to have been kept by any person more than the few names above.

## SCHOOL STATISTICS.

No. of sub-districts.....	10
No. of teachers employoed the past year.....	24
Salary per month paid males.....	\$33.00
Salary per month paid females.....	\$27.50
No. of school months.....	7½
No. of children of school age in township.....	348
No. of children enrolled in the district.....	309
Average attendance in the township.....	169
No. of school houses in the township (frame).....	10
Value of school property.....	\$4,150.00

Amount paid teachers.....	\$2,261.60
Amount paid for school houses.....	
Amount paid for contingent purpose.....	\$483.55

Beside the churches of Tabor there is an organization known as "The Disciples of Christ," which was organized in the summer of 1856. The original members were W. Woodrun and wife, A. S. Roberts and wife, M. V. Roberts and wife, J. V. Roberts and wife, Mrs. W. M. Flanery, Miss Milly Flanery, and Mrs. William Martin. The society own no church building. The services were for a number of years held in private residences, but of late in the Ross school-house. The present membership is twenty-five. The pastors have been J. V. Roberts, W. B. A. Carter, and Father Mills.

The Plum creek branch of the

#### REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST,

was instituted October 18, 1862, by Elder Charles Derry. The original members were John Leeka, E. B. Gaylord, Noah Green, Simon Dike, Mary Ann Dike, Mary M. Study and Barbara Study. The society owns no church structure. The pastors have been John Leeka, William Gaylord, John Good and William Leeka, until the present. The membership is ninety-three.

#### TABOR.

The town of Tabor lies twelve miles north of Sidney, on the line between Mills and Fremont counties. It was first settled in 1852, by G. B. Gaston and Rev. John Todd, who came from Civil bend, on the Missouri bottom, but were originally from Oberlin, Ohio. Much of the history of the village is common to that of the Congregational church, to which the reader is referred for many facts connected with the founding of the town.

It was about three years after this that the first business of a public character was transacted, and that was at the house of G. B. Gaston. In the early days of Tabor private residences were used as places where public business was transacted. Then came the school-house, serving for the business of instruction, the preaching of the gospel and as city hall. The first meeting recorded seems to bear the date of May 15, 1854, and among other matters took into consideration "the village plat and matters connected therewith."

At this meeting a committee of three was appointed to draft a plat of the village of Tabor. Committee: John Todd, Jonas Jones and J. L. Smith. The laying out of the village was placed, as seen above, in the hands of a committee. The survey was subsequently commenced but remained unfinished. The delay was due to numerous causes, among

which were the time required to obtain the consent of the owner of the soil and changes made in the village plat as at first presented. At a public meeting held in the school-house, on the evening of March 9, 1857, called primarily to attend to the fencing of the burying ground and other matters of general interest, it was decided that the unfinished business relative to the village plat "should be urged forward to completion with all possible dispatch."

The survey was reported completed by the committee at a meeting held Monday, September 21, 1857, but the report was not accepted, it having appeared that the plat presented was not in accordance with the one given the committee by which they were to work. At a meeting held the following Monday, (September 28, 1857,) the report previously made was accepted; at the same meeting J. H. Smith was appointed a committee "to procure the written consent of Mrs. R. V. Webster, S. A. Matthews and I. Townsend to make Main street 80 feet wide for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north from the county line." This committee reported May 24, 1858 that the written consent of all had been obtained, except that of I. Townsend, "who is now absent in Ohio." The following document, however, would seem to indicate that Mr. Townsend *had* signed the permit in question, but his signature and that of his wife was doubtless added *after* his return from Ohio.

"MARCH 10, 1858.

"We hereby give our consent that the Main street of Tabor, Fremont county, Iowa, be continued one half a mile north of the county line, 80 feet in width.

"ISAAC TOWNSEND,

EMELINE C. TOWNSEND.

L. A. MATTHEWS,

and C. R. MATTHEWS, his wife.

R. V. WEBSTER."

Mr. Matthews' signature and that of his wife was affixed to the above document by D. P. Matthews, by virtue of the following power of an attorney.

"Know all men by these presents:

"That we, L. A. Matthews and C. B. Matthews, wife of the said L. A. Matthews, of Batemantown, Ohio, do hereby constitute and appoint D. P. Matthews, of Tabor, Iowa, our attorney to sign our names to the village plat of the town of Tabor in Fremont and Mills counties, Iowa: hereby confirming such signature by our attorney the same as if we were personally present and did the same.

In witness whereof our hand and seal.

L. A. MATTHEWS,

[L. S.]

CLARA R. MATTHEWS."

[L. S.]

In presence of L. T. Clark, Daniel Ayers.



THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss.  
KNOX COUNTY, }

"Before me, Daniel Ayers, a justice of the peace in and for said county, appeared L. A. Matthews and C. B. Matthews, his wife, and she did acknowledge the signing to be her voluntary act this 26th day of January, 1858.

DANIEL AYERS, J. P.?"

Under the apprehension that the troubles in Kansas might extend into southwestern Iowa, there was a

#### MILITARY COMPANY ORGANIZED IN TABOR.

"*Tabor, Tuesday Evening, July 29, 1856.*—In accordance with a previous notice, those interested in forming a military company convened at the school house and organized themselves into a meeting for the transaction of any business pertaining thereto, by electing Jonas Jones chairman, and I. C. Lyman secretary. Prayer was then offered by Rev. John Todd. Remarks were then made by several individuals in regard to the objects of the meeting. Next a motion was made by J. Todd to organize by electing officers immediately; afterwards withdrawn, and another substituted in its place, providing for enrolling the names of such persons present as were willing to join such an organization. A motion was then made by G. B. Gaston, that those who had enrolled their names proceed to elect officers; amended so as to have them elected by ballot. G. B. Gaston was elected captain; M. P. Clark first lieutenant. On motion of O. Cummings the election of second lieutenant was deferred until some future meeting of the company. Next voted to appoint G. B. Gaston, M. P. Clark and J. L. Smith, a committee to make arrangements for procuring arms, and also to furnish musicians for the company. Adjourned until Friday evening, August 1st, at 7 P. M.

I. C. LYMAN, *Secretary.*"

#### NAMES ENROLLED.

M. P. Clark,  
C. Munsinger,  
J. K. Gaston,  
O. Cummings,  
Isaac Hollister,  
G. B. Gaston,  
Wm. R. Shepherdson,  
J. L. Smith,  
Edwin Hill,  
J. Munsinger,

E. S. Hill,  
James W. Clark,  
John Hallam,  
Charles Lawrence,  
James Vincent,  
A. C. Gaston,  
H. D. Ingraham,  
B. F. Gardner,  
Daniel P. Matthews,  
Charles Webster,

Jonas Jones,  
I. C. Lyman,  
W. Wallace Madison,  
William Woodruff,

Francis Asman,  
L. E. Webb,  
Stephen L. Hardy,  
John Todd.

## SELF DEFENSE MEETING.

In consequence of a "liability to have their dwellings and premises forcibly and illegally searched for fugitive slaves," as had been done at Civil bend, a meeting of the citizens at Tabor was hastily called on the evening of December 4, 1858, at the new school-house, to devise means of mutual defense.

D. E. Wood was called to the chair. After prayer the object of the meeting was stated by G. B. Gaston; whereupon it was

Voted, That each able bodied man among us be authorized to take in charge and keep in order a rifle or musket, (of those now stored here belonging to the Kansas Aid Society) with at least 12 rounds of cartridges always ready.

Voted, That each person taking a rifle or musket as authorized above, sign a written receipt acknowledging the same and promising to return it in good condition when called for, to Jonas Jones as agent of the Kansas aid committee.

Voted, That the military organization of 1856 be considered defunct.

Voted, That G. B. Gaston be leader, and E. S. Hill first-substitute, and Marcus Pearse, second-substitute.

Voted, That the foregoing leaders be requested to take the cannon in care and keep it in readiness for use.

Voted, That J. Jones be requested to write to Mr. Hurd, of Chicago, and procure, if practicable, through him, a supply of revolvers for the cause.

Voted, That the officers fix upon some pass-word or sign to call the people together, if they see fit. They proposed "Watchman."

Meeting adjourned *sine die*.

But the citizens of Tabor were not unmindful of those things which enter into permanent and substantial growth. They had left their eastern homes to found a college and a town on this western prairie and to that task they addressed all their energies. From the time the town site was platted and the first residence built, until the incorporation of the town, December 10, 1868, their sole object seemed to be to make the town a permanent one. The buildings were not hastily and rudely constructed, but put up for long continued use. The organization of the following company shows the scope and direction of their enterprise.

## STONE QUARRY COMPANY.

During the winter of 1853 and 1854, several of the citizens of Tabor, in order to secure to the community the benefit of a stone quarry lying on Plum creek, three or four miles southwest of Tabor, combined together to purchase the right of the quarry. The following paper, transferring the property, was recorded at Sidney, August 24, 1854, in book A, page 298:

"For and in consideration of the sum of forty-five dollars, the receipt of which I hereby acknowledge, I do bargain, sell, and convey to G. B. Gaston, O. Cummings, J. L. Smith, W. J. Gate, S. R. Pearse, J. West, John Hallam, D. P. Matthews, and J. Todd, their heirs and assigns severally and equally shares with each other and with myself, my heirs and assigns to all the stone or rock on or beneath the surface of the s. e.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the s. w.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 17 in township 70, north of range 42 west; and I hereby secure to them the right of way necessary to obtain the same; provided that no one of the aforesaid persons shall sell or dispose of their right and title to said property without the consent of two-thirds of all concerned.

*"Tabor, March 30, 1854.*

*WILLIAM L. CLARK."*

In presence of Joseph Munsinger, Cordelia G. Smith.

There were taken from the quarry the first year of its operation one hundred and nineteen loads of building stone.

Permanency to the town and its recognition as a body corporate was insured in 1868. A meeting of the citizens of Tabor was held on Monday evening, April 27, 1868, for the purpose of taking measures to become incorporated as a town. The following petition was prepared and presented to the county judge, Alexander Wilson:

## PETITION.

"To the honorable county judge of Fremont county, state of Iowa:

"We, the undersigned legal voters, residing within the proper boundaries, wishing to become an incorporated town by the name of Tabor, do petition to have commissioners appointed, according to chapter 61, of the acts of the twelfth general assembly, to hold an election in said town to vote for or against said incorporation. The territory to be embraced in said town shall consist of the west half of section three (3), east half of section four (4), township seventy (70), north of range forty-two (42) west, all in Fremont county, state of Iowa.

JOHN TODD,  
WM. M. BROOKS,  
JOHNSON WRIGHT,  
G. B. GASTON,  
M. L. CARPENTER,  
and twenty-seven others."



In response the following official paper was received:

"T<sup>b</sup> G. B. Gaston, J. L. Smith, John Todd, S. H. Adams, M L. Carpenter:

*"Gentlemen:* You are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of holding an election in the village of Tabor, Fremont county, Iowa, for the purpose of voting for incorporation, for or against incorporating the village of Tabor; and report your doings in the matter to this court.

"Given under my hand and official seal this 31st day of August, A. D., 1868.

ALEXANDER WILSON,  
*County Judge."*

The gentlemen named immediately took the requisite legal measures, and posted election notices for the 22d day of September, 1868. At this election, so general was the desire to incorporate that *not a single vote* was cast in opposition, the entire vote cast, thirty-three, being *for* incorporation. The final steps in the matter were taken December 10, 1868.

At an election held at the school house in Tabor, on Thursday, November 12, 1868, an election was held for the following officers, to which, by the act of incorporation, the town was entitled:

*Mayor*—G. B. Gaston.

*Recorder*—E. S. Hill.

*Trustees*—John Todd, M. L. Carpenter, D. B. Speers, H. D. Ingraham, J. F. Sanborn.

The first charter election proper was held March 1, 1869, with the following result:

G. B. Gaston, mayor; H. D. Ingraham, recorder, and M. L. Carpenter, E. S. Hill, D. B. Speers, John Todd, J. F. Sanborn, trustees.

In the March election of 1880, the following officials received the majority suffrage:

M. L. Carpenter, mayor; P. B. Clark, assessor; E. Avery, recorder; J. N. Barfour, treasurer, and trustees: J. Lateratt, J. E. Todd, B. F. Ladd, J. D. Tipple, Charles Will, L. S. Brown and C. S. Harrison.

#### CHURCHES.

##### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF TABOR.

This society was organized October 21, 1865, with the following original members: Rev. R. Hanley, Mrs. M. B. Hanley, M. D. Gregory, M. Gregory, Eunice Wallace, H. R. Ivery and wife, and Dr. Landon. It occupies a frame building erected at a cost of \$1250.00, which was dedicated by the Rev. J. G. Otis. The present membership is fifty-two. The church has been under the pastorate of Dr. B. Hanley, Rev. John Davies, and G. E. Skaggs.

## HISTORY OF TABOR CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY REV. JOHN TODD, PASTOR.

"Thou shalt remember the way in which the Lord thy God led thee."—Deut. 8:2.

The past, when remembered, forms a basis for progress in the future. Hence Jehovah required Israel, when on the borders of Canaan, to remember all the way in which God led them in the wilderness. That Mosaic record of God's dealings with Israel affords, to this day, the clearest illustration of the divine character, and the fullest commentary on the principles which regulate his moral government. But the Creator has not forsaken the world. He is even now directing the events of his providence unerringly to the accomplishment of his purposes and plans of mercy toward mankind. It is pertinent then at all times, but especially on an occasion like the present, to note all the way in which the Lord our God has led us.

In attempting to chronicle the past, it is difficult always to distinguish between the important and unimportant facts—the interesting and the uninteresting. Some things, of much interest to one, may be very dry details to another. Most persons are interested in the recital of scenes and acts, in which they have been participators. I ask, then, your indulgence as I attempt to present the history of this church the twenty-five years of its existence.

In presenting its history, it seems proper to speak of the causes and influences to which it owes its origin. George Belcher Gaston, the originator, and for more than twenty-five years the chief promoter of the object of which this church forms a prominent part, was born in Danby, N. Y., November 8, 1814, and when twenty years old moved with his parents, Dea. Alexander Gaston and Lydia Belcher Gaston and family, to the vicinity of Oberlin, Ohio, in the fall of 1834. In opening up a new farm in that heavily timbered country, he found ample scope for vigorous muscular exercise, and thus became skilled in, and acquired a love for pioneering. He had not the advantages of a liberal education, but beyond the facilities afforded by the public schools of that early day, he enjoyed the benefits of a single term at Huron Institute, located at Milan, Huron county, Ohio. He was converted and united with the church at Danby, when thirteen or fourteen years of age. On February 22, 1837, he was married to Miss Maria Cummings, daughter of Dea. Isaac Cummings and Anna Farwell Cummings.

In 1840, he, with his family and others in the employ of the A. B. C. F. M., went on a mission to the Pawnee Indians on the Loupe fork of the Platte river. There he acted as government farmer for the Pawnees for four or five years, when, on account of the health of his family, he

returned to Ohio, and continued his agricultural pursuits on a farm about two miles west of Oberlin.

Brother Gaston, constitutionally sympathetic, and also moved by christian kindness, had his compassions deeply stirred toward the Pawnees, when he beheld their degradation and saw their need of the gospel, and when compelled to relinquish his labors among them, he gave the chief the parting hand, it was with flowing tears and faltering voice that he expressed his deep regret that he had not been able to accomplish for their good what he had fondly hoped to do. His interest in the Pawnees never ceased, and the establishing of a school in southwestern Iowa, he ardently hoped might in some way become a blessing to them. This object was never forgotten in projecting the enterprise of which the establishment of this church is a part.

While swinging his cradle in the harvest field in the summer of 1847, the idea of founding an institution of learning in the west was first suggested to his mind. He had become acquainted with the Missouri valley in passing to and from the Pawnees; he had seen the blessed influence of Oberlin College, and longed to see it repeated on the western frontier. Religion and education, the church and the college, were regarded as mutual complements, neither of which could be complete without the other. The suggestion appeared to be from God, and the Spirit seemed to say, as did Nathan to David, "Go, do all that is in thine heart; for the Lord is with thee." Believing, too, that reason was given to man for use, Brother Gaston conferred with others. Quite an impetus was given to the interest on this subject, in and around Oberlin, by an address by Lester W. Pratt, at Oberlin, in the fall of 1847, who, with his estimable wife, a sister of Brother Gaston, was then in Ohio visiting their friends. A meeting for prayer and consultation was called, which resulted in the establishment of a weekly prayer-meeting, which continued until transferred to Fremont county by the removal of Brother Gaston and family, Brother Adams and wife, and Darius P. Matthews to the Civil Bend neighborhood in the autumn of 1848, when Deacon Josiah B. Hall and Rev. John Todd accompanied them for the purpose of selecting a location for a settlement which might foster and sustain a literary institution. That little company met daily on the way, in Brother Gaston's state-room on the boat, to pray for divine guidance in the prosecution of our enterprise.

The journey was made by railroad from Belleview, O., to Cincinnati; hence by steamer on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers to St. Joseph, Mo. Then Brother Gaston bought a span of horses which he soon attached to a wagon, which he had brought along, and Brother Hall and myself each purchased a horse, with bridle and saddle, and thus we were soon equipped for travel westward to Iowa. On about the third day, toward evening, in the month of October, we reached the cabin of Lester



W. Platt and family, where we were most cordially received and feasted on the fat of the land. After weeks of boating on western rivers, and days of frontier travel, it was refreshing to find a generous welcome among congenial spirits. Brother Platt and wife had been connected with the Pawnee Indian Mission and were but recently located at this point. We found among their neighbors Dr. Ira D. Blanchard and family, including Miss Abbie Walton, who had been connected with the Baptist mission among the Kaw Indians in Kansas. There were a number of families also in the neighborhood from West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. All the settlers were but squatters, as the land had not yet been surveyed, and could not be bought. L. W. Platt, G. B. Gaston, S. H. Adams, D. P. Matthews, Dea. J. B. Hall, I. D. Blanchard, and myself scoured the country on horseback, for about a fortnight, in search of an eligible site for our settlement. We visited the bluffs and ranged back and forth across the bottom, visited Rev. William Rector, a local preacher of the M. E. church, who lived at the foot of the bluffs, southwest of where Sidney now is, and was known as Father Rector. We examined the timber in the bend of the river—went up to where Wilson's stone quarry now is—entered the bluffs at the Wahbonsie hollow, and crossed over to the Wahbonsie agency's log house, near where Ezekiel Lambert since lived and died. We there attended a political meeting, which petitioned the legislature for the organization of a county in southwestern Iowa. We went north to Trader's Point—there crossed the river and visited the Presbyterian mission, then under charge of Mr. McKinney. From Trader's Point we took the Mormon trail over Silver creek. There we lodged together at Dr. Dalrymple's (?) and in the morning separated. Dea. Hall and myself set out for our homes in Ohio, and the rest returned to the bend. We parted with the understanding that unless we, in our journey across the state, should find a more eligible site, we would conclude to locate on the Missouri bottom, near where Percival now is. We, *i. e.*, Dea. Hall and myself, spent the first Sabbath on our way, with Elder York, in a Mormon settlement at Pisgah, now in Union county. I proposed that from there we visit the "three river country," in the region of Des Moines, but Dea. Hall would not hear to it, saying—"The Lord would never have sent us around by the Missouri river, if he had wanted us to go to the "three river country"

#### THE UNION CHURCH OF CIVIL BEND

was organized in the winter of 1848-9, embracing Brother Gaston and wife, Brother Platt and wife, Bro. Adams and wife, Dr. Blanchard and wife, D. P. Matthews, Abbie Walton and Cephas Case. A Bible-class and Sunday-school and weekly prayer meeting were regularly maintained. Others were added to this church by letter and profession, (among whom

were Dea. Hall and family, John W. Smith and family, J. Todd and family, and Miss Rachel Tucker—our first teacher—all of whom came in 1850), until the spring of 1852 it numbered about thirty members.

In 1853 or 1854 a prominent member, (Dr. I. D. Blanchard) of the Union Church of Civil Bend was disciplined, and by a small majority vote suspended. The majority having good reason, as they thought, to believe that the minority intended by preferring charges against a sufficient number of the majority, and thereby depriving them of the right of voting, to enable the minority to rule, and thus to reverse the action of the church, and occasion prolonged contention, to avoid such a result, the majority called a meeting without taking pains to notify the minority, at which they all voted each other letters, and so left the church, which never manifested any vitality afterwards. Thus that church died.

On account of high water in the summer of 1851, several, viz: G. B. Gaston and family, S. H. Adams and family, J. Todd and family, removed to the vicinity of Tabor. Brother Gaston bought the claim of Mr. Beeler, and located temporarily in the edge of the timber about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Tabor, and Mr. Adams shared the premises with him. J. Todd bought Frederick Argyle's claim and located in the timber about two miles southwest of the village of Tabor, where he lived about sixteen months, when, in August, 1853, he removed into his present residence. During the summer of 1852, meetings and Sunday-school were held in the grove near the minister's log-cabin in fair weather, and in his cabin in unpleasant weather. Preaching was had when the minister could be at home, but as he divided his time with Civil Bend, Sidney, Florence, (a point opposite the mouth of the Platte river, where a small church was organized in the fall or winter of 1850), and other points, he was frequently away on the Sabbath. The Wednesday evening prayer-meeting was always maintained at the residence of Brother Gaston until the completion, in the autumn of 1854, of the first school-house—that which has just been moved from the southwest corner of the church lot.

In the fall of 1852, Brother O. Cumings of Amherst, Ohio, visited us, having made the journey most of the distance across the state on foot, because there was then no public conveyance. While he was here, on the 11th of October, 1852, in the minister's cabin, the Congregational Church of Tabor was organized. At the preparatory meeting of October 10, the pastor preached from Ps. 84:4, "Blessed are they that dwell in thy house; they will be still praising thee." On Sabbath, October 11, Rev. Geo. G. Rice of Kanessville, (now Council Bluffs), and missionary of the A. H. M. society was present and preached from 1 Cor., 2:5. "That your faith should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God." Eight persons then formally assented to the articles of faith, and

took upon themselves the binding obligations of the church covenant, whose names are as follows: G. B. Gaston and Maria C. Gaston, his wife, with their sons Alexander C. Gaston and Alonzo M. Gaston; Samuel H. Adams and Caroline M. Adams, his wife; John Todd and Martha A. Todd, his wife; only five of whom remain.

Jacob Dawson and wife, who lived near by, and claimed to have been Presbyterians in western Pennsylvania, whence they came, talked of joining in the organization, but Mr. Dawson had bought out the *Frontier Guardsman*, a paper then published at Kanesville, (now Council Bluffs), and was wont to ride back and forth on the Sabbath, and not being willing to change his course in that respect, it was not thought best they should unite:

The first accession to the members of the church occurred June 11, 1853, when the following persons were received: Origen Cumings, Hannah Cumings, Abbie Cumings, Jesse West, Lucinda West, W. J. Gates, Emily P. Gates, by letter, and Salome R. Shepherdson, the first to unite by profession. Jessie West and Salome R. Shepherdson were baptized by immersion in a basin, or "buffalo wallow," washed out in the hollow in S. Jones' cornfield, and about midway down from his residence to Plum creek. October 1, 1853, James L. Smith, and Cordelia G. Smith, his wife, from the church at Oberlin, and Darius P. Matthews and his wife, from the Union church at Civil Bend, were received into membership.

To show the position of the church at that day on the subject of reforms I make the following quotation from the church records:

"September 2, 1853, J. Todd, Jesse West, and W. J. Gates were appointed a committee to prepare an expression of sentiment in relation to slavery, temperance, and mission boards. The report of that committee was amended and adopted at the first annual meeting, October 5, 1853, as follows:

I. Believing that the gospel breathes 'peace on earth and good-will to men,' and that 'there is no respect of persons with God,' we regard American slavery as essentially hostile to the principles of christianity, and all who in any way uphold it as so far occupying a position inconsistent with christian benevolence.

II. Cursed as our country is, with the institution of slavery—an institution that has not only *withstood* the indirect application of gospel principles for two hundred years, but has in the meantime extended greatly its bounds and multiplied its victims—we believe the time has come to treat the holding of men as slaves as we would treat any other flagrant sin.

III. In obedience to the divine injunction 'remember them that are in bonds as bound with them,' we feel constrained to bear testimony in every proper way against this giant sin of our land; and consequently we will not admit slave-holders or apologists for slavery to the privileges of the



church, nor will we patronize mission boards that support churches in which slaveholding is not treated as a disciplinable offense.

IV. We cordially concur in the principles of the American Reform Book and Tract Society, and also the American Missionary Association, and believe them worthy of the confidence of the christian world.

V. *Resolved*, That this church will admit no persons as members who make, vend, use, or provide intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

It was moreover agreed that we observe the missionary concert on the first Sabbath evening of each month. This last meeting was regularly observed until slavery was abolished, January 1, 1863, and was then closed with a meeting of praise and thanksgiving to God, who had answered our prayers sooner than we had dared to hope, and in a way of which we had not dreamed.

From August, 1853, until November, 1854, public religious meetings were held in Brother Gaston's house, on the southeast corner of Orange and Park streets; from November 22, 1854, till the autumn of 1860, the place of meeting was the school-house till recently on the northeast corner of Center and Elm streets; from 1860 till 1865, the college chapel, in its original size and form (32x42), on the northwest corner of Center and Elm streets, furnished the place of meeting; and from 1865 to 1875, the church worshipped in the chapel in its present form (32x66). Since 1875, the new edifice has been occupied. It cost \$22,000, including pulpit, chandeliers and furnaces, of which \$3,200 are still unprovided for.

In the spring of 1854, Jonas Jones brought with him our present bell, the first church bell in western Iowa.

To the original eight members, in 1852, there were added:

YEAR.	BY LETTER	ON PROF'N	YEAR.	BY LETTER	ON PROF'N	YEAR.	BY LETTER	ON PROF'N
1853	11	1	1862	7	17	1870	11	6
1854	20	8	1863	6	1	1871	17	32
1855	0	4	1864	3	0	1872	12	1
1856	17	14	1865	6	6	1873	12	5
1857	7	1	1866	13	32	1874	10	58
1858	14	5	1867	21	13	1875	22	18
1859	8	9	1868	9	36	1876	4	16
1860	9	9	1869	5	15	1877	6	17
1861	2	0						

Of all that have united with this church two hundred and sixty have united by letter, and three hundred and twenty-four on profession—in all, five hundred and eighty four—an annual average of ten by letter and thirteen by profession. Sixty-five of the whole number have died, three hundred and forty-five are still members, leaving one hundred and seventy-

four who have gone out from us, carrying with them impress of the influences received while among us. Of the entire number ten are, or have been preaching the gospel, two are in the theological seminary, five are practicing law, three in the medical profession; one hundred and sixteen are, or have been, teachers; thirteen are, or have been, the wives of ministers; six have labored among the Indians, and one has been for ten years a missionary to Jaffua, Ceylon, India, and two have taught among the freedmen.

A Sunday school has been kept up without intermission for twenty-five years, varying in average attendance from ten to two hundred. For the last year the average has been about two hundred. The members of the Sunday school have for the last ten years supported one, and sometimes two children in the girls' school in Udupitty, Jaffua, Ceylon. Brother G. B. Gaston was for many years the superintendent of our Sunday school. James L. Smith had charge of it for a time, but now for several years President Brooks has been superintendent.

For several years assistance has been rendered by church members in the support of Sunday schools in neighborhoods around us. The pastor of the church supplied Silver Creek, Glenwood, Florence, Sidney, and Civil Bend with preaching part of the time during the first eight or ten years following the organization of the church at Tabor.

Revivals of greater or less extent have been enjoyed by this church nearly every year of its existence. Extra meetings were held, usually during the greater leisure of winter, which were conducted mainly by the pastor for the first fourteen years. Prof. Johnson Wright, who came to Tabor in 1866, proved for several years a most efficient helper in revivals. In December, 1870, Rev. Arson Parker labored most effectively for three weeks among us. At three different times Rev. H. S. De Forest rendered successful service, and Elder Balcom, in the winter of 1873-4, awakened much interest. Success, under God, in winning souls to Christ, has been the result of efficient work by the lay members of the church mainly, who most heartily co-operated with the pastor, by earnest prayer and abundant private labor with the impenitent. Many jewels will be found in the crowns of those faithful ones, in the day of their crowning. We have ever found God ready and willing to bestow blessings upon efficient labor, as the fruit of his word, and find just occasion to thank him for his goodness and faithfulness to us in the past, and thereby feel greatly encouraged to look for still greater things in the future.

At the Quarter Centennial of the Tabor Congregational church, held October 11, 1877, the following poem, by Arabella E. Smith, was presented as a most interesting feature of the evening's programme. The poem is somewhat retrospective and historical in its character, and is here

reproduced chiefly for its historic interest, though of itself worthy of preservation in permanent form:

## IN OTHER DAYS.

Amid the daily toil and care,  
With thankful hearts our feet we stay,  
The memories of the past to share,  
On this, our anniversary day.

And we strive to thee, to bring,  
Oh Thou great Shepherd of the sheep!  
The thanks we cannot speak or sing,  
Thy mercies are so high, so deep.

We thank Thee for the pastures green,  
Whose pleasant paths our feet have pressed;  
For waters still, for skies serene,  
Where over wearied hearts might rest.

We thank Thee, too, for cloud and storm,  
For darkness and for whelming flood;  
Did they not show to us the form  
Of one like to the Son of God?

All day our memories backward turn;  
All day we keep the past in sight;  
What human heart that does not yearn  
O'er vanished days, or dark, or bright?

Again we see the hill-top rise,  
With outlook wide or level sward.  
Outstretched beneath the morning skies,  
The beauteous landscape of the Lord.

We see again the cabins rude,  
So lonely on the prairie vast;  
Close by, the wild fowl hid her brood,  
And the fleet deer went bounding past.

Oft their wild comrades came, the band  
Of red men, natives of the soil,  
With curious eyes our homes they scanned,  
But scorned our lives of quiet toil.



Full soon the tide of human life,  
Came pouring o'er the prairie free;  
Wild beast and wild man in the strife,  
Were hurried toward the western sea.

Meanwhile we toiled for daily bread,  
And 'neath our Father's sheltering care,  
Across the level plains were spread  
In autumn days the harvests fair.

We reared no stately house of prayer,  
Our offerings were but scant, though free,  
Still He, whose love is everywhere.  
Abode with us; the two or three.

And, since like those of olden days,  
Of gold and silver we had none,  
God sent us work in other ways;  
Full many a frightened, fleeing one,

From many lands most fair to see,  
Sought our wide, northern, windswept plain,  
At peril of his life, to gain  
The blessed boon of liberty.

Whom God made free, no man shall claim  
We said; and o'er the dangerous track,  
No hunted fugitive went back.  
The oppressor's threats were all in vain,

And when the Lord's good time drew near,  
He saw his humble children's woe,  
And rang aloud in every ear,  
His mandate, "Let my people go."

We heard the sounding battle cry;  
We sent our best and bravest ones;  
We waited while the days went by,  
And heard afar the echoing guns.

Till passed the war-cloud's dismal night,  
And Freedom's shone broad and bright.  
They came again, the tried and true,  
Wounded and weary, faint and few.

We welcomed some with joy and cheers,  
And some with only silent tears.  
We call them back, those days of old,  
Their memories wake a smile, a tear;

But cherished most are those we hold  
Unspoken to the listener's ear.  
We see what others cannot see,  
Through the long vista shadows glide,

They pass among us silently,  
And take their places by our side,  
The faces of the loved and lost  
The faces we must miss through all:

Till Death's dark river safely crossed,  
We meet them where no shadows fall.  
For him, who bore with patient heart  
The heat and burden of the day,

Who unrepining took his part,  
Through all the roughest of the way,  
Nor paused to murmur or complain,  
When storms of sorrow o'er him swept,

Counting all loss for Christ, as gain,  
Until, being overworn, he slept—  
Within our inmost hearts we keep  
The memory of that noble life,

With generous thoughts and actions rife;  
And when, faint-hearted, we would creep  
Aside to fold our hands and weep,  
Because our harvests are so scant,

It rouses us to earnest strife;  
Again with patient hands we plant  
The seed; nor mourn we may not reap.  
For him who found a calm retreat,

Where idle summer was to rest,  
Soft lie the turf above his breast;  
No more by wearing cares oppressed,  
His slumbers shall be deep and sweet;

Upon his tomb we fain would lay  
Some tribute to outlast the years,  
But words are vain; we bring to-day  
Only our silence and our tears.

Not lost; his life is with us still,  
The seed he sowed in toil and pain,  
In time to come shall crown our hill,  
With shining sheaves of golden grain.  
Alas how many names we love,  
Are graven on the marble cold;  
What vacant chairs our firesides hold,  
What tender yearnings all untold,  
Our sad hearts keep for those above.  
The shadows of the grave divide  
The faithful few, who planted here  
In human weakness and in fear,  
The seed upon the prairie wide.  
The number on the other side  
Grows ever larger year by year,  
And lonelier are the homes denied  
The love that was their joy and cheer.  
We keep their memory sacred yet;  
And they, who deems that they forget?  
Think you not as we stand to-night,  
Within the walls they toiled to raise,  
That in the city out of sight  
They keep the anniversary days?

For him whose resting is not yet,  
Who labors still with constant care,  
Think you the world will e'er forget  
His steadfast heart, his patient prayer?  
He needs no idle words of praise,  
In him our hearts most safely trust;  
And bright through all the coming days  
Shall shine the pathway of the just.

And not alone across the past  
Our wandering thoughts go out to-day;  
Forth through the future vague and vast,  
They strive to scan the winding way,  
But short of sight and weak of hand,  
We cannot pierce the clouds that hide,  
And only this we understand,



Our Father is on every side.  
 All as he wills or smooth or steep  
 The way that lies ahead may be,  
 The journey ended, tenderly  
 He gives to his beloved sleep,  
 And we will trust nor ask too see.  
 Only God grant our hands to fill  
 With earnest work, our hearts made strong  
 To do or suffer all his will,  
 Whether the time be short or long.  
 When heaven and earth are passed away,  
 And even their places are forgot,  
 God grant we stand, in that great day,  
 A glorious church without a spot.

In connection with the history of this church it may be proper to mention the

#### WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,

which was organized on the 22d of February, 1855, with the following officers: W. J. Gates, President; J. K. Gaston, Vice-President; O. B. Clark, Treasurer; A. C. Gaston, Secretary.

The organization appears to have been perfected in the afternoon of the 22d, for it adjourned "to seven o'clock in the evening to hear another address from Esquire Turley to the ladies." After listening to this address the society adjourned until February 28, at 6 o'clock P. M.

The following was the constitution and names of those who signed.

#### CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This society shall be called the Tabor Washingtonian Temperance Society, auxiliary to the Fremont County Washingtonian Temperance Society.

ART. 2. The officers of this society shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall be chosen annually, by nomination and by the voice.

ART. 3. The objects of this society shall be to keep alive the fire of temperance in our bosoms, and to promote the cause around us so far as practicable.

ART. 4. The annual meeting of the society shall be held on the first Thursday in February.

ART. 5. Any person may become a member of the society by subscribing to the constitution and the sub-joined pledge.

ART. 6. This constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the society, by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

## PLEDGE.

We will not use intoxicating liquor as a beverage; we will not give it to others, nor traffic in it to be so used; and we will earnestly endeavor to procure the suppression of such traffic by law.

## NAMES.

## GENTLEMEN.

Wm. J. Gates,  
J. K. Gaston,  
G. B. Gaston,  
O. Cummings,  
Jesse West,  
John West,  
L. A. Matthews,  
Isaac Townshend,  
Wm. Madison,  
Wallace Madison,  
M. P. Clark,  
O. B. Clark,  
John Todd,  
John Hallam,  
M. W. Thayer,  
Wm. Webster,  
C. A. Webster,  
Jos. Munsinger,  
Jonas Jones,  
M. T. Spees,  
Cephas Case,  
L. T. Matthews,  
C. W. Smith,  
L. Townshend,  
Arthur Williams,  
J. T. Madison,  
J. M. Cummings,  
A. C. Gaston,  
A. M. Gaston,  
J. A. Todd,  
L. C. Hume,  
H. M. Jones.

## LADIES.

E. P. Gates,  
Emma J. Gates,  
M. C. Gaston,  
Hannah Cummings,  
M. H. Cummings,  
A. S. Jones,  
H. M. Jones,  
E. C. Townshend,  
A. E. Terryberry,  
Abby Cumings,  
A. E. Jones,  
M. S. Nash,  
M. A. Todd.  
Mary L. Todd,  
S. C. Gates,  
L. E. Gates,  
A. C. Gates,  
H. E. Townshend,  
P. C. Jones,  
D. A. B. Spees,  
S. E. Madison,  
L. H. Matthews,  
M. E. Gaston,  
C. M. Adams,  
J. A. Jackson,  
E. J. Madison,  
M. A. Madison,  
S. R. Shepherdson,  
M. S. Madison,

## TABOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Much of the history of the public schools of Tabor belongs to the history of Tabor College, under the immediate supervision of which they were for a long time placed. The citizens have always cared, with liberal hand, for their dearest interest in this direction, and to-day the school stands almost equal to the best in the country. The building occupied by the various departments is a neat and commodious structure, tasteful in architecture and pleasant as a school *home*, for such the place where a great portion of the early life of an individual is passed may be properly designated. The school statistics of Tabor are as follows:

DEPARTMENT.	TEACHER.	Males.	Females.	Total.
High school....	A. S. McPherrin.....	16	17	33
Intermediate..	Belle E. Smith.....	27	26	53
Primary.....	Miss — Tolman.....	22	16	38
Grand total.....		65	59	124

Complete statistics, financial and otherwise, are given below, which, it will be seen, compare favorably with any town in the county:

## INDEPENDENT DISTRICT OF TABOR.

No. of teachers employed the past year.....	3
Salary per month paid to males .....	\$ 42.00
Salary per month paid to females.....	34.00
No. of months of school.....	9
No. of children of school age.....	183
No. of children enrolled in the district.....	124
Average attendance in the school.....	79
No. of school houses brick.....	1
Value of school property.....	\$6,500.00
Amount paid teachers the past year.....	990.00
Amount paid for school houses.....	
Amount paid for contingent purposes.....	972.33



## INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF TABOR DURING THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS IN 1856.

BY REV. JOHN TODD.

The adoption by Congress in 1850, of the omnibus compromise measures, was followed in December of 1853, with the introduction of a bill to organize the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, in which the following statement in regard to slavery, commonly termed "squatter sovereignty," was embodied: "That all questions pertaining to slavery in the territories, and in the new states to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives." The bill became a law May 24, 1854.

When therefore Kansas and Nebraska were opened for settlement in 1854, a strife was inaugurated between the anti-slavery and pro-slavery people of the country, as to who should first get possession of this fair land. The south seemed willing enough that Nebraska should be free, but determined that Kansas should be slave territory. Each section of the country eagerly sought to make its own form of society dominant in the new territory. In the south were organized "Blue Lodges" "Social bands," "Sons of the South," etc., and in the north, "Emigrant Aid Societies." The opposing parties became known as "Border Ruffians," and "Free State Men." South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama joined hands with Missouri in the attempt to fasten slavery on Kansas, while New England and all free states sought to make it free.

When, therefore, Gov. Reeder assumed authority in the territory in the fall of 1854, and appointed an election, many of the pro-slavery residents of Missouri organized in companies, invaded Kansas and forcibly voted for men, who sympathized with them, thereby placing abettors of slavery in office, and preventing an honest vote of the *bona fide* settlers of the country.

This injustice aroused the friends of freedom anew. Companies of emigrants were raised, and encouragements were given to free state men to enter the territory. Nor were the distant slave states lacking in energy or zeal. At first the route taken generally was via St. Louis, and by steamboat up the river, until the Missourians by force and arms boarded boats, searched for and put off free state men, and compelled them to return. Ferries too on the river were guarded—crossing forbidden to free state men—and the river practically blockaded.

At this juncture measures were taken to open a way into the territory via Iowa and Nebraska. It was in connection with this new route, which lay through Tabor and Nebraska City, that the people of Tabor became

involved. The summer and autumn of 1856 was a time of constant excitement in this little village, which then numbered about twelve families in all. Battles, skirmishes, and murders, seemed to be the order of the day, as the forces of the contending parties struggled for the mastery in "bleeding Kansas." In July, 1856, Dr. Howe, (then superintendent of an institution for the blind, in Boston, and afterward a commissioner with B. F. Wade and others to San Domingo under U. S. Grant's administration), and others came through from Topeka to Tabor by Nebraska City to survey and open a route for emigrants to the territory. As the business required haste and the doctor was looking for Col. Dickey, who was already far on his way with a large company of emigrants from the east, and the road was indistinct for night travel, the Tabor pastor escorted them to Mr. Hargan's log house near Whitecloud, where Col. Dickey was found about ten or eleven o'clock P. M. After a short interview the doctor's company and escort returned to Tabor, where the doctor remained for a short time making arrangements for the cause, as a kind of commissary-general. He procured a charger for Gen. Jas. H. Lane, who, in the meantime stopped a few days at Tabor, while his company of emigrants under Col. Dickey passed through on the way to Kansas. On the 5th of August this company was camped at Plymouth, four miles south of the Kansas and Nebraska line, where Capt. Brown met them and found Wm. Thomson, whose brother, who had been wounded in the battle of Black-jack, the captain was conveying to Tabor. Leaving the Thomsons at Tabor to go on east, Capt. Brown returned immediately with Gen. Lane, Col. Samuel Walker, R. B. Foster, and two others, to Topeka, where they, having passed around Col. Dickey's company, arrived on the 10th of August, when Lane at once took command of the free state forces.

Capt. Shombri, a most worthy Christian man, in charge of a company of young men from Indiana, came along about this time, waited a while at Tabor and entered the territory with or soon after Col. Dickey's company. Shortly after Ft. Titus—a log-house and fort—was captured and in the attack upon it Capt. Shombri was shot and killed. A fugitive slave woman, who afterward passed through Tabor, said she belonged to Col. Titus, was in the house at the time of its capture, and sat on a trunk when a cannon ball went in at one end of it and out at the other.

Some time in August the report reached Tabor that the entrance to Kansas via Nebraska was barred by a force of 1500 "border ruffians," and that it was unsafe for small companies to attempt to go through. About this time four young men from Mendon, Illinois, came along and waited some weeks for company. An effort was made to raise a force from the friends in the neighboring counties sufficient to open the way.

Quite a number responded, and of the people of Tabor many were preparing to go when word came that the way was already open.

Near the last of August Rev. Mr. Parsons came all the way from Maine, conducting a company into Kansas. They camped in the woods on the hill-side beyond the old bridge—half a mile or more southwest of the old mill. The spot is now in John Rhode's field and has been cleared off. There the people of Tabor joined them in worship on Sunday, August 31, when the Tabor pastor preached from Num. 14: 8, "If the Lord delight in us, then he will bring us into this land." etc.

Jas. Redpath—author of Capt. Brown's life, and recent correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* from Ireland—was also present and camped with a company near the old mill. Also Dr. Cutter, author of Cutter's Physiology, with his wife, who at that early day sometimes occupied the rostrum.

Major Searles from Lawrence, Kansas, spent several weeks at Mr. G. B. Gaston's, as an agent of the free state cause, receiving and forwarding despatches, and looking after the commissary stores, etc.

Col. Eldridge, proprietor of the free state hotel, which was burnt in the sacking of Lawrence, by the border ruffians, May 21, 1856, passed through in August on his way east to raise and bring on a company.

Parsons and Redpath and their companions in travel struck their tents, and left their camps near Tabor, on the morning of September 13, 1856, for Kansas. Several from Tabor joined them. Jas. K. Gaston took his team, and I. Hollister. H. D. Ingraham, Owen Brown, Dr. Kinney, and Woodruff went with him. A sad and fatal occurrence transpired that morning. Two young men from Lewis—Leary Hitchcock and Chapman—ran ahead of their team, sportively brandishing their weapons and playing fight, when the latter aimed his revolver, which he supposed was empty, at his friend and shot him dead. The Tabor pastor carried the heavy tidings to his parents, Rev. Geo. B. Hitchcock and wife, that night, and attended the funeral at Lewis the next day.

This company met Gen. Lane with fifty mounted men between Nebraska City and Nemaha, who were on their way to Tabor, but passing on, by several days forced marches, they evaded the United States troops, who were intercepting and disarming emigrants, and delivered their stores in safety at Topeka.

The occasion of Lane's leaving the territory at this time was this: He had driven some ruffians into log houses at Hickory Point, and in order to dislodge them had dispatched a messenger to Col. Harvey, at Lawrence, for reinforcements and a six pound howitzer, and retired to some springs a few miles off to camp for the night. At his camping ground that evening, a copy of Gov. Geary's proclamation to the people of the territory fell into his hands, and believing the governor to be peacefully disposed, he immediately countermanded the orders already given, disbanded his



men, and started for Tabor. But as Col. Harvey failed to receive the countermand, he set out at 10 P. M. on the 13th, and reached Hickory Point at 2 P. M. on the 14th, and by a well directed cannonade brought the ruffians to terms before night. They asked permission to leave the territory, and promised to go, and leave was granted.

Gen. Lane, with a troop of fifty cavalry, reached Tabor in the latter part of September. They divided up and quartered among the people of Tabor. Lane himself left his horse at Jas. L. Smith's and on the 28th of September engaged its keeping for an indefinite time, that it might recruit, while he himself took a trip east. But, very soon and before he had got away, a message came from Kansas, urging Lane's return, and he set off immediately, taking his company with him. While here they one day practiced cavalry drill on what is now the public square. While all were mounted, their steeds were of a variety of races, sizes and colors—mules and horses of all shades—a motley group.

When Lane returned to Topeka, he found the U. S. dragoons there searching for him. He attired himself as a Mexican herder, and assisted in hunting for himself without being found.

Sometime later in the fall, when Col. Eldredge returned from the east with his company of emigrants, Lane again visited Tabor. This company had in procession eighteen or twenty covered wagons, a brass cannon and carriage, tents etc.—some families and in all about two hundred persons. They camped on what is now the public square, in front of the pastor's house, and but a few rods east of his gate. They placed the cannon in the centre, and on the carriage hoisted the stars and stripes—arranged the wagons in a circle around the national banner—pitched their tents in a circle outside of the wagons—kindled their fires outside of the tents and placed their sentries outside of all, and when the parson started across to prayer-meeting that evening, they cried out, "Who goes there?"

The next day was spent in drilling on the public square. The stage coach then passed each way daily on the route through Tabor, between Council Bluffs and St. Joe. It was said that the stage passengers carried the story into Missouri that there were two thousand men drilling at Tabor. Some of these men had come all the way from Maine, and had not yet received their arms. They complained that they had not been dealt with in good faith, that they had the promise of arms at Albany, then at Buffalo, again at Cleveland and at Chicago, and now at Tabor they refused to arm them; and they declared they would go no farther without Sharp's rifles. They were on the point of mutinying. To calm down their ruffled spirits, Gen. Lane mounted the cannon carriage and addressed them somewhat in the following strain:

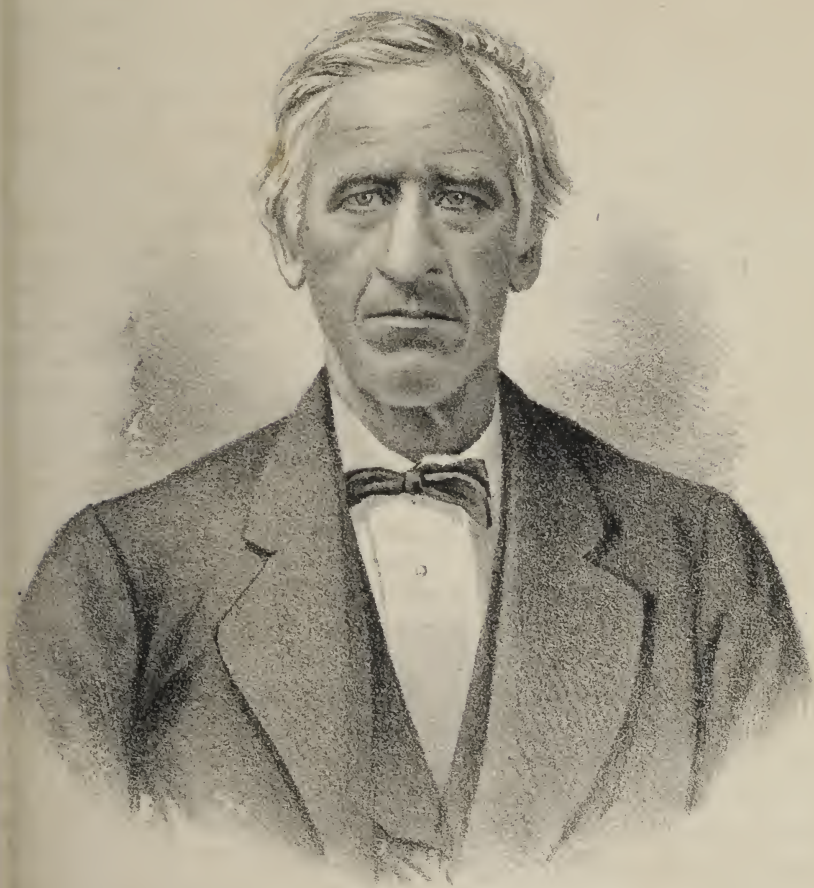
"*Gentlemen*:—I am not sorry to hear that you grumble. A good soldier always grumbles. A soldier's life is a life of privation and hardship,

and it is not in human nature not to chafe under it. But when the call is to *arms*, the patriot soldier leaps into the ranks, and forgets his fretting in his devotion to his country. You have had much to try you. You have marched many a weary mile; have left comfortable homes; have lived on coarse fare, and slept on the cold ground. You have endured all bravely, and now that you have almost reached the borders of the promised land, you surely are not going to back out now?

“In respect to arms: you want Sharp’s rifles, a very good weapon in some cases; but if I had all the Sharp’s rifles I could ask for, I would not arm all with them. Indeed an efficient army needs but few of them. If you should come to close fighting, which I hope you may, they are not worth anything. You want something with a point to it, a bayonet, a good musket, that is what you want.” The next day they went on.

The people of Tabor were so entirely and so heartily in sympathy with the free state movement, that Tabor was chosen as a place of storage for arms, ammunition, clothing, etc. As a renewal of the troubles was feared at the elections in the autumn of 1857, an effort was made by the friends of freedom to be prepared for the worst. Hence, late in 1856, necessities were stored in Tabor. Two hundred Sharp’s rifles, and ammunition were stored in the parson’s cellar that winter—a cannon was in his barn—besides many boxes of sabres, rifles, muskets, accoutrements, boots and clothing. Geo. B. Gaston’s accommodations for storage were also all in requisition. Capt. John Brown and Owen, his son, and Col. Forbes passed several months at Tabor in the summer and fall of 1857, and when the fall elections occurred without disturbance in Kansas, the effects stored at Tabor were all removed and some of them probably were captured subsequently at Harper’s Ferry.

To the little community of Tabor that summer of 1856 was a very exciting and busy summer. There were quite a number of persons of note connected with the free state cause. Besides Gen. Lane, Capt. Brown, Capt. Shombri, Col. Eldridge, Col. Dickey, Dr. Howe, Dr. Cutter, Dr. Kinney, Jas. Redpath, Rev. Parsons and Maj. Searles, already mentioned, there were also Prof. Daniels of Wisconsin, Rev. L. Bordwell, afterward pastor of a Congregational church in Topeka, Col. T. W. Higginson, contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly* and commander of a colored regiment in the war, Gen., afterward Senator Pomeroy, Rev. Strawn, son of Jacob Strawn the rich farmer of Illinois, and R. B. Foster and Luther Platt, both now Congregational ministers in Kansas.



*Dr. G. Paul*





## HISTORY OF TABOR COLLEGE.

BY PRESIDENT W. M. BROOKS.

Thirty-three years ago, if you had stepped into a certain farm house in the township of Russia, Lorain county, Ohio, you would have found gathered in a social meeting to talk and pray, a few friends; listening to their words you find they are talking of the influence of Christian families,—how that influence is multiplied when they hold the educational centers and when they control the fountains of intelligence. They are talking of the wonderful work that Oberlin has already done. Some of them believe the same experiment can be successfully repeated. The leader has been a thousand miles west without the aid of railroads—he is telling them of a new state admitted to the union only a few months before, the state of Iowa. He tells them that western Iowa contains the soil and climate and scenery which they desire. They are planning, not for themselves alone, but for the thousands who in a few years are to find homes in the Missouri valley. God's direction is asked and his blessing upon their plans. Each week they met and talked and prayed. Their plans took definite shape and their faith grew strong that they might establish an institution of learning, where young men and women might receive Christian culture, and go out in the world with increased power for good because of it. The leader of this meeting was George B. Gaston, whose name will ever be fragrant with Christian memories in this community.

A few families removed to western Iowa in 1848, among them was Rev. John Todd, whose honored head and welcome face is familiar in all our churches. He came, not commissioned by any H. M. society, but brother Gaston said to him, (as Brother Todd feelingly told us at his funeral), that while he had anything upon which to live, he, their pastor, should not want; and he faithfully kept this promise to the end. They made a temporary settlement near the south line of Iowa, on the Missouri river, five miles above the present site of Nebraska City. They had before them many trials which must be endured to be known.

Freighting on the Missouri river was slow and dangerous. Boats passed up only at irregular intervals, and not unfrequently remained for weeks upon sand-bars and snags. Their steam mill on which they depended for lumber to make them comfortable for the winter was long delayed, and when it came at last the boiler was unfit for use and the repair shop four hundred miles away.

The next season, (1851) frequent rains and the melting of the mountain snows flooded the low lands, so that for miles around was a dreary wilderness of water. Their pastor, commissioned by God, and the little band

of Christians, who came to Iowa with him and rode through all the surrounding country looking up settlements, destitute of the preaching of the gospel, and laboring with the true missionary spirit. The trials of ordinary pioneer life—of sickness and high water, were but the beginning of what was in store for them. Socially, politically and religiously, they differed widely from the people about them. The difference was noticeable in their dress, their diet, their buildings and in their general habits and modes of expression. They believed with Wesley, "that slavery was the sum of all villainies," and that when the Saviour said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me," he did not understand white before brethren. They, therefore, gave a cordial welcome to the weary traveler, though he were black. They gave him food, shelter and raiment, and sent him on his way rejoicing. It was not then strange that, living so near a slave state, a feeling, intensely hostile, should have arisen. This hostility showed itself in many ways, most annoying however, in the disturbance of public meetings and in the burning of their school house, because some colored children were permitted to attend school.

Below them, on the river, was a settlement known, on account of the character of its inhabitants, as the "Devil's Bend," and the "roughs" gave to this Christian settlement, in derision, the name of "Civil Bend"—a name which it has ever since retained. Fortunately, in the good providence of God, they had a second season of high water, and as Brother Todd was returning from a preaching appointment, and his horses feet went *splash, splash, splash*, in the water, five long miles, he was, during that ride, brought to believe that the Lord called them to take higher ground. It is now more than twenty-nine years since this spot was selected by Dea. George B. Gaston and Rev. John Todd, as a site for the college. This location, high above the miasmatic influences of the bottom lands, was chosen chiefly on account of its healthfulness, other places might possibly have been selected with as beautiful scenery,—with prairie as gently undulating, with soil as rich, but certainly none in western Iowa are superior in these respects. If something has been lost in being off the railroad, doubtless, something has been gained in having a quiet place to study.

The first organization of which Tabor College is the outgrowth, was in the spring of 1854, when the citizens of Tabor met and chose Rev. John Todd, George B. Gaston, James L. Smith, Jonas Jones, Origen Cummings, and John W. Smith, of Civil Bend, as trustees and incorporators of the institution they wished to establish. They formed an incorporation under the name of Tabor Literary Institute. A fundamental principle in the organization was that neither race nor sex should be made a condition of admission.



When the town was surveyed and platted, the land where the college chapel is located was designated as "college grounds." Monthly meetings were held and the school, before its establishment, was a more common topic of conversation and prayer than at any time since its establishment.

November 3, 1857, a school was opened with William M. Brooks as principal, the special design of which was to fit students for teaching, also to prepare them for college and general business. The people of Tabor and vicinity have, with great unanimity, made the academy and the college the central object of interest, and have been ready to plan for its success. A few have not been in sympathy with the spirit of the founders, or of those who have had the work in hand, but this is true in every place where any similar work has been undertaken, and is, I suppose, inevitable while human nature remains the same. With the exception of the second year of the academy, "Tabor Literary Institute" remained in successful operation to June, 1866, when after consultation with friends near and remote, it was decided that it was a favorable time to open a college department in accordance with the original intention. At a special meeting of the Council Bluffs Congregational Association in the spring of 1866, the following action was taken without opposition:

"WHEREAS, The interests of christian education in southwestern Iowa demand an institution of higher grade than any now existing within our bounds, and

WHEREAS, We regard the school at Tabor, from its past success, present prosperity, future prospects, healthful, moral influence, and salubrious situation, as well fitted to become such an institution, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we learn with pleasure that the trustees of Tabor Literary Institute have decided to place their school on a college basis, and do cheerfully and cordially recommend Tabor College to the patronage of the friends of Christian education."

We were of course very glad for such expressions of sympathy and confidence, but resolutions were cheap and back of them there was not a large amount of felt responsibility. To publish a catalogue with the name college was an easy thing to do, but without money and without friends who could give pecuniary aid, it was a very serious matter for us to undertake to establish a college. The experiments about us were not encouraging. We had seen a board of trustees organized to establish a school under the high sounding name of Columbian University, only eight miles north of us. Sixteen thousand dollars were secured, put into the walls of a building which blew down, and the days of the university were ended before it was opened for students. Eighty miles to the northwest an effort had been made to establish at Fontanelle, Nebraska University, which still had a struggling existence — trying to bear up under the weight

of so great a name. At Oreopolis, eighteen miles northwest of us, an institution began with the college name, with most glowing representations, and failed. At Onawa, one hundred miles north, stimulated by the offer of the American Emigration Company to pay the interest of \$20,000 for five years, if an equal amount should be invested in buildings, a spasmodic effort was made, which brought no results. At our county seat three different religious denominations began at different times under what were regarded very favorable circumstances, but they also failed. Fifteen thousand dollars were invested in a school at Nebraska City, which soon closed for lack of money. At a later date Western Iowa Collegiate Institute at Glenwood, came into existence, lived for a few years, and passed quietly away. A building was also erected at Council Bluffs for a ladies' seminary, a school was opened, but soon its doors were closed and the building sold for a private residence. With several of these examples of failure before us, what reason had we to believe that we should meet any better fate?

We had two reasons. First, Tabor College was not, like some of the enterprises I have mentioned, connected with any town scheme, upon the success of which depended the success of the college, and out of which its originators expected to make a fortune. Second, the spirit of the people as seen in founding the colony and endorsing by substantial gifts the action of the trustees. I cannot better give an idea of the spirit of the people and their interest in the college than by reciting some incidents in giving to sustain the college at the opening of the college department. After the matter had been pretty thoroughly discussed as to what a college should be, a meeting of citizens was called to see what substantial aid could be secured in this community. At this meeting Brother Gaston said, "I have felt ever since I came into the west and especially when in the most spiritual state of mind, that I was making property for this one object, to build up an institution where the young people who should be educated, should go out into the world as christians, and I will now give from my capital all that can be spared from my business and carry that forward successfully, and I am willing to leave it to others to say how much that shall be. I will devote my income to the college, and if necessary I will put in every dollar I have and begin anew." With property assessed at \$4004.00, he gave cash \$2000.00 and his notes for \$2000.00 more. It was not strange with such an example that a community formed as Tabor had been should have grown enthusiastic and have given with unprecedented liberality. After several had said they were ready to do all they could, a mechanic (who is still with us) who owned only one acre of land said, "I used to say when interested in an object, that I would do all I could, but John Brown faced me down; on that once; he said, 'Its a mighty big thing for a man to do all he can,' I

suppose I could give my notes of \$1000.00 and work it out some way, but I will give \$600.00." Others caught the same spirit and while many gave nothing, the giving was so liberal that it amounted to \$75.00 for each person in the place—\$30,000 in all. The first nineteen donors gave in cash and note sixty per cent of the assessed value of their property. The spirit manifested at that time has been in a good degree continued and the most liberal donors have been those who have had an increasing interest in the college, as shown by their words and their gifts.

Twenty-three years have passed since the opening of the school and in reviewing these years we see many influences that have not been as we would at the time have chosen. We have not lived in paradise; yet in the providence of God it may be that the adverse influences have, by contrast helped to set the truth in clearer light and developed a more sharply defined and healthier moral character than could have been without them, so that we may thank God for the annoyance, the trials, and the opposition, with which we have met. \* \* \* Most of our colleges had small beginnings and small things often grow to great ones. If we compare our success with that of other colleges similarly situated, the comparison is not an unfavorable one. Some of the influences of a college may be inferred from statistics, others permeate society in a thousand unnoticed ways and effect its minutest parts. The object of a Christian college is to develop the highest type of moral character, to impress the thoughts of our college motto so that it becomes an abiding reality, "all truth leads to God." The catalogues for the ten years since the opening of the college department show an average attendance of different students of 210 each year. For the last three years the average has been 248—the number in attendance in each term varying from 90 to 160. An average of not less than 50 students has left us each year—some as graduates, some to study in other colleges, and others to enter upon life-work in the various branches of business. They have gone out with more culture than they came, and have taken with them some impress from the influences found here. From 40 to 60 students have each year engaged in teaching; some have taught only a single term, others for many years. They have had in the aggregate not less than 1500 pupils under their control or guidance each year.

The importance of the influences here cannot be measured by their present immediate effects. They go out through the fifty or sixty teachers, and through the increasing number of each year to the 1,500 pupils under their control, and extend to the homes of which these pupils are members. It goes out through the influence of 150 other students to their homes, and to the social circles of which they are members, and in which it is fair to conclude they exert more than the average influence.



## GENERAL PLAN OF THE COLLEGE.

The college embraces the following departments:

1. Collegiate department, including classical, scientific and literary courses, of four years each.
2. Teachers' department, with a two years' course of study.
3. Preparatory department, with facilities for fitting for the higher departments.
4. Musical department, embracing a course of study and practice from two to four years.

## DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS.

Those who finish the classical course receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Those who finish the scientific course, Bachelor of Science. Diplomas are given to those who finish either the literary, musical or teacher's course.

## LIBRARY.

The college library now numbers over 4,000 volumes, a fair proportion of which are standard and recent works. Arrangements have been made to increase the library every year, and it is to be hoped that it may soon be endowed. All students have access to the library.

## MUSEUM AND HERBARIUM.

The museum contains over 9,000 specimens in the departments of zoology, geology and mineralogy, besides numerous curiosities from India and other countries, and relics collected from the American Indians. Extensive collections from the Atlantic, made in connection with the United States Fish Commission, and donations from the Smithsonian Institution of Pacific and British shells, enable the college to present a collection of marine invertebrates rarely excelled, if equalled, west of the Mississippi. A rare opportunity is thus afforded for that acquaintanæ with marine life which is so valuable as an introduction to the study of geology and the biological questions of the day.

The geological collections, also, are now quite complete, representing all the prominent formations of this country.

Besides numerous smaller additions, the museum has been increased during the past year by the following donations:

One dozen microscopic slides (histological); a collection of rare Utah and Colorado ores; a collection of valuable New York fossils.

Also, by a loan of the remains of a large American mammoth, which were found at Malvern, Iowa, and have been deposited in the museum by Mr. J. D. Paddock and other citizens of that place.

Several hundred geological specimens from the surrounding region have also been added to the general collection.

An herbarium, also, of several hundred specimens, has been collected, including tolerably complete collections of ferns from India and the Appalachians, algæ from the Atlantic, and the plants of the surrounding region. Quite a collection of woods and fruits has also been made for the illustration of structural botany.

#### EXCURSIONS.

Excursions form an important part of the instructions in botany, zoology, and geology. For these the vicinity affords such facilities as are not often found in the west. The native flowers of the forest and prairie, of the hills and bottom lands, are easily accessible.

Extensive quarries of the upper carboniferous, not far away illustrate Paleozoic formations, while the deep and extensive beds of the loess or bluff deposit illustrate later formations and furnish excellent opportunities for studying erosion and kindred questions in dynamical geology.

#### LABORATORY AND APPARATUS.

A laboratory and apparatus for the study of chemistry, with fair opportunities for personal practice have been provided. Apparatus has been obtained sufficient to illustrate the elementary principles of physics and astronomy.

#### MANUAL LABOR.

The trustees, believing that intellectual vigor is promoted by proper physical culture, desire to encourage manual labor among the students; and while they do not pledge themselves to furnish remunerative labor, yet most of those who have desired such labor have found it in the village.

#### AID FOR STUDENTS.

An educational society has been formed, which aids worthy students who need it, both gentlemen and ladies, by furnishing loans of money without interest, renting books, and in some cases by donations. The American Educational Society assists those in college who are preparing for the Christian ministry.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The principal regulations are comprised in the following statement: Students are to observe the common rules of morality; attend chapel prayers, recitations and lectures before students; attend public worship on the Sabbath; observe study hours so as not to interfere with the study

of others; and select boarding places with the approval of the faculty. Students are not to use intoxicating drinks or tobacco, play at cards, or attend dancing parties; are not to travel on the Sabbath; and are not to visit those of the other sex at their private rooms.

## FACULTY.

Rev. Wm. M. Brooks, A. M., president and professor of moral philosophy.

L. J. Nettleton, A. M., professor of Latin and Greek languages.

James E. Todd, A. M., professor of natural sciences.

Wm. B. Payne, Ph. D., instructor in chemistry and physical sciences.

Geo. S. Houghton, professor of mathematics and civil engineering.

Thomas McClelland, A. M., instructor in Latin and English branches.

Helen E. Martin, A. M., principal of ladies' department; instructor in higher English and other branches.

Mrs. Sarah D. Teele, teacher in preparatory department.

Ezra B. Geer, professor of music.

Assistant teacher, Miss Lillie Todd, A. B.

Other assistants will also be employed.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Rev. Wm. M. Brooks, president, Tabor; term expires 1883.

Daniel C. Briggs, Glenwood; term expires 1883.

Lemuel E. Webb, Tabor; term expires 1883.

Alexander C. Gaston, Tabor; term expires 1882.

Andrew B. Thornell, Sidney; term expires 1882.

Isaac Townshend, Tabor; term expires 1881.

Nathan P. Dodge, Council Bluffs; term expires 1881.

Rev. Charles N. Lyman, Onawa; term expires 1881.

James L. Smith, Tabor; term expires 1880.

Rev. John Todd, Tabor; term expires 1880.

Solomon Jones, Tabor; term expires 1884.

Samuel Dalton, Tabor; term expires 1884.

Rev. Edwin S. Hill, Atlantic; term expires 1884.

Solomon Jones, secretary and treasurer.



## SIDNEY TOWNSHIP.

The surface of this township presents, perhaps, as diversified an appearance as any township in the county. Hill and dale succeed one another in marvelous profusion in whatsoever direction one may go. Prairie and forest adds each its share to beautify the landscape, and the numerous small streams cut and carve the entire surface in a manner most charming if not always convenient. There is no early history that distinctively separates it from the town whose name it bears. The reader is, therefore, referred to Sidney City for information concerning early settlers; and dates pertaining to its organization may be sought at the beginning of this chapter. It might be remarked, however, that the settlement of the township progressed slowly. There seemed to be a most marked predilection in favor of more heavily wooded sections, or indeed, of bottom lands. True it is that the settlers came from the older eastern states; and brought with them the manners and customs of the sections where they had been born and where they matured. To shake off the old habits, the old likes and dislikes, was a task to which the early settler had a special dislike, and he therefore allowed the old-time habits to guide his judgment in the selection of a new homestead. Accustomed to hilly and wooded regions, his choice leaned in that direction in his new home, and his location was accordingly selected on hillside or in the valley. It was years before the prairie began to be viewed as a desirable home, and then only when the influx of population made such a choice a matter of necessity. To-day a great portion of its surface is under cultivation, and it no longer lies on outskirts of civilization, but is the scene of marvelous activity.

Besides the churches of Sidney city, there are four others in the township. The oldest organization is that of the Methodist Episcopal, which dates back to 1848. The original members were William Rector and wife, Benjamin Rector, Eliza and Lydia Rector, William Rector, Jr., Richard Iler and wife, and Mrs. Hunsaker. The society erected a frame structure in 1869. The present membership is thirty.

The next oldest church in the township is Asbury Chapel—named for the celebrated clergyman and bishop of that name—situated on section 17. The church was organized in the autumn of 1851. The original members of this church comprised some names which have appeared in the preceding paragraph, but here they seemed to have sustained official relations with the church: William Rector, (local preacher) Elizabeth, and his wife; Benjamin Rector, (local preacher) and his wife, Mahala; John and Nancy Beatty, and James Folden and wife. The class

was under the leadership of John Beatty. In 1873 a frame church building was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars, and was dedicated by the Rev. J. C. R. Layton. The society has been under the pastorate of very many clergymen, some of whom have passed away to reap the rich reward of a pioneer preacher. Among others were Matthew Simpson, William Mann, Samuel Farlor, B. W. Coe, W. F. Laidley, W. E. Hamilton and John Branson. The membership now numbers thirty-nine.

The third oldest township church organization is the Pleasant Grove Christian Church, which was organized April 26, 1857, on its records appear the names of many of the oldest settlers in the county, men who have filled many offices of public trust, and have been otherwise closely identified with the interests of the county. Among the names of the original members appear those of T. L. Buckham, Jane Buckham, Juliet Simmerman, Wm. M. and Amanda Lovelady, Phineas and Elizabeth Lowder, William Foxall, F. Barger, G. B. Redd, Milton and Jane Richards, Almira Redd, and Julia and Mary Richards. The elders of the organization were Milton Richards and T. L. Buckham (now deceased). The society has never built a church structure, but continues to meet in a school-house. There have been eight pastors since its organization.

In the same year, (1857), nearly two months after, or June 27, was organized the Old School Baptist Church. The original members were George and Mary Humes, Thomas Jenkins and Matilda, his wife, John and Sarah Pugh, James and Nancy Hodges, John Baylor, Louisa Baldwin, James and Mary Kelley, Margaret Hinchman and Elizabeth Wilson. In 1871 a church was built at a total cost of one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars. In September of that year it was dedicated to the service of Almighty God by Elder Thomas Jenkins, who was its first pastor. The membership now numbers fifty-eight.

The educational interests of the township have not been confined to the city of the same name. Pleasant schools are placed here and there throughout its limits, and an intelligent enthusiasm warrants the very best grades of country schools.

#### STATISTICS:

No. of sub districts . . . . .	19
No. of teachers employed the past year . . . . .	34
Salary per month, males and females . . . . .	\$27 50
No. of months school . . . . .	6
No. of children of school age in district . . . . .	837
No. of children enrolled in the schools in the district . . . . .	639
Average attendance in the whole district . . . . .	401
No. of school houses, frame . . . . .	18
Value of school property in the district township . . . . .	\$11,300 00

Amount paid teachers.....	\$3,068 50
Amount paid for school houses.....	
Amount paid for contingent purposes.....	\$117 91

## SIDNEY.

Sidney is the county seat of Fremont county, and is located near its center. Under the chapter devoted to the county seat may be found an account of its survey and platting. The land on which it stands was entered by Judge Thomas Greenwood, but not until after the survey by which it was divided into town lots. The site of the town is a very pleasant one, being on the high prairie on the divide between the Missouri and Nishnabotany rivers. The towering court house marks the location of the village most conspicuous from nearly every part of the higher portion of the county.

The growth of the town was at first rapid, owing to the establishment of Sidney as the county seat. The officials, many of them, purchased sites and erected residences. Others came in and soon an active business interest began to contribute to the general causes of growth.

Sidney was not incorporated until the year 1870. In the record of the circuit court of Fremont county for April term, 1870, appear the following proceedings with reference to incorporation :

In the matter of the application to incorporate the town of Sidney Iowa.

NO. 124.

Now on this day this matter coming up for hearing on the petition and plat thereof filed herein. And the court being satisfied from an examination of the petition and plat that all the requirements of chapter 61, acts 12th general assembly of Iowa, for the incorporation of towns and cities has been complied with; and being further satisfied from the evidence that there are 1500 inhabitants in the limits described by said petition, it is therefore ordered by the court that G. V. Swearingen, J. N. Penn, George W. Hoop, Thomas Maloy and J. A. Bodenamer, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to do and perform all other things necessary for the incorporation of said limits, and to be known as the City of Sidney, as provided by said chapter 61, acts 12th general assembly.

STATE OF IOWA,            )  
FREMONT COUNTY, } ss.

I, J. C. Shockley, clerk of the circuit court of the county and state aforesaid, hereby certify that the above is a true copy from the record of said court now on file in my office.

Given under my hand and official seal this 20th day of August, A. D., 1870.

[SEAL.]

J. C. SHOCKLEY,

*Clerk C. C.*

The commissioners above appointed entered immediately upon the dis-



charge of their duties. They therefore caused the following election notice to be published and posted on the 14th day of April, 1870.

#### ELECTION NOTICE.

In pursuance of a decree issued from the circuit court of Fremont county, Iowa, at the April term of 1870, notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the qualified electors of the territory as described and platted, will be held at the court house in Sidney on Saturday, the 7th day of May, 1870, to vote on a proposition to incorporate said territory as the city of Sidney. The limits of said incorporation to embrace an area of one mile square as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-six, township sixty-nine, range forty-two; thence south on section bearing one mile, thence west on section bearing one mile; thence north on section bearing one mile; thence east on section bearing one mile to the place of beginning, in Fremont county, state of Iowa, a plat and description of which is now on file in the office of the county clerk. The ballot used at said election shall be "for corporation," and "against corporation."

Signed, G. V. Swearingen, Thomas Maloy, J. N. Penn, G. W. Hoop, J. A. Bodenhamer, Commissioners.

April 14, 1870.

STATE OF IOWA, }  
CITY OF SIDNEY, } ss.

I. N. A. Talcott, recorder of said city, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true and complete copy of an election notice as published in number 46 and others of the *American Union*, in the months of April and May, A. D. 1870.

N. A. TALCOTT,  
Recorder.

August 20, 1870.

The election was duly held in the place designated and a majority of the ballots cast were "for incorporation." A second election—that of village officers—was therefore in order, and the following notice published on May 12, 1870. By comparing the dates it will be seen that the matter was not allowed to rest until the entire business of incorporation was concluded.

#### ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the incorporated town of Sidney, county of Fremont, and state of Iowa, that an election will be held at the court house in said town on the 28th day of May, 1870, for the purpose of electing the following officers of the incorporation, to-wit:

One mayor, one recorder, one treasurer, and five councilmen.

Signed, G. V. Swearingen, Thomas Maloy, J. N. Penn, G. W. Hoop, J. A. Bodenhamer, Commissioners.

May 12, 1870.

The final publication, and one which completed the act of incorporation, was the following, which, however, bears no date:

Now, an election having been held in pursuance of the foregoing notice in the incorporated city of Sidney, Iowa, on the said 28th day of May, A. D. 1870, the following named persons were duly elected as officers of the incorporated town of Sidney, as shown by the returns of said election now on file in the office of the circuit clerk of Fremont county, Iowa, to-wit:

Giles Cowles, Mayor; Mero Webster, Recorder; F. Bartholomei, Treasurer. Councilmen, Hiram Yates, James A. Gray, T. R. Stockton, John B. Gray, J. B. Furbush.

Such is the history of the incorporation of Sidney. The records have been presented, and from them a proper judgment may be gathered of the method and history of city incorporation, and the legislation to which it is subjected.

The city of Sidney is an independent school district and maintains its public schools in a most liberal manner. The school building is near the north limit of the city, and is a neat brick building two stories in height. The schools are in charge of a principal, and are graded in four departments, high school, grammar school, intermediate and primary. The board of education has aimed to make them suited to the wants of the community by supplying each department with the best facilities for teachers and with the best talent. The statistics below best illustrate the condition of the schools.

No. of teachers employed the past year.....	5
Salary per month paid male.....	\$75.00
Salary per month paid females.....	\$31.66
No. of school months.....	9
No. of children of school age in district.....	368
No. enrolled in schools.....	332
Average attendance in the district.....	176
No. of school houses in the district, brick.....	1
Value of school property in the district.....	\$12,000.00
Amount paid teachers past year.....	\$ 1,904.85
Amount paid for school houses.....	
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	\$173.97

#### CIVIC SOCIETIES.

From time immemorial men have banded themselves together in secret organizations for various purposes. In ancient times the growth of art and science, and of poetic art especially, was intimately bound up in or connected with societies of a secret nature. Much of the philosophy of

the Greeks and Romans found its birth in the secret groves of Italy or Greece. Jurisprudence and grammar had an origin in the same manner, and some of the most distinguished in mathematical and mechanical sciences were members of secret orders. Though now, and without the slightest grounds, often accounted hostile to religion, secret orders really owe their origin to religion or to religious institutions. As De Quincy has so eloquently shown in his famous essay on the Essenes, Christianity at its inception was a secret institution. Opposition comes with a very poor grace from those who owe their existence to similar institutions, and whose practices now border on secresy. In the secret walls of European cloisters were elaborated many of the dogmas of modern faith, and all with a veil of mystery that is not yet entirely obliterated. The greatest of all the Jews—the law giver himself, Moses—went apart, in secret, to obtain the laws of God. The eternal fire was kept veiled from the eyes and reason of men within the holiest of holies. Without entering upon a polemic, or wishing to arouse hostile criticism, the suggestion is offered that the world will never be freed from secret orders, for the highest interests of men have always been subserved by them, and they have become so powerful a factor in the amelioration of the condition of men that they are indispensable.

Homes have been visited and cheered, families cared for by lodges, the sick visited, and with a faithfulness and self-denial that only brothers, true to the mystic tie, can do or illustrate. It is not compulsory attention, it is not charity, but the simple outgrowth of a pure and exalted humanity. Nor can institutions of this nature justify or shield either crime or evil, based as they are upon the purest morality and that code of all moral codes—the Bible—they must war against vice in all its forms, nor brook the appearance of evil. The men in them are usually the best in the community. True, it often happens that mistakes are made—but what organization is freed from them? They should be measured by the quality of the work they do, rather than by the public estimate of what they ought to accomplish.

Of societies of this nature there are two in Sidney, the history of each of which here follows. It is manifestly impossible to give more than the merest outline, and that is all these sketches intend.

#### MASONIC LODGES.

##### NISHNABOTANY LODGE NO. 153, A. F. & A. M.

Nishnabotany Lodge No. 153, U. D., was granted a dispensation by the most worshipful, the grand master of the grand lodge of Iowa of A. F. & A. M., and was organized under dispensation, by special deputy grand master, L. B. Fleak, and held their first meeting January the 5th, 1860.



Officers under dispensation—Bro. Wm. Dewey, W. M.; Bro. G. J. Briggs, S. W.; Bro. J. L. Irons, J. W.; Bro. W. C. Sipple, Treas.; Bro. Dan. G. Elifritz, Sec.; Bro. E. S. Hedges, S. D.; Bro. J. N. Cornish, J. D.; Bro. Joseph Burson, Tyler.

Members—Bro. J. M. McMillen, Bro. Pearson Hosier, Sen., Bro. Eli Hiatt, Bro. J. A. Harvey, Bro. A. Mann.

The finance committee consisted of Bro. J. N. Cornish, Bro. E. S. Hedges, Bro. J. S. Irons.

At this meeting there were three petitions for initiation received, and one to receive the degree of M. M., that of Bro. L. Lingenfelter a fellow-craftsman from Liberty lodge No. 31, of Missouri.

On the 28th day of June, 1860, the lodge was chartered as Nishnabotany lodge No. 153, A. F. & A. M., and on the same evening officers were elected as follows: Bro. Wm. Dewey, W. M.; Bro. George J. Biggs, S. W.; Bro. John L. Irons, J. W.; Bro. L. Lingenfelter, Treas.; Bro. Dan. G. Elifritz, Sec. The W. M. elect then appointed the following officers: Bro. E. S. Hedges, S. D.; Bro. N. A. Talcott, J. D.; Bro. Jos. Burson, Tyler. The W. M. appointed as finance committee Bro. E. S. Hedges, Bro. J. N. Cornish, and Bro. Robert Percival.

The officers were then installed by S. T. Marks of Glenwood lodge No. 58, acting as special deputy grand master.

Nishnabotany lodge is now in its 21st year (soon be old enough to vote). The lapse of time, the ruthless hand of ignorance, and the devastation of war, have each had its effects. Nishnabotany lodge, notwithstanding, has still survived.

On the 28th day of November, 1868, the lodge recommending that the brethren of Hamburg, Iowa, and vicinity, receive a dispensation for lodge No. 253. On the 12th day of October, 1872, the lodge recommended that the brethren of Riverton, Iowa, and vicinity, receive a dispensation for lodge No. 327.

On the 31st day of January, 1874, the lodge recommended that the brethren of Plum Hollow, Iowa, and vicinity receive a dispensation for lodge No. 341.

Since the lodge was chartered there has been admitted as members 159. There are 58 members at this time.

The lodge has mourned at the loss of 8 of its members since its charter, cut down in death by "That all-devouring scythe of Time."

Present officers of the lodge: J. F. Hoop, W. M.; S. B. Thompson, S. W.; F. C. Cromwell, J. W.; J. C. Shockley, Treasurer; P. H. Hoop, Secretary; W. H. Thomason, S. D.; D. J. F. Mooman, J. D.; Pearson Hosier, Tiler—who has tiled the lodge for the last fifteen years, and has not missed to exceed five meetings in all that time. The lodge is now in a prosperous condition.

## ODD FELLOWS SOCIETY.

## FRONTIER LODGE, NO. 93 I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted, August 6, 1856, in the grand jury room of the old court house, by D. D. G. M. Cassady, of Council Bluffs, under authority of a dispensation dated June 6, 1856, signed by John Pope, G, M. and Wm. Garrett, G. Sect. The charter members were Woodson S. Estis, J. W. Ripley, James Knox, Jr., Wm. Mann, J. R. Hinchman and Augustus Giehl. The first officers were Woodson S. Estis, N. G.; James Knox, Jr., V. G.; J. W. Ripley, Secretary; and Wm. Mann, Treasurer. The lodge continued to meet regularly in the same room for about one year—Col. E. S. Hedges being a bright Odd Fellow, rendered good service in its youth and is to this day kindly remembered by the old members. In 1857, a hall was fitted up in the attic of the old seminary building generally known as the "pigeon roost," where the lodge met regularly for many years.

Dr. I. F. Morris (now deceased,) was the first representative to the grand lodge, which met at Keokuk in 1858. Staging across the state at that time being very uncertain, Brother Morris made the entire trip on foot and horseback, swimming some of the intervening streams. The first funeral service performed by the lodge was in charge of Dr. I. N. Penn chief marshal over the body of Dr. J. W. Ripley, charter member, and first secretary. The services were held in the old court room, February 16th 1858. Rev. L. G. Bell, one of the pioneer Presbyterian ministers of Iowa, preached the funeral sermon although, the veteran minister had lived considerably over three-score and ten years, his sermon was excellent, very forcibly and impressibly delivered. Like many other institutions of the kind in the very early settlement of the country, Frontier Lodge has had its ups and downs, its seasons of prosperity and adversity.

During the early days of the late war nearly all the able bodied members enlisted in the Union army, not a quorum of members in good standing being left, but W. L. Jenkins, Dr. I. N. Penn and G. V. Swearingen determined to keep it alive, and retain its charter, they met occasionally, corresponded with members who were at the front, received dues and at the proper times elected officers some of whom were no doubt on the march or in camp; made reports and forwarded to the grand secretary informing him of the situation, which was approved. The charter members now living, so far as known, are James Knox, Jr. Sidney, W. S. Estis, Riverton, Iowa, and Wm. Mann, Rolla, Missouri. After the war closed and the living members returned, the lodge had a period of prosperity, and being conducted very economically saved over \$1,600, which was used in 1876 in erecting the brick building known as Odd Fellow's

Hall, the upper story of which is used by the Subordinate, Rebecca and Encampment, the building is the best one now in town, being 29 by 66 feet; the basement 9 feet; with two stories each 14 feet. The present officers are J. B. Moomaw, N. G.; Dan'l Pickens, V. G.; M. L. Carl, Rec. Sec.; G. V. Swearingen, Per. Sec., and Job Throckmorton, Treas.

Viola Lodge, No. 63, Degree of Rebecca, was instituted June 18, 1874, by G. V. Swearingen, special D. D. G. M. The first officers were, Job Throckmorton, N. G.; Mrs. C. M. Swearingen, V. G.; Mrs. E. Reaves, Sec.; and W. L. Jenkins, Treas.

Present officers are W. L. Jenkins, M. G.; Mrs. S. Throckmorton, V. G.; Mrs. H. M. Crose, Sec., and A. J. Gray, Treas.

Sidney Encampment, No. 95, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 8, 1877, by D. D. G. P., E. Alberson, of Hamburg, under a dispensation granted by Ben. Newman, G. P. The charter members were, Job Throckmorton, James Liggett, Mero Webster, G. C. Reaves, W. B. Cantwell, N. Young, L. C. Day, G. W. Heckel, A. P. Stafford, W. L. Jenkins and I. D. Lankton.

First officers—M. Webster, C. P.; Job Throckmorton, H. P.; Jas. Liggett, S. W.; I. D. Lankton, J. W.; G. C. Reaves, Scribe.

Present officers—W. L. Jenkins, C. P.; Job Throckmorton, H. P.; A. P. Stafford, Scribe; Geo. M. Heckel, Treas.

#### CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

##### THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Was organized June 12, 1852, and is the oldest church organization in the village. The organizing pastor was the Rev. J. C. Renfroe. The original membership was fifteen: James Bobbitt, Martha E. Bobbitt, Margaret Bobbitt, J. Thomas, Melinda Thomas, Elizabeth and Hannah Thomas, J. Catlett, Lucretia Catlett, B. Williams, Mary Williams, Noah Leboo, Mrs. Leboo, Francis Bourn and A. A. Bradford. In 1857 the society built a brick church, the cost of which cannot now be ascertained. The pastors of the church have been Elias Finley, J. C. Renfroe, I. M. Sea, J. C. Otis, Prof. Rogers, Milton Williams, J. W. Roe, James Smith and Amos Pratt. Two of these pastors have served two terms—at different intervals; the Rev. Elias Finley and I. M. Sea. The present membership of the church is sixty.

##### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The second church organized in Sidney was the Presbyterian, which became a society June 30, 1855. The church was organized by the Rev. L. G. Bell, the first missionary of the board of domestic missions for the



state of Iowa. The original members were C. B. Campbell, Mrs. A. Campbell, Miss Sarah E. Campbell, James Mann, Mrs. Jane H. Mann, Mrs. Mary Duncan, Mrs. Lucy Allen, Mrs. Margaret Bell, Miss Mary J. Bell, Mrs. Eliza Greenwood, Mrs. Mary Laird, and C. B. Campbell, who was elected first ruling elder. A church was built in 1870, which was a frame building and cost \$5,250.00. It was dedicated November 13, 1870, by the Rev. T. H. Cleland, jr., of Council Bluffs. The pastors and stated supplies have been L. G. Bell, Rev. Finney, L. G. Hughes, H. H. White, Rev. Wilson, B. Mills, F. L. Arnold, J. S. Chung, J. B. Lindskie and Henry B. Dye. The first installed pastor was the Rev. H. H. White. E. H. Sears, J. A. Day, S. T. Mitchell and E. H. Mitchell, are the present ruling elders. The membership now numbers one hundred.

#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1856, by Jesse L. Fort. The original members were Benjamin Rector and wife, Job Throckmorton and wife, Priscilla Williams, John Hiatt and wife, James Hiatt and wife, Nicolas Proctor and wife, and others. In 1865-6 a brick building was erected, which cost some four thousand dollars. It was dedicated July 1, 1866, by E. M. H. Fleming, presiding elder of the Council Bluffs district, the district being then, as now, a portion of the Des Moines conference. Its pastors have been B. W. Coe, T. K. McStewart, G. J. Nexon (two years), I. M. O'Flyng (two years), G. C. Waynick (one year), B. Shinn (two years), J. B. Hardy (one year), A. P. Hull (one year), A. Baker (one year), E. W. Sage (two years), F. Plumb (two years), and Fred Harris (three years). The present membership is seventy-five. When this church was first organized it embraced the entire county. The charge at present includes Sidney, Walnut grove and Cherry grove. Meetings were usually held in the court-house or school-house until the church was built.

#### CHURCH OF CHRIST.

The last of the present churches to be organized was the Church of Christ. That event occurred on the third Lord's day in September, 1863, and initiatory steps were taken by John N. Parker. The original members were Milton Richards, T. L. Buckham, John Gordon, J. T. Woolsey, G. A. Drake, Charles Jackson, George Lacy, W. H. Wood, Nancy Lancaster, Deborah Drake, Polly Lacy, Jane Buckham, E. Dale, H. Wood and Martha Gordon. In 1865 the society built a frame church, costing some two thousand dollars. The pastors have been C. P. Evans, P. T. Russell, W. H. Hardman, A. Williams, John Friend, L. D. Cook and G. B. Mullis. John Field is the present pastor. It now numbers about seventy.

To these churches have been entrusted the religious interests of the community from their earliest organization. Though each holds its peculiar dogmas and adopts each its special creed, they have, in the main, been united in their efforts to discharge the trusts devolving on them. What has been done their records and tasty church buildings attest.

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### SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

This township is largely within the Missouri bottom, and presents therefore, the usual appearance of rich floodplain lands. It is bounded on its eastern side by the lofty bluffs of loess that give such a picturesque appearance to the landscape—bold, high escarpments that serve to relieve the unvarying monotony of the surface.

The first settlers in Scott township were Mormons, who came from Hancock county, Illinois. They came in 1845 and 1846, and found congenial homes on the rich lands of the Missouri bottom. There were among them D. C. Study, Barbara Study, George Forney, Mrs. John M. Ewell, and Mary Ann Dike. The first marriage took place October 10, 1847, and was that of Samuel Ettleman and Susan Forney. The ceremony was performed by John Huston at the house of David C. Study. In 1846 was born the first male child, Washington, son of George and Catherine Forney. On September 9, 1848, the first female child was born, and was a daughter of the same persons who had been the parents of the first boy. Among these newcomers Doctor Venable cared for the sick of body, while Rev. W. Rector was the "physician of the soul."

### FREMONT CITY.

The growth of the township was similar to that of all the others in the county, slow at first, but soon rapid and permanent. In 1856, Abraham Fletcher, who had resided in the vicinity since 1851, laid the foundations of Fremont City—formerly known as Plum Hollow, by which name it is still recognized by the postal arrangements of the government. Mr. Fletcher built the first residence, opened the first store, and was the first postmaster.

The village was incorporated in 1879, with the following officials elected at the first election: J. McF. Paul, mayor; W. R. Paul, recorder; H. F. Reed, treasurer; C. M. Graves, marshal; and councilmen, William Green, J. H. Cale, W. R. Roberts, Joseph Blair, Leonard Study, and J. S. Jones. The village is an independent school district, and has a most commodious brick school-house costing \$4,800. The schools are now under the man-

agement of principal C. W. Durette, assisted by Misses Lydia Dilts and Nettie Stockton. The sexes are quite evenly divided, and the whole number of pupils in attendance is 145.

## STATISTICS.

Independent district Fremont City :	
No. of teachers employed the past year .....	2
Salary per month paid to males .....	\$55.00
Salary per month paid to females .....	\$40.00
No. of months of school .....	9
No. of children of school age .....	213
No. enrolled in the district .....	108
Average attendance .....	80
No. of school houses, brick .....	1
Value of school property .....	\$4,800.00
Amount paid teachers the past year .....	925.00
Amount paid for school houses .....	
Amount paid for contingent purposes .....	

## CIVIC SOCIETIES.

There are two of these in Fremont City. The Odd Fellows lodge, No. 278, was organized March 16, 1874. The charter members were Hiram Atkinson, H. F. Reed, William Blair, A. B. Atkinson, Dwight Lumm, John Lumm, and J. H. Howard. The lodge was officered by W. Blair, N. G.; H. F. Reed, V. G.; A. B. Atkinson, Sec.; and J. H. Howard, Treasurer.

## MASONIC LODGE.

Mersail lodge A. F. and A. M., was organized under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge, bearing the date of September 23, 1874. The officers were J. M. Isom, W. M.; G. P. Martin, S. W.; and S. J. Ellis, J. W. The lodge was chartered June 8, 1875. The following were the charter members: (The reader will note that the name of the lodge is an acrostic, derived from the initial letters of the surname of some of the charter members.) Y. P. Martin, S. J. Ellis, W. R. Roberts, M. A. Stephenson, J. F. Ault, J. M. Isom, B. G. Loucks, D. Lumm, John Lumm, and Joseph Burson. The first officers under the charter were J. M. Isom, W. M.; Y. P. Martin, S. W.; M. A. Stephenson, J. W.; William Greer, Treas.; Wm. Blair, Sec.; W. B. Meek, S. D.; G. W. Sheer, J. D.; W. R. Roberts, Sr. S.; R. Baylor, Jr. S.; T. C. Harris, Tyler. The lodge has had a most varied existence, but has always been prosperous. The men within its jurisdiction are influential and honorable members of society, and in their own peculiar way the Masons are doing what they may to



help the poor and unfortunate. True to their convictions of right with brothers, they "meet upon the square," and with those not of the mystic tie they extend the hand of fellow-feeling, if not that of fellowship. The present officers of the lodge are W. B. Meek, W. M.; T. C. Cole, S. W.; M. A. Stephenson, Jr. W.; William Greer, Treas.; J. Blair, Sec.; E. Triplett, S. D.; R. H. Scofield, J. D.; G. W. Sheer, S. S. The lodge now numbers thirty-two.

#### SCHOOLS.

The schools of the township have advanced wonderfully since Abraham Fletcher taught the first school in his own house. The scholars were few, and not always well mannered. School teaching in those days was neither a pastime nor a joke—though the latter, as a plural noun, was the common lot of the early teacher. There always have been, and always will be urchins to bend a pin or grease a blackboard, stuff the key-hole with paper, or the chimney with snow, to the detriment of teaching in quiet. And—speak it lightly under the stars—such things are told of those who are to-day the staunch men of Scott—men who, when trouble came and the dark image of war cast a deep shadow over the land, forgot the sports of their youth and their books alike, to enter upon the hard and stern duties of war. Some of them returned to care for the material interests of the county; others, alas, sleep the sleep that knows no waking. They went forth in the full pride and power of manhood, but return they did not. Peace to their ashes, and glory to their names, which are legion.

#### STATISTICS.

No. of sub-districts.....	9
No. of teachers employed the past year.....	15
Salary per month, male.....	\$ 32.85
Salary per month, female.....	32.85
No. months of school.....	7.2
No. of children school age.....	373
Average attendance in the township.....	133
No. of frame school houses in district.....	9
Value of school property.....	\$2,978.00
Amount paid teachers.....	\$1,930.00
Amount paid for school houses.....	
Amount paid for contingent purposes.....	
No. of children enrolled in district.....	266

## CHURCHES.

The oldest church of which there is any record is the Fremont City M. E. Church, which was organized in 1856. The original members were William Mann, Granville Mann, Archibald Mann and Abraham Fletcher. The society, beginning with so small a number, is only another illustration of the gathering "of the two or three" from which wonderful results have followed. In 1857 and 1858 a frame church was erected at a cost of one thousand dollars, showing the greatest energy and enterprise in the early membership. In 1871 the church was repaired, and when finished was dedicated by J. C. Laten, and the pastor, W. F. Laidley. The membership is now seventy.

## THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church is at Bartlett, and was organized April 12, 1872, by A. J. Roberts. The elders were J. P. McClure and David Aitkin. The pastors have been A. J. Roberts, R. L. Pertle, J. D. McClure, and the present incumbent. The membership is 27.

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## WALNUT TOWNSHIP.

Walnut township was first settled in 1852, by a Mr. Gilkerson, who came from Missouri and located in section 18. In the same year came John Copeland, from the western part of the county, though originally from Indiana. A. J. Singleton, from another part of the county, came in 1852, in the spring, and settled on section 7. Isaac, a son of Mr. Singleton, was the first male child born in the township. The first marriage was that of Marcus Spencer and Catherine Davis, which occurred in a log cabin on section 4, near Walnut creek, and was performed by the Rev. Samuel Farlow, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In April of the same year the first death occurred, being that of Mrs. Chambers, wife of Ezekiel Chambers. The same clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony, was to officiate at the burial of Mrs. Chambers. He was the first clergyman in the township, and its early religious history is due entirely to his efforts. The services were held in Mud Seminary—a name given to an old log school-house on section 8, and in which the first school was taught by E. W. Pease. He exercised a kind of tyrannical rule over some thirty pupils, and is said to have been rather more successful in frightening than in educating them. For his services the

district paid him twenty dollars per month, and the pupils paid him in the school-boy's final resort—disrespect.

In 1873 the Christian church was organized, meeting in the frame school house in district number four. The original members were E. High, W. Watts, T. B. Birk, A. Bowman, J. Daniel, F. M. Park, Mrs. M. Bowman, E. J. Park, L. Daniel, Josie Daniel, Mrs. Birk, Miss M. E. Park, A. B. Park, Mrs. Watts, and G. H. Park. The pastors of the church have been L. D. Cook, and W. H. Hardman. The membership is sixty, testifying to the zeal of those forming the early organization.

#### EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

No. of sub-districts.....	6
No. of teachers employed the past year.....	12
Salary per month, same to males and females.....	\$ 27.50
No. of months school.....	7
No. of children of school age.....	217
No. of children enrolled in the district township.....	190
Average attendance in the township.....	93
No. of school houses in the township, frame.....	6
Value of school property.....	\$ 3,100.00
Amount paid teachers.....	\$ 1,157.50
Amount paid for school houses.....	\$ 68.00
Amount paid for contingent purposes.....	\$ 5.00



# Biographical Sketches.

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The word "sketch" implies an outline or delineation of anything, giving broad touches by which only an imperfect idea, at the best, can be conveyed. It is not designed to include all the several and separate acts of a man's life, important or otherwise, for that would necessarily be both comprehensive and minute in its character; nor is any single sketch purely biographical, which would imply a review of the life and character of each person: The design is to give the merest outline, with particular reference, however, to the public life of the persons named. To go into each man's private life, or into his home life, would be both unwarranted and without general value. As a rule one's neighbors know full enough about him, and to afford them correct data for information would perhaps deprive them of the topics of quondam conversations.

All men cannot be great; each has his sphere and the success of his life is to be measured by the manner in which he fills it. But men may be both true and good, may be morally great, for in true living there are no degrees of greatness—there is no respect to persons.

In the sketches which follow there will be found few names not entitled to a place in the public confidence. The names are, for the most part, those of men who have been closely and for a long time identified with the interests of the county and their several townships. If in their lives, no mention appears of the hardships they endured in the early days of the county's history, it is because reference has been made to pioneer life in the earlier pages of the volume, and a repetition of individual experiences would be devoid both of interest and aim.

To the county the names of none of its earliest settlers are without interest; and if their names do not appear among these sketches it is because an inauspicious destiny arrested their career. Their place was already marked. To have obtained sketches of their lives would have been to the writer, next to the consciousness of duty fulfilled, the highest of gratifications. Their lives would have obtained and justified all sympathy, and their names recall heroic examples, of which the men of to-day, with better fortunes, though with less daring, are neither the companions, the rivals, nor the masters. In the great majority of instances the bat-

ties in which many persons named have been engaged are suppressed—not because they are valueless, but because the several engagements of the Iowa regiments may be found in another part of the volume. This has not been generally the case with regiments outside the state, except in an occasional instance when some one was ambitious to share the glory of the war represented themselves in remarkable battles in different states but occurring at the same date! It has, in a word, been a paramount object that men should be sketched as they are, rather than as they think they are, or wish, perhaps, to be.

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### BENTON TOWNSHIP.

BLAIR, J. J., farmer, section 9, P. O., Plum Hollow; born December 11, 1831, in Mason county, Kentucky. When five years of age accompanied his parents to Ohio, and located in Brown county, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools, and in the graded schools of Georgetown. Came to Iowa in 1855 and located near Tabor, where he resided until 1862 when he went to the far west to engage in mining. In 1865 he returned to the states to remain. In 1871 he purchased his farm, which he has greatly improved. He has held numerous public offices and is thoroughly independent in views and ways.

BAYLOR SAMUEL, farmer, section 32, P. O., Percival; born October 5, 1814, in Fairfield county, Ohio, where he attained his majority and was educated. In 1850 he removed to Edgar county, Illinois, where he remained until 1869. In that year he came to Iowa and settled on the farm he now occupies. He was married April 17, 1834, to Miss Elizabeth Julien. They are the parents of eleven children, seven now living: Stephen L., William A., John, Arthur C., Melissa H., Sarah and Susan.

BENNETT, JOSEPH, merchant, P. O. Percival; born March 12, 1832, in the town of Sandwich, New Hampshire. In 1855 he moved to Illinois, remaining but a short time, for in the same year he came to Iowa and located in Linn county. In 1857 he located in Otoe county, Nebraska, where he was engaged in farming until 1864, when he opened a store for the sale of general merchandise, in the same county. Shortly after, he moved to Lincoln, and opened the first store and sold the first goods ever sold in that place. In 1869 he came to Percival where he has since resided. He was married October 18, 1853 to Miss Nancy Hart. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Missionary church of Percival. He held the position of postmaster at Percival, from 1869 to 1875.

BEBOUT, GEORGE C., boatman, P. O. Eastport; born in Warrington, Jefferson county, Ohio, September 23, 1850, where he lived until eight years of age. In that year he came to Iowa with his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Fremont county and of Nebraska City. He was married January 24, 1870, to Miss Dora Heskin, by whom he has four children: William, Alice, Hattie, and Ross.

BETCHEL, D. W., farmer, section 21, P. O., Percival; born in January, 1836, in the state of Pennsylvania. When still a young child, moved with his parents to Illinois and located at Rock Island, where he reached man's estate and was educated. In 1869 he moved to Kansas, and in the same year to Missouri. He came to this county and township in 1872. He enlisted in company F., 23d Iowa infantry, August 19, 1862. He was in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, and all the other engagements in which his regiment figured. Wm. Betchel was married August 14, 1862, to Miss Anna Wilkinson, a native of Illinois. They are the parents of five children: David B., Sarah E., Amos F., Annie C., and Carrie M.

BOTSFORD, O. D., farmer, section 30, P. O. Percival; born January 30, 1812, in Franklin county, New York. When five years old he moved with his father's family to Genesee county, and was educated in the common schools and the high schools of Bethany and Rochester. His college course was taken at Oberlin, Ohio. He studied theology in the same college intending to enter the ministry, but after a few years service he was obliged to desist. He also read medicine and graduated from the Homeopathic college in Cleveland, Ohio. He was married in 1849 to Miss A. J. Hall. He came to Iowa in 1856, and located on the farm he now occupies. He owns a fine farm under a high state of cultivation, and is an intelligent, active gentleman.

DAILY, MRS. MARY, farmer, section 33, P. O. Percival; the daughter of Henry and A. O'Neal, who were natives of Ireland, where Mrs. Daily was born in 1840. She was eight years of age when her parents emigrated to America, and located in Jeffersonville, Indiana. In 1853, she came to Iowa and lived at Muscatine. There she was married to Findley Daily, and soon afterwards came to Fremont county. Mr. Daily was a native of Cork, Ireland, where he lived until coming to America. Mrs. Daily is the mother of nine children, eight of whom are now living: Henry, William, James, Ellen, Mary A., Daniel, Annie, and John. Mr. Daily died September 2, 1880, at his home from typhoid fever. He was a good citizen and bore the respect of all who knew him. Mrs. Daily is a conscientious member of the Catholic church.



FITZGERALD, WILLIAM, farmer, section 25, P. O. Percival; born in Limerick county, Ireland, November 14, 1831. When twelve years of age he came with his parents to America. In 1858 he located in this county, and has remained here ever since. He had been a member of the regular army, enlisting in 1851, and being engaged in the frontier war with the Indians. He was in the Sioux expedition of 185-, and was twice wounded by arrows. In the war with the Confederacy he participated as a soldier in company F, fifteenth Iowa infantry. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, and all the other engagements in which his regiment participated. He was several times wounded, and was finally mustered out of the service—covered with glory—July 25, 1865. He was married January 18, 1869, to Miss Margaret Carl, by whom he has six children, one deceased: Robert E., Mary E., Nora, Nellie, and Susan.

FRENCH, S. T., grain dealer and broker, P. O. Percival; born January 19, 1845, in Merrimac county, New Hampshire, where he grew to manhood. He was educated in the common school and in Pittsfield academy. When seventeen years of age he began to clerk in a dry goods store for an uncle, R. L. French. In 1868 moved to Illinois and located in Macon county, in 1859 he came to Iowa, of which state he has since been a resident. In the township where he now resides he has held the office of justice of the peace for two years. He is now agent for the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R.

FOX, FRANK, merchant, P. O. Percival; born October 6, 1840, in Woodstock, Grafton county, New Hampshire, where he grew to manhood. He was educated in the common schools of his native state, and in the Congregational Seminary, at Northfield. His health failing him he resorted to a voyage at sea, which he followed for five years and succeeded in recovering the most complete health. He engaged in various kinds of business until coming to Iowa in 1875. He was married November, 21, 1870, to Miss Louisa Peaslee, a native of New Hampshire. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

GORE, ALLEN M., farmer, section 8, P. O., McPaul; born November 5, 1835, in Monroe county, West Virginia. When six years of age he moved with his parents to Buchanan county, Missouri, where he resided until seventeen years of age. He then went to Atchison county, from which place he came to Iowa in 1863. In 1877 he moved to Kansas, but returned in 1880. He was married March 27, 1859, to Miss Mary F. Vane. They have eight children, Robert W., Samuel, Eliza C., Maggie A., Emma J., Friel, Fred. and Stephen.

HILL, CHARLES E., house and sign painter, P. O., Percival; born in Northwick, Connecticut, in 1843, where he received his education. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in company C, Fourth Connecticut volunteers. He was promoted from time to time, and in 1863 he was commissioned first-lieutenant, and then became captain of company. He was in the battles of Ball's Bluff, Palmetto, Antietam, South Mountain, Cedar Mountain, Bull Run, and all the engagements in which his regiment participated. He was discharged—full of honor—June 21, 1865.

HOWELL, JAMES P., blacksmith, P. O. Percival; born October 23, 1830, in Howard county, Missouri. When twelve years of age he went with his father's family to Andrew county, same state, where he grew to manhood and was educated. When eighteen years of age he learned the blacksmith trade, which he has since mainly followed. He enlisted in the confederate army under General Price, and was in the battles of Blue Mills, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Shiloh, and numerous other engagements, serving in all a period of four years. In 1867 he came to this county. He was married in 1850 to Mrs. Margaret Davis, a native of Virginia. They have three children; Frances M., Robert J. and Mary M. Mr. Howell commands the esteem and respect of all who know him, as a man true to his convictions of right.

HAWLEY, E. R., farmer, section 29, P. O., Percival; born March 31, 1822, in the state of Vermont; at the age of three years he moved with his parents to New York, where he grew to manhood and was educated. In 1844 he moved to Jefferson county, in northern New York, and maintained a residence there until 1864, when he came to Iowa. He has been intimately connected with the educational interests of the county for many years, having held the office of school director uninterruptedly for twelve years. He has held other township offices and filled the same with the highest honor. He is a member of the Sons of Temperance, and the Masonic fraternity. He was married January 22, 1847, to Miss Amelia Sheldon, a native of Watertown, N. Y. From this union there resulted the birth of eight children, four sons and four daughters; Ann E., Henry E., Mary, Frank W., Etta L., Arta L., Jay S. and Bertrand. Mr. Hawley has filled the office of justice of the peace since 1877.

HORSLEY, JOHN, farmer, section 9, P. O. Percival; born March 16, 1827, in Cambridgeshire, England, where he grew to manhood and was educated. He came to America in 1851, and located in Steuber county, New York. After a residence of one year he went to Cook county, Illinois, and in 1858 came to Iowa, Fremont county. He was married March 22, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Peacock, a native of England

Mr. Horsley has been a successful farmer, all his life having been spent in that business. When he came to Iowa he had scarcely anything, but by industry and frugality has secured a comfortable competence.

HOYT, NELSON, farmer, P. O. Percival; born February 7, 1838, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. His youth was passed on the farm and in seeking to obtain an education in the faulty free school of that day. In 1866 Mr. Hoyt came to Iowa, where he has since resided in the county of Fremont. He was married in 1869 to Miss Maria Gibbon, by whom he has five children: Sarah, Geneva C., Gracia L., Lottie and Mable M.

JACOBS, CHARLES M., farmer section 21, P. O. Percival; born January 1, 1826, in New Haven, Connecticut, where he grew to manhood and was educated. At the age of seventeen he went to sea, as a whaler, under the command of Capt. W. H. Sherman, as jolly a tar as ever sailed the briny deep, and a good skipper. His voyage lasted two years. He made seven voyages to the West Indies, and one voyage to the East Indies, following the sea for ten years. He was five years in the mines of California engaged in mining pursuits. In the spring of 1858 he came to this county and located at Civil Bend. The farm he now occupies passed into his possession in 1870. He was married August 6, 1857, to Miss Ruth Johnson, a native of Connecticut. They are the parents of three children, two living: H. E., and Stella M.

KELLOGG, J. M., farmer, P. O., Percival; born in Hartford county, Connecticut, where his youth was spent and his education obtained. In 1847 he was in the city of New York, actively engaged in the insurance business. In 1857 he came to Iowa and located in this township. He was married in 1858 to Miss Harriet M. Rogers, a native of Waterford, Connecticut. They have two children: Samuel L. and R. Welles. Mr. Kellogg is a successful farmer, and an energetic, reliable business man.

KEYSER, W. P., farmer, section 29, P. O., Percival; born November 30, 1837, in Wayne county, Virginia. When eleven years of age he moved with his parents to Missouri, where he remained two years. In 1849 he came to Fremont county. He enlisted in company E, 29th Iowa infantry, and was in all the battles in which his regiment participated. Mustered out August 15, 1865. He was married March 27, 1857, to Miss Melissa J. Moore, by whom he had twelve children, eleven now living: Henry, Charles E., Mary E., Leonard M., Luella, John, Effie M., William H., James F., Loy M. and Rufus.



KING, THOMAS, farmer, section 34, P. O. Percival. His parents John and Martha King, were natives of England, where Mr. Thomas King was born, in Cambridgeshire, September 13, 1832. He was educated in his native country. He came to America in 1851, and located in the state of New York, where he remained three years. He then moved to Illinois, remaining there until he came to Iowa, June 20, 1858, locating near Sidney. In 1873 he became a resident of Benton township. He was married in December, 1851, to Miss Sarah Carter, a native of England. They are the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living: John W., Solomon J., George W., Adelaide, Annetta, Franklin P., Charles T., Emma V. and Albert W. Mr. King owns a farm which embraces 520 acres of choice land.

KEYSER, J. R., farmer, section 12, P. O. Percival. Mr. Keyser was born in Cobbal county, Virginia, April 27, 1835, where he remained until 1848, when he moved to Andrew county, Missouri. In 1849 he came to Fremont county and located in Benton township, then unmarried. He was married September 15, 1852, to Miss Ellen Davison by whom he has three children living: William H., Rosetta L., and Sarah A. This wife died March 19, 1867. Mr. Keyser again married June 30, 1868, to Miss Mary C. Jenkins, by whom he had eight children, seven living: Annie E., Clarence E., Nora L., Hattie A., Katie M., Thomas P., and Berissia.

LAMBERT, M'KINNEY, farmer, section 24, P. O. Percival; born January 3, 1829, in Cobble county (now Wayne county), West Virginia. In 1833 he went with his parents to Boyd county, Kentucky, where he was educated and where he matured. He came to Iowa in 1851. He was married April 22, 1852, to Miss Lydia Blanchard, the daughter of Dr. Blanchard, formerly of Civil Bend and so intimately identified with the early history of the county. They are the parents of seven children: Derestus S., Mary E., Charles W., Therson P., Eldon K., Leman F. (deceased), Edward B., and Margaret A. Mr. Lambert is one of the earliest settlers in the township, and has done much to forward its interests. He has held many township offices, and all with ability and satisfaction.

LUMM, DR. D., postmaster, P. O. Percival; born June 25, 1834, in New Haven county, Connecticut, where he grew to manhood and received his education. He came to Iowa and located in this county in 1858. In 1859 he began the study of medicine under Dr. R. R. Hanly, under whose instruction he remained for five years. He has been a successful practitioner of medicine for more than seventeen years. He has held numerous township offices, and been a justice of the peace for twenty years. Dr. Lumm was married April 13, 1855, to Miss Matilda Smith. They

have four children; Mary A., Frank R., Sarah E., and Lula I., and one deceased.

LOCHRIDGE, J. J., engineer, P. O. Eastport; born September 27, 1844, in Bath county, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood and was educated. Enlisted in company K, fourteenth Kansas cavalry in 1862, and was in all the numerous battles in which his regiment was engaged. He was discharged in 1865. From this time until 1877 was a resident of various places, and engaged in various kinds of business. In that year he came to Eastport and engaged in his present occupation. He was married March 10, 1867, to Miss Rebecca Griffin, a native of England, by whom he has three children: Fred., Anna B., and Grace. He is a member of I. O. O. F.

McELROY, M. H., farmer, section 19, P. O. Percival; born August 1, 1837, in Holmes county, Ohio. In 1844, he became a resident of Atchinson county, Missouri, and in 1855, came to Fremont county, Iowa. He has held the offices of deputy sheriff and constable in this county. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary H. Coy, a native of Indiana, by whom he had six children: William A., Amos B., Flora M., Matthew E., and Clyde, living, and one, Eva, deceased. Mr. McElroy enlisted May 21, 1864, in company B, forty-sixth Iowa infantry, but was discharged in September of the same year. He enlisted a second time in company D, twelfth Iowa infantry, November 27, 1864.

MURRAY, G. B., farmer, section 8, P. O. Percival; born April 12, 1843, in Iowa City. When still very young he went with his parents to Keokuk where he lived until eight years of age. He came to this county in 1855, and located at Civil Bend. He enlisted February 8, 1862, in company F., fifteenth Iowa infantry, at Sidney. He was in the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded, and in that of Corinth and numerous other engagements. He was married December 26, 1861, to Miss Sarah A. Kelsey by whom he had ten children, eight now living: Charles B., Florence E., Edward, George, Joseph P., Eva D., Jesse and Frank.

MURPHY, WILLIAM H., farmer P. O. Eastport; born September 6, 1818, in Westchester, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and was educated. When sixteen years of age he went to learn the machinist and engineer's trade, which he followed for many years. He then moved to Ohio, but remained only three years, when he went to Nebraska City. In the following year he came to Fremont county. In 1864 he went to Pittsburg. He came to Iowa to remain in 1871. He was married in 1842 to Miss Hannah Baker, by whom he has three children:

Charles W., Mary C., and Clara E. This wife dying he was married to Eliza E. Pinney, whose maiden name was Scoville, a native of Connecticut. By her first husband she had four children: Cordelia E., Nelson R., Newton E. and Frank C.

McFARLAND, A. B., farmer, section 17, P. O. Percival; a native of Kirtland, Lake county, Ohio, where he was born November 12, 1840. He there grew to manhood, and was educated. In October, 1855, he went to the mining regions of Colorado, where he remained until 1861, when he came to Iowa. He was married June 18, 1863, to Miss Jennie S. McElroy, a native of Missouri, by whom he has four children: Frank E., Carrie A., Fred S. and Lulu. Mr. McFarland is one of the enterprising men of his township, and very successful in his business.

NEWTON, I. D., merchant, P. O. Eastport; born in Oregon, Missouri, February 17, 1860. He was the son of James W. and Julia Newton, natives, the one of Missouri, the other of Kentucky. When very young he moved with his parents to Nebraska City where he received his education. He came to Eastport in 1870, and in 1876 began business. He is a young man of steady habits and great energy, and has already demonstrated a most remarkable talent for business.

ORR, WILLIAM, farmer, P. O. Percival; born January 17, 1830, in Wayne county, Virginia, where he grew to manhood and was educated. His youth was passed in the quiet of life on a farm. In 1852 he moved to Missouri, locating at a place called California in Morton county. He remained here until 1865, when he came to this county. He has held the offices of township clerk, road supervisor and others. He was married in 1856 to Miss Mary A. Crum. They have nine children living: Mary E., James W., Charles C., Ella E., William S., George E., Walter, Ida M., and Frank. One deceased.

PADDOCK, JAMES M., farmer, section 19, P. O. Percival; born August 15, 1824, in Tioga county, New York. He went with his parents to Michigan when he was fourteen years of age, and there grew to manhood and completed his education. In 1857 he came to this county and fixed upon his present place of residence as one suited to him. He was married in 1847 to Miss Chloe Green, a native of Michigan, by whom he had three children, two living now: Orrin K., and Alvoretta V. He was again married in 1860 to Miss Olive Blanchard by whom he had seven children, one of whom is now deceased: Ira J., Clarence J., Truman M., Pearl W., Arthur J. and Ulysses W. Mr. Paddock held numerous offices of trust in Michigan before coming to Iowa, and since his residence here



he has severed his county almost continuously. He was census enumerator in 1860.

**PADDOCK, ORRIN K.**, grain merchant, P. O. Percival; born March 24, 1848, in Oakland county, Michigan. In 1858 he moved with his parents to this county, being then ten years of age. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of the county, and finished at Tabor college. He has been engaged in business since eighteen years of age. He has held many offices of trust, and is prominently identified with the interests of religion and education. In 1864 he enlisted in company B, 46th Iowa infantry, but saw no service. He was married August 23, 1870, to Miss Mary Hawley, by whom he has four children, three living: Minnie M., William B., and George W.

**PATTON, T. W.**, farmer, section 16, P. O. Eastport; the son of Thomas and Sallie S. Patton, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, was born May 12, 1839, in Howard county, Missouri. His parents moved to Tennessee when young Patton was nine years of age, and where his father died. His mother subsequently returned to the native place of young Patton, where he grew to manhood and was educated. He attended Macon College for a period of four years. Mr. Patton enlisted in 1863, and served as a captain. He came to Iowa in the spring of 1873, and in 1876 settled on the farm he now owns. He owns five hundred and fifty acres of most excellent land, the result of years of patient toil and frugal endeavor.

**PILE, HENDERSON**, farmer and mechanic, P. O. Eastport; born November 21, 1819, in Fulton county, Tennessee. He spent his youth in work on the farm, attendance at the common school, and in learning the carpenter and joiner's trade. In 1840 he went to Wisconsin, and in 1857 came to Iowa, locating at Sioux City. In 1868 he came to his present place of residence, having entered the county some years previously and been located at Eastport. March 29, 1864, Mr. Pile enlisted in the Black Horse Veteran cavalry, which was afterward consolidated with the 7th Nebraska. He was disabled for service by scurvy, and has not yet completely recovered. He was married January 21, 1840, to Miss Dorothea Westbrooks, a native of Petersburg, Virginia. They have by this union ten children, six of whom are living: Emma, Loresia, Matthew, Amelia C., Libbie A., and John F. He owns 120 acres of land under a high state of cultivation.

**ROGERS, DUANE**, farmer, P. O., Percival; born February 12, 1841, in Jefferson county, New York. In 1855, he came with his parents and located in this township, thus having witnessed the remarkable growth of

the county and helped contribute to the same. He has held several township offices with great success and usefulness. He was married April 2, 1868, to Miss Eliza A. Hawley, a native of Jefferson county, New York. They have by this union four children, Ella A., Jessie B., Henry M. and Pitt A.

RICKETTS, MRS. C. B., farmer, section 12, P. O., Percival; a native of Milford, New Haven county, Connecticut, where she was born January 7, 1816. She was educated in the common school of her native place and at Oberlin College, Ohio. When eighteen years old she moved with her parents to the state of New York, remaining but a short time, when she moved to Ohio. For five years she employed her time alternately in teaching school and attending Oberlin College. She was married January, 1843, to Richard Ricketts, a native of Baltimore, born February 6, 1802. Mrs. Ricketts—whose maiden name was Platt—came with her husband to Iowa in 1855. She is the mother of four children: Elizabeth C., Platt S., Asabel E. and Myra G. Her husband died September 1, 1877. His life had been one of usefulness, and as he was one of the old settlers of the county had much to do with shaping its destiny.

SHELDON, WALTER B., farmer, section 30, owns four hundred acres of land, P. O., Percival; born October 27, 1818, in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the select schools of his native place. Mr. Sheldon has always been a farmer. In the fall of 1865 he came to Iowa and located on the farm on which he to-day resides. He was married at Sackett's Harbor, June 1, 1845, to Miss Sarah A. Hawley, a native of Vermont. By this union they are the parents of seven children, five of whom are now living: Charles E., Clark W., William H., Till W. and Edward W. Mr. Sheldon is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has served his county in various official capacities and always with entire satisfaction. He has a son, William H., in the employ of the Burlington Hawkeye company, with whom he has engaged the past six years.

STILES, AMOS, farmer, section 16, P. O. Percival; a native of Athens county, Ohio, where he was born January 1, 1832. While very young he went with his parents to Logan county, Illinois, and received his education in the pioneer schools of that state. In 1852 he moved to Knox county, Illinois, and in 1854 came to Iowa and located in this county. He was married September 30, 1858, to Miss Mary E. McElroy, a native of Holmes county, Ohio, by whom he has seven children: Rosa M., Jennie A., Charles E., Marcus E., Hattie E., Lillie A. and John A. Mr. Stiles has held numerous township offices and given entire satisfaction, while his integrity has won for him the utmost esteem of his neighbors.

TREAT, J. R., farmer, section 7, P. O. Percival; born April 15, 1829, in Milford, New Haven county, Connecticut, where he was raised and educated. He came to Iowa in 1856. In 1856 he was married to Miss Sarah E. Merwin, a native of the town of Orange, Connecticut. They are members of the Congregational church and of high standing in the community.

THRAILKILL, ANDREW J., farmer, P. O. Percival; born May 19, 1817, in Knox county, Tennessee. When quite young he accompanied his parents to Saline county, Missouri, where he was educated and grew to manhood. When seventeen years of age began to clerk in a store which occupation he followed until 1844, when he entered the stock business on his own account. In 1855 moved to Kansas, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1861, when, the war occurring, he lost his all. He came to Iowa in 1864, and in 1867 located at Plum Hollow. He then went to Nebraska, but returned in 1870. He was married June 30, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Hank, a native of Missouri. They have seven children: James W., Susan J., Madora A., Ellen C., John L., Chester A. and Baxton L., living, and two deceased.

WOODS, WILLIAM, farmer, section 18, P. O. Percival; born August 28, 1817, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. When four years of age moved with his father's family to Knox county, Ohio, where he reached man's estate and was educated. When fifteen years of age he had learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1850 he went to Indiana and in 1853 came to this state, locating in Webster county. Three years later he came to this county. He was married in 1840 to Miss Susan Baltzell by whom he had twelve children, six now living: Joseph, Timothy, Eunice J., Hester A., William H., and Edward D. Has held several township offices.

WILLIAMS, STURGIS, farmer, section 25, P. O. Percival; born June 1, 1837, in the town of Jordan, New York. When five years of age he moved with his uncle to Ohio, locating in Summit county, where he grew to manhood and was educated. When nineteen years of age he came to Iowa with his uncle, R. S. Williams. He came to this county in May, 1856. He enlisted in company A., fourth infantry, July 23, 1861, was in the battle of Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, and all the other engagements in which his regiment participated. At the last named battle he was wounded in the arm. He received several promotions for gallant conduct. He has held many township offices, which fact testifies to the esteem in which he is held. Mr. Williams was married December 6, 1865, to Miss Fanny Forrester, by whom he has five children: Ada M., Mertie H., Roscoe S., Charlotte E. and Ethel B.



WHITE, A. C., merchant, P. O. Eastport; born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 31, 1845. When quite young moved to this state with his parents, locating in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, where he was educated. He enlisted July 7, 1862, in company K, eighteenth Iowa infantry. Was in the battles of Springfield, Missouri; Newton, and all the engagements in which his regiment participated. Was discharged in February, 1864, on account of disability. For three years after his return he followed farming, and at the expiration of that time engaged with a St. Louis firm, which position he retained for three years. He came to Fremont county quite recently. He was married June 10, 1874, to Miss Angelina Harris, a native of Williams county, Ohio. They are the parents of four children: Bertha V., Bessie, Jessie A., and William C. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

WOODS, E. E., farmer, section 21, P. O. Percival; born September 25, 1850, in the town of Orange, Worcester county, Massachusetts. Came to Iowa, and located at Tabor in September, 1870. He was married November 26, 1874, to Miss Martha E. Harless, a native of Lawrence county, Ohio. By this union they have one child, Clarence. Mr. Woods and lady are members of the Congregational church, and have been identified with religious and moral interests for nearly ten years.

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## FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

ALEXANDER, J. M., merchant, P. O. Hamburg; born March 14, 1838, in Williamsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1846 he moved with his parents to Clarion county, same state. In November, 1861, he enlisted in company H, 103d Pennsylvania infantry, and served until February, 1863, when he was mustered out. He was commissioned second lieutenant when the company was organized. In March, 1863, he was mustered in company D, 52d Pennsylvania infantry, but was mustered out in July of the same year. He was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair-oaks, and numerous other engagements. In January, 1867, he came to Iowa City and engaged in the mercantile business until 1870, when he came to Hamburg. Mr. Alexander was married October 20, 1859, to Miss Rebecca E. Alborson, by whom he has two children, one, E. A., living. He is and has been deeply interested in educational matters, and been president of the school board four years. In 1876 he was elected mayor, and in 1878, treasurer of the city of Hamburg, which office he now holds.

**ATEN, WILLIAM L.**, book-keeper, P. O. Hamburg; born in Pennsylvania, in 1838. In 1852 moved with his parents to Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and was educated in the common schools and in Hayes' Institute, at Hayesville. Attended Bryant and Stratton's Business College in Burlington, Iowa, where he studied book-keeping and commercial law. In 1862 he enlisted in company C, 42d Ohio, and served two years, when he was transferred to the 96th Ohio, and served with it until the close of the war. In 1869 he came to Sidney, and in 1870 to Hamburg. In 1870 he married Mary E. Scott, by whom he has one child: Clarence E.

**BAKER, HENRY H.**, farmer, P. O. Hamburg; born March 4, 1827, in Sweden, Monroe county, New York. At the age of eighteen years he moved with his father's family to Michigan. In 1857 he came to Fremont county. He was married November 21, 1853, in Hillsdale county, Michigan, to Miss Matilda Sanford, by whom he had ten children: David S., Mary M., Sarah J., George A., Grace A., Clara, Edith, William G., and Ora M. Mr. Baker is an intelligent, whole-souled man, and enjoys the fullest confidence of all who know him.

**BAKER, HENRY**, farmer, P. O. Hamburg; born in Steuben county, New York, February 18, 1830, where he resided until fifteen years of age. He then moved to Branch county, Michigan, and engaged in farming until 1856. In 1857 he moved to Atchinson county, Missouri, and in 1858 came to this county. He was married in August, 1856. By this marriage he became the father of eleven children, ten of whom are now living: Mary C., William F., Homer S., George W., Charles A., Angeline, Fannie A., Viola E., John C. and Jacob A. Mr. Baker was constable two years in Michigan. He owns a farm of 200 acres and an orchard of 1800 apple trees.

**BORCHERS, AUGUSTUS**, real estate broker, P. O. Hamburg; born in Hanover, Germany, August 26, 1817. When twenty years of age he immigrated to the United States, and located at Baltimore, where he remained two years. In connection with his brother he then purchased a stock of goods and came to the west, locating at Weston, Missouri, and began to trade with the Indians. He was in the Mexican war, having enlisted in James Craig's company C, Missouri mounted volunteers, May 15, 1847. He received an honorable discharge November 8, 1848, at Ft. Leavenworth. In 1850 Mr. Borchers came to Fremont county, and located at Sidney, being one of the first residents of the new town site. In 1857 Mr. Borchers purchased the land upon which Hamburg is now situated, an account of the founding of which may be gleaned from

another page. He was married June 12, 1851, to Miss R. Nuckolls, a native of Virginia, who died March 1, 1869. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are now living: Bettie L., Albert, Carrie, Florence and George.

BOOTON, C. W., auctioneer, P. O. Hamburg; born in Knox county, Illinois, May 14, 1844, where he grew to manhood. He enlisted in company A, eighty-third Illinois volunteer infantry, August 2, 1863, serving three years. He was in the battles of Fort Donaldson, Clarkesville, Nashville, Columbus, Franklin, Pulaski, and Athens, besides many minor engagements. Came to Hamburg in 1867. He was married July 24, 1870, to Miss M. Tindall, a native of Delaware. They have five children: Lillie M., Victor B., Cloy E., Mable, and Miles J. He is a member of Warren lodge 160, I. O. O. F. of Monmouth, Illinois. He is wealthy and intelligent, an exemplary citizen and genial gentleman.

BEACH, JAMES P., insurance agent, P. O. Hamburg; a native of Canada, born in 1853. Came to Illinois in 1857, and to Hamburg in 1868. He was married October 6, 1880, to Miss Eva Hewitt.

BOGAN, WILLIAM L., physician and surgeon, P. O. Hamburg; born in Pike county, Indiana, March 28, 1832. His father died when young Bogan was two and a half years of age, and he was bound out to an uncle. He was denied the advantages of school until thirteen years of age. He received an academic course of instruction at the Newberg Academy, in Indiana, and at Asbury University. In 1852 he began to read medicine. In 1853 entered Keokuk Medical College. Began to practice medicine in 1859, and in 1860 returned to Keokuk and graduated. He then returned to Indiana, and continued the practice of medicine until August 16, 1862, when he enlisted in company B, ninety-first Indiana volunteer infantry. After a service of eighteen months he returned to his native state and resumed the practice of medicine. In 1868 he moved to Vernon county, Missouri. In 1872 came to this county. He was married April 8, 1858, to Miss Cyrena M. Aust. They have seven children: Charles P., William S., Matilda C., Bertha M., Mary L., Nellie A., and James. Dr. Bogan is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

BRAGG, THOMAS H., physician and surgeon, P. O. Hamburg; born in Linn county, Missouri, April 16, 1841. In 1861 he visited the gold fields of Colorado. Came to Fremont county in 1865, and in the fall of the same year began the study of medicine with Dr. Stevens, of Sidney. In the winter of 1867 and 1868 he attended a course of lectures



at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In the spring of 1870 he graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago. In 1875 he changed his practice from the old school to homeopathy. He was married October 22, 1874, to Miss Carrie Lair, a native of Kentucky. They have three children: Carrie I., Hubert H., and Ralph L. and an adopted son Clarke Roe.

BROWN, JAMES, farmer, P. O. Hamburg; born in Warren county, Indiana, August 11, 1844. In 1847 came to this county. In 1864 he was married to Miss R. J. Slusher, a native of this county, and the daughter of an old settler. They have four children: Charles, George, Leonard D. and an infant. In 1861, Mr. Brown enlisted in company C, Fifth Missouri cavalry, serving two years, when he was mustered out.

BEACH, W. H., merchant, P. O. Hamburg; born in Canada West, in the year 1828, where he grew to manhood on a farm. In 1850 he came into the United States and located in Illinois, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1866 he came to this county. In 1877 he became one of the firm of J. B. Christian & Co. He was married in 1848 to Miss Sarah Boyd, by whom he had six children, five living: Sarah, James P, Albert H., Hattie and Frank.

BENTLEY, THOMAS J., farmer and merchant, P. O. Hamburg; born in Fayette county, Kentucky, July 21, 1829. In 1840 he became a resident of Boone county, Missouri, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1849 he was in the employ of M. U. Payne, and resided in New Orleans. In 1861 he came to Fremont county, having the previous years lost heavily—some \$18,000.00—as a result of the impending war. From 1861 to 1869 he followed farming. From 1869 to 1871 was engaged in the mercantile business at Sidney; from 1871 to 1875 was in Polk county, Missouri, when he again came to Fremont county. He was married April 27, 1866, to Miss Mary A. Barnes by whom he had eight children, five of whom are living: Thomas, Mary E., Nancy A., Lillian L. and James R. Has been intimately connected with the history of religion in this county as a member of the Baptist church.

BENNETT, J. S., farmer, section 18, P. O. Hamburg; born in Monroe county, Kentucky, November 18, 1833. He was raised on a farm and educated in a common school. In 1852 he removed to Sullivan county, Missouri, where he remained until 1854, learning in the meantime the trade of a blacksmith. In 1864 he came to Hamburg. In 1866 he returned to Sullivan county, Missouri, but in 1869 came again to this county where he has since remained. Was married February 13, 1862, to Miss Rachael Frasier. Mr. Bennett has held a number of township offices, and in 1880 was elected to that of justice of the peace.

BEEKSTEAD, SIMON P., Hamburg, Iowa, livery; born in Canada January 15, 1822, where he resided for ten years. He then came with his parents to Fulton county, Illinois, where he resided until 1842, when he became a resident of Hancock county, same state. In 1847 he came to this county, and has since resided here. He was married in September, 1844, to Miss Mary E. Corkins, by whom he has the following children: Maria, Sabre, Caroline, Matilda, Lizzie, Frank and Angeline. He married at the death of his first wife, Mrs. Mary E.—whose maiden name was Beaston. She lived but ten months. He was married the third time to Mrs. Sarah A. Norman, in the autumn of 1865. He is now engaged in the livery business, and is an active enterprising business man.

BROWN, SAMUEL, farmer, section 30, P. O. Hamburg; born in Montgomery county, New York, November 14, 1800. In 1818 moved to Warren county, Pennsylvania. He learned the trades of carpenter and joiner, and of millwright. For fifteen years was a pilot on the Ohio river, from Pittsburg to Cincinnati. In 1839 moved to Warsaw, Illinois, and in May of the same year came to Lee county, Iowa, where he resided until 1854, in which year he came to Fremont county. He was married January 26, 1823, to Miss Lavina Crippin. They have fourteen children, eleven now living; Samuel, Jr., Levy, Eunice, Hiram, Allen, Stephen, Dorcas, Laura, Catherine, Mary L. and John W. He has been intimately identified with the interests of education in his township and county, and held numerous offices of trust. He has been prominently identified with the interests of road-building, and for many years was road supervisor.

BISHOP, C. H., farmer, section 25, P. O. Hamburg; born in Knox county, Ohio, October 12, 1839, where he resided until 1846. He then moved with his father, who was a physician, to Marion county, Ohio, and remained three years. In 1851 he went to Bureau county, Illinois, thence to Stark county, same state, where his mother died, thence to Henry county where he began life for himself. In 1856 he went to Missouri, but after a year returned to Canton, Illinois. In 1862, August 27, he enlisted in company G, 103d Illinois infantry. He was in the army three years and was often wounded. At the battle of Resaca he was twice struck, and in that at Kenesaw Mountain received three severe wounds. He was in one hundred and twelve skirmishes and twenty-four engagements. From the time of his muster out until coming to Fremont county in 1869, he was in various kinds of business and resided in various cities and states. He was united in marriage December 23, 1877, to Miss Susan E., daughter of Asa and Elizabeth Mann. They have one child Vera Vern, born September 5, 1878. Mrs. Bishop is a member of the M. E. church, and Mr. B. of the A. O. U. W.

COOLBAUGH, H. C., music dealer, P. O., Hamburg; born in Pennsylvania in 1826, where he attained his majority and was educated. In 1853 he moved to Minnesota, and remained until 1859, when he returned to his native state. From 1861 to 1863 he was a resident of Illinois. In that year he enlisted in company H, 140th Illinois infantry. Re-enlisted in battery G, 2d Illinois artillery in 1864. Served until the close of the war. In 1869 he came to Hamburg, and has resided here since. He was married in Rockford, Illinois, December 30, 1869, to Miss Hannah J. Adams. No children.

CHRISTIAN, J. B., merchant, P. O. Hamburg; born in Monroe county, Indiana, in 1847. When ten years old moved to Marshall county, Illinois. In 1868 came to Iowa and to this county. In 1874 engaged in the implement business. Married Miss Sarah Beach in 1871, by whom he has three children : Wilbur, Grace and an infant.

COOPER, JOHN, farmer, section 35, P. O., Hamburg; born in Brown county, Ohio, October 13, 1820. In 1821 accompanied his father's family to Mason county, Kentucky, where he remained until 1837, when his parents again moved, to Clay county, Missouri. Here Mr. Cooper grew to manhood and was educated partially. In 1850 he came to this county and has since made it his home, and settled on the farm he now occupies. In 1874 he was a member of the state legislature, elected on the anti-monopoly ticket. He was married January 17, 1850, to Mrs. America Bruce, a native of Kentucky, whose maiden name was Singleton. By her first husband she had two children: Hattie J. and William W.

CLEVELAND, ANSON G., farmer, section 29, P. O. Hamburg; born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, December 4, 1840, where he matured and was educated. In 1867 came to Iowa, and has been identified prominently with the interests of this county ever since. He is one of the directors of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R. In 1868 he began farming and has followed that occupation ever since. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri Inter-state Fair Association. He is now township trustee and justice of the peace. He was married October 3, 1865, to Miss Ellen Babcock, by whom he has four children: William C., born November 4, 1867; Millicent C., born September 20, 1871; George H., born May 3, 1874; and Lucy M., born May 3, 1878.

CARMAN, L. P., P. O. Hamburg, weaver and blacksmith; born in Pennsylvania, February 25, 1810. In 1813 went with his father's family to Tompkins county, New York. In 1828 moved to Seneca county, same state, and in 1838, to Sangamon county, Illinois. Came to Fremont



county, Iowa, in 1855. In 1862 he moved to Hamburg and assumed the management of the old Hamburg House. After three years he removed to Sidney, and remained in that village three years, then returned to his farm. He was married in New York in November, 1834, to Miss Elizabeth Deral. They had ten children, six now living: Julia C., Henry, Adam, Solomon, Sarah E., and Mary J. Mrs. Carman died April 1, 1869. Mr. Carman married again January 4, 1871, to Miss Sarah Armstrong. They are the parents of two children, one—Elizabeth A.—living. He owns an excellent farm, and enjoys the most unlimited confidence of his fellow citizens.

DALBEY, J. W., attorney at law, P. O. Hamburg; born in Dayton, Indiana, April 12, 1838. In 1848 his parents moved to Poweshiek county, Iowa. When nineteen years of age he entered Antioch College, in Ohio, remaining one year, when he began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. Enlisted in company E, 4th Iowa cavalry in September, 1861; was discharged in December, 1864; was in the battle and siege of Vicksburg and in all the other engagements in which his regiment participated. He came to Hamburg in 1871. He was married in March, 1867, to Miss Sarah F. Drain, by whom he has one child: Eugenie T., born April 4, 1868.

ELLIS, WILLIAM R., attorney at law, P. O. Hamburg; a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, where he was born April 23, 1850. In 1855 he came with his parents to Iowa, and located in Guthrie county, where was laid, in the common school, the foundation of his education. From the age of eighteen to twenty-one he taught school. In 1873 he began the study of law in the State University at Iowa City, from which he graduated in 1874. In 1875 he entered upon the practice of his profession with Col. S. D. Nichols, of Panora. In June of 1876, he came to Fremont county, and formed a business partnership with W. G. Read, which was continued until three years since. In 1879, he was editor of the *Hamburg Republican*. In 1878 he was elected city solicitor, which office he held for two years. In 1880 he became the mayor of Hamburg, which office he now holds. He was married March 31, 1880, to Miss Jennie B. Edwards, a native of Rock Island, Illinois.

GILLMAN, FRANK, merchant, P. O. Hamburg; born September 10, 1838, in Germany. He came with his parents to the United States in 1846, and located in Illinois. In 1867 he came to Iowa and located in Hamburg, entering the mercantile business. Mr. Gillman was married July 28, 1869, to Miss Emma Birkby, by whom he has seven children, five living: Edwin, Iona S., Elizabeth L., Lola, and Mary E. Mr. Gill-

man is the oldest merchant in Hamburg, and has been remarkably successful.

GIBSON, JOHNSON, farmer, section 30, P. O. Eastport; born in November, 1841, in Washington county, Kentucky. When thirteen years of age moved with his father's family to Andrew county, Missouri, where he spent his youth laboring on a farm. In 1865, Mr. Gibson came to Iowa, and has since been a resident of this county. He was married in April, 1865, to Miss Howard, a native of Massachusetts, by whom he has five children: Jonas, Jewett, Robert, Oscar, and Effie. Mr. Gibson enlisted in 1865 in the Federal army at Denver City, in company A, third Colorado cavalry. He followed all the fortunes of that regiment until he was mustered out. He has been a school director for a number of years.

HAMMOND, J. M., attorney at law, P. O. Hamburg; a native of Vermilion county, Indiana, born June 1, 1850. He was educated in the common school, but his attendance upon that was limited to six months. The major part of his education was obtained through his own unaided efforts. He came to Iowa in 1870, and located in Hamburg, where he began the study of law with W. A. Stow in 1871. In the spring of 1873 he was admitted to the bar by Judge J. R. Reed, and the same year he formed a partnership with Mr. Stow. He was married April 16, 1876, to Miss Florence B. Jones, a native of Michigan. They are the parents of two children: Clarence C., and Frank.

HOLMES, SAMUEL H., attorney at law, P. O. Hamburg; born near Manchester, England, January 1, 1839, came to the United States in 1844, and located in Putnam county, Illinois. When fourteen years of age he moved to La Salle county, same state, where he received an academical education. In 1866 he began the study of law and graduated from the State University in 1868. He was married March 12, 1864, to Miss Sarah B. Hewitt, by whom he had nine children, four living: Abraham L., William T., Mary E. and Jesse G. Mr. Holmes is a man of great moral and mental work and most genial qualities of mind. His portrait shows him to be a man of decision and great strength of character. He is the author of the "*Township Laws of Iowa*," and has been U. S. commissioner since 1869. He organized and superintended the first sabbath school ever held in Hamburg, in 1866.

HEWITT, S. M., merchant, P. O. Hamburg; born in Maine in June, 1842, where he grew to man's estate. He is a mechanic by trade. In 1868 he went to Colorado, and 1869 to Nebraska, working on bridges. Came to Hamburg in the fall of 1871. In the same year he married Miss

Maria Keene by whom he had five children, three living: Frank M., Lenora and Walter E. Mr. Hewitt is a member in high standing among the A. F. & A. M. of Hamburg.

HANSON, W. D., merchant, P. O. Hamburg; born in Ohio, in 1844, where he attained his majority. In 1866 he moved to La Porte, Indiana. In 1868 came to Clinton county, Iowa, and 1869 to Hamburg this county. He was married in 1872 to Sarah C. Botts, by whom he has one child Charles.

HILGER, MICHAEL, farmer, section 25, P. O. Hamburg; born in Luxemburg, Germany, May 6, 1836, in the schools of which country he was educated. Mr. Hilger speaks two, and reads four languages. In 1854 he came to America, and located in Jackson county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until 1863. In 1870 he became a resident of Fremont county. He was married in Jackson county, Iowa, May 14, 1859 to Miss Elizabeth Medinger, a native of Germany, born June 12, 1837. They are the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living; Daniel A., Mary A., William J., Antony M., Lucy A., Joseph H. and Leo J. Mr. Hilger owns a farm of 200 acres, the product of years of faithful and patient toil.

HOOVER, GEORGE, blacksmith, P. O. and residence Hamburg born in Stark county, Ohio, in the year 1818, where he reached manhood, estate and received a common school education. When sixteen years of age he learned his trade, that of blacksmithing. In 1859 he came to Iowa and located in Decatur county. In 1867 he came to Fremont county and located at Hamburg, where he has since resided. He was married in 1838 to Miss Polly A. Hackalaman, a native of Indiana, who died in 1847, leaving four children; Thomas, Martha A., Eliza J. and Evaline. He was married a second time in 1848 to Miss Eliza Bear, who died in 1873, leaving two children: John L. and George N. In 1873 he married Rachel A. Stephenson, by whom he has three children: Anna, James and Margaret.

JACOBS, SAMUEL, real estate broker, P. O. Hamburg; born March 7, 1821, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he matured. His education was received in the common school and Harrisburg academy. For the first ten years of his business life he was a civil engineer. He came to Iowa in 1846, engaging in the same business on the Des Moines river. In 1856 he moved to Council Bluffs; in the winter of 1868 and '69 came to Hamburg as land agent for the C. B. & St. J. railroad. From 1865 to 1868 he was secretary of the same railroad company and paymaster in the years 1866-7-8. He was married September 20, 1849, to Miss Anna M. Meyer.



by whom he has eight children, six living: Eliza H., Mary H., Anna M., Sarah H., Isabella S. and Henrietta H. He has held many positions of trust and honor in this and other counties, and is a man greatly esteemed and worthy of all confidence.

JONES, F. A., farmer, section 21, P. O., Hamburg; born in Calhoun county, Michigan, February 10, 1842, where he resided until 1866, when he came to Fremont county, Iowa. He enlisted in 1862 in company M, 5th Michigan, and served three years. He was married February 5, 1868, to Miss Catharine McCracken, by whom he has four children: Edgar I., Esther, Smith and F. A. Mrs. Jones is a member of the M. E. church. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and A. O. U. W. He has served his township as assessor, road-supervisor and school director.

LOVELADY, WILLIAM M., farmer, section 6, P. O. Riverton; born October 18, 1811, in the state of Tennessee. In 1837 he moved to Jackson county, Missouri, and in 1842 to Platt county, same state. He came to this county in 1842, being thus one of the oldest settlers in the county of Fremont. He was married in Platt county, Missouri, May 4, 1841, to Sarah A. Thomas. They were the parents of nine children, five living: Andrew J., Sarah, James M., Elizabeth, and John A. Mrs. Lovelady died September 4, 1868.

LOVELAND, ADELIA, farmer, section 25, P. O. Hamburg; Mrs. Loveland is a daughter of Chauncey and Maria Cowles, and widow of Darwin Loveland. She was born in Gallia county, Ohio, April 9, 1843, and resided there until six years of age. She then came with her father's family to Fremont county, Iowa. She married Mr. Loveland October 30, 1859. He was born in Ohio, October 12, 1830, and came to Iowa in 1857. They were the parents of nine children, eight now living: Louisa, born February 24, 1861; Amy M., born September 24, 1862; Charles A., born November 12, 1863; Sarah A., born November 8, 1865; Frank, born October 27, 1867; Mary E., born August 8, 1869; Lillian, born March 29, 1871; and Ida, born March 25, 1873. Her husband held several township offices, and was a most successful farmer. He was an encampment member of the I. O. O. F. He died February 8, 1877. The farm of Mrs. Loveland comprises some 240 acres of good land.

MARTIN, GEO. H., stock-dealer and farmer, P. O. Hamburg; born in Moultrie county, Ill., in 1820. Moved to Davis county when nine years old, and one year later went to Monroe county, and lived there until 1859. Went to California in 1861, and enlisted in company B, Fifth California Infantry, and served for five months. He then went to New Mexico, and

remained over three years and fought against the rebels and Indians. Mustered out at Los Pinos, New Mexico, September 15, 1866. Came from thence to Hamburg in 1867, and has been engaged in the stock business ever since. He was married first on August 22, 1867, to Miss Susan Cooper, but had no children. Was married in April, 1873, to Miss Ella Lemon, of Ashtabula county, Ohio. They have one child: Grace S., born January 24, 1874. He owns a farm of 185 acres in Franklin township and houses and lots in Hamburg. He is a "hale fellow, well met," and has hosts of friends.

MAPES, THOMAS M., farmer, section 28, P. O. Hamburg; born in Pennsylvania in 1822. In 1838 moved to Virginia, thence to Kentucky, and to Fremont county in 1858. He was married in 1848 to Miss Martha Swaney, a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They have six children living: Eugene, Francis M., Laura, Alexander, Hortense and Miron. He has always been identified with the common school, and been a member of the I. O. O. F. for 30 years.

MASON, W. S., physician and surgeon, P. O., Hamburg; born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 9, 1850. At the age of seven years came with his parents to Henry county, Iowa, where he remained until 1863, when the family again moved, this time to Fremont county. His education was begun in the common school and completed in Mt. Pleasant academy. His professional education was obtained at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated February 24, 1880, but he had been practicing some two years prior to his graduation. He is a man of unimpeachable character and a fine medical education; both skillful and successful as a physician.

MOORE, REV. J. CRAWFORD, Watson, Atchinson county, Missouri; born in Washington county, East Tennessee, December 13, 1848. The foundation for the education of Mr. Moore was laid in the common school. He entered Greenville and Tusculum College in Green county, Tennessee, in the fall of 1870, remaining until April, 1875, when the degree of B. S. was conferred on him. In September, 1875, he entered Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, remaining five months, taking the course in theology. In April of 1875 he was made a member of Knoxville Cumberland Presbytery. In January of the following year he went to Watson, Missouri, and was licensed to preach the following February. He was ordained August 24, 1877. He at once entered upon the regular work in Watson, Missouri, and McKissick's grove, in Fremont county, Iowa. Mr. Moore was married in east Tennessee, April 15, 1879, to Miss Mary A. Sturm. Mr. Moore is a Master Mason, and a popular and effective preacher of his faith.

McCRACKEN, J. T., farmer, section 31, P. O., Harrisburg; born in Hendricks county, Indiana, January 15, 1850; came with his father's family, to Fremont county in 1855, where he has since resided. He was married, October 25, 1874, to Miss Alice Shirley, by whom he has three children: Orville L., Lyda, and an infant. Mr. McCracken and wife are both members of the M. E. church.

NIES, PHILIP, proprietor Hamburg brewery; born in Germany, August 31, 1838. When eleven years of age came to America with his father's family, and located in St. Clair county, Illinois. In 1867 he came to Fremont county. He was married January 15, 1864, to Miss Catherine Scharf who was born in Germany, November 23, 1843. They are the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living: Elizabeth, Sopha, John H., Fred and Charles. Mr. Nies is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Knight of Pythias. He is a member of the German Lutheran church, as also is his wife.

NIES, HENRY, farmer, P. O., Hamburg; born in Germany, July 18, 1834. In 1849 came to America, which he reached after a voyage of forty-eight days. He began farming in St. Claire county, Illinois, where he remained four and a half years. In the autumn of 1854 he came to Fremont county. He was married November 29, 1859, to Miss Margaret Murback, a native of Switzerland, born July 29, 1837. They have eight children: Elizabeth, Catherine, Margaret, Henry, Mary, Jacob, Philip and Gustave. He commenced life with nothing, but by industry and economy has gained a fine farm of 200 acres.

NEWMAN, H. A., dentist, P. O. Hamburg; born in Louisiana, in 1843, in the common schools of which state he was educated, and in a private high school in New Orleans, from which he graduated in the spring of 1861. In the summer of the same year he enlisted in company C., third Louisiana volunteer infantry and served until the close of the war. At the siege of Vicksburg he was promoted for gallant conduct from the rank of a private to that of first lieutenant. He was in every engagement in which his regiment participated. At the battle of Iuka he was wounded in the left ankle. From 1868 to 1870 he was in various cities and states. In 1870 he went to Falls City, Nebraska, and remained until 1879, when he came to Hamburg. He was married November 9, of the same year, to Mrs. Hulda Bengé a native of Wisconsin. She has one child by her first husband: Robert.

NIX, R. F., city marshal, P. O. Hamburg; born in Georgia in 1843. In 1859 he moved to Kentucky, and had, until 1865, no abiding place. In



that year he located in Hamburg. He has been engaged in building railroads, and in the mercantile business for a number of years. In 1876 he was deputy sheriff of the county, Married Miss Mary Taylor in 1867. They have six children: George E., Robert L., Estella, Virginia, Russell and Franklin.

ORCUTT, H. E., merchant, P. O. Hamburg; born in New York in 1852. While he was a child his parents moved to Massachusetts, where Mr. Orcutt grew to manhood and was educated. In 1873 he went to Missouri, and in 1879 came to this county and town. In 1876 he married Miss Mary Owingo by whom he has two children: Eva and Harry.

PARKHURST, E. N., mail contractor, P. O. Hamburg; born June 17, 1840, in Effingham county, Illinois. In infancy he went to Johnson county with his father's family. In July, 1861, he enlisted in company K, 22d Indiana infantry, and served nine months. He was wounded in the left hand at Glasgow, Missouri, and was at the battle of Pea Ridge. He re-enlisted in Missouri, in company A, 9th Indiana cavalry, and served until May 26, 1865. He was in the army of the Cumberland and saw service in Tennessee, north Alabama, and Georgia. He was in the action of Sulphur Trestle, Tennessee, where he distinguished himself by riding for reinforcements to Pulaski, Tennessee, while the stockade was surrounded by the forces of Wheeler and Faust. He was wounded by a sabre cut near Athens, Alabama, and shot through the left ankle at Linnville, Tennessee, September 4, 1864. This wound never healed, but caused him great suffering. It was amputated November 1, 1873. In 1866 he went to Union county, Missouri; in 1871, to Norwich county, Nebraska, and came to Hamburg, November 1, 1878. He was married November 29, 1859, to Elizabeth Rairdon, by whom he has four children: William R., Emma G., John C., and Alvah T.

PAYNE, JOHN, farmer, section 13, P. O. Hamburg; born in Monroe county, Kentucky, December 27, 1837, where he was raised on a farm and educated in the common school. He resided in Monroe county until 1851, when he moved to Linn county, Missouri. In 1853 he went to Sullivan county; in 1862 moved to Nebraska City, and in 1863 came to this county. He was married in Sullivan county, Missouri, September 5, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Frazier. They are the parents of seven children: Amanda, Victoria, Percy W., Reuben, Benjamin, Tena, and Zella M. Mr. Payne is serving his second term as a member of the board of supervisors. His farm comprises four hundred acres of excellent land, and well cultivated.

PAYNE, MOSES U., farmer and manufacturer, section 1, P. O. Hamburg; born in Woodford county, Kentucky, October 25, 1807, where he matured, and was educated in the city schools of Versailles. In 1826 went to Madison, Indiana, and engaged in the manufacture of cotton. In 1828 moved to Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, and entered the mercantile business in connection with his brother, J. N. Payne. In 1850 went to New Orleans as a cotton and sugar commission merchant, in which business he continued until 1858. Foreseeing the war he began to purchase land north of Mason and Dixon's line. In Kansas and Nebraska he located some 15,000 acres, and on the Missouri bottom in this state owns some 14,000 acres. Mr. Payne is one of the extensive land holders in the west, and his farming is all done on a most extensive scale. His farms are divided and rented, thus insuring him both speedy and remunerative returns. His residence is on the "home farm" in Missouri. He was married in June, 1829, to Miss Mary D. White, a native of Virginia, who died January 28, 1858, having been the mother of three children, one—Jacob A.—now living. Mr. Payne married again September 12, 1867, to Miss S. H. Patton, by whom he has two children, Sarah M., born August 11, 1868, and Moses M., born March 8, 1872. Mr. Payne and wife are members of the M. E. Church south, with the interests of which, as a minister, he has been identified for over forty years. He has been deeply interested in the Sunday work, and in the cause of education, giving liberally to endow and maintain several colleges in Missouri. His gifts are all privately made, with no ostentation whatever. Three years ago he gave 4000 acres of land to the M. E. Female College at Little Rock, Arkansas, and the same liberality has everywhere and always characterized him.

PAYNE, JACOB A., P. O. Lexington, Missouri; a son of Moses U. Payne, born in Boone county, Missouri, March 26, 1843. He was educated in the common school, and was three years in Moore's Hill College in Dearborne county, Indiana. The president and a part of the faculty entering the army the college was closed before his graduation. From 1850 to 1858 he resided in New Orleans. From 1861 to 1873, he has resided in Fremont county, acting as agent for his father in the management of the large Payne estate. In 1873 he went to Missouri to engage in farming until 1877. From that year until the present time he has been traveling. He was married June 7, 1866, to Miss Bettie M. Wooldridge. They are the parents of two children, one living: Mary S., born February 15, 1868. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. The Paynes are among the oldest and most respectable families of Kentucky, of which state they became residents shortly after Daniel Boone settled at Boonsborough.

RUEDY, ANDREW, farmer, P. O. Hamburg; born in Switzerland, December 27, 1846. In 1858 he emigrated to America and came directly to Fremont county. His education, which had been commenced in his native land, he finished in the common school, and in Quincy Seminary in Illinois. He was married October 3, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Giesler, born July 10, 1841, in Germany. They are the parents of four children, three living: Charles J. H., Walter W., and Lydia E.; Edwin F. died July 22, 1879. Mr. Ruedy and wife are members of the German M. E. church.

RUEDY, JACOB, farmer, P. O., Hamburg; born in Switzerland, June 24, 1832, where he was educated. He came to America in 1850. From the time of landing in the new world, until October, 1857, when he came to Fremont county, he lived in New York, Ohio, Louisiana and Canada. He was married February 18, 1861, to Miss Mary H. Ruedy—no relative, however, who was born in Switzerland, July 1, 1828. They had two children, one now living, Caroline L., born February 2, 1864, and Mary M., deceased, September 9, 1867. Mr. Ruedy began life a poor man, but has by industry and honesty acquired a competency.

READ, W. G., attorney and editor *Hamburg Republican*, P. O., Hamburg; born July 10, 1844, in New Brunswick. In 1848 his parents came to the United States and located in Illinois, where Mr. Reed was educated, in the common and high schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company B, 124th Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded at Cold Water, and on account of the wound there received was discharged. On recovering, however, he entered the quartermaster's department, at Nashville, Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, by the supreme court of Illinois. In April of 1871 he came to Hamburg and began the practice of his profession, until 1880 when he became proprietor and editor of the *Hamburg Republican*. Mr. Read was married February 14, 1869, to Miss Amelia Madison, a native of Ohio, by whom he has four children, three living: Louis E., Farlie M. and Clement E.

RICHARDS, A. D., merchant, P. O., Hamburg; born in Canada West in 1840. In 1853 he came to the United States, to Chicago. He remained in the state of Illinois until the spring of 1858 when he moved to St. Louis, to remain but a year. In 1868 he moved to Hamburg, and opened the first clothing store ever started in that place. He was married February 19, 1871, to Miss Lamoureux.

SCHNEIDER RUDOLPH, farmer, P. O. Hamburg; born in Switz-



erland, February 6, 1820. Came to America in 1847, and located in Richland county, Ohio. In 1857 moved to Atchinson county, Missouri, near the Iowa line, when, after a residence of eighteen months, he moved into Fremont county, Iowa. He was married in Richland county, Ohio, near Mansfield, June 11, 1848, to Miss Sarah Thoms. They have three children living: John, Elizabeth and Mary A. Those deceased are Rudolph (died December 14, 1857), Elizabeth (died October 5, 1849), Josephine (died October 25, 1858), Rebecca (died March 26, 1860), and Matthew (died in July, 1865). Mrs. S. was born in Ohio, November 19, 1819, where she resided until she married and came to the west. Mr. Schneider was in military service for seven years in the old country. He is a member of the Evangelical Methodist church.

ST. CLAIR, P., postmaster, and editor of *Fremont Times*; born July 14, 1835, in Sullivan county, Indiana, where he attained his majority. He was educated in the common schools and in the Illinois Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1854. He at once entered the ministry, and has continued to minister until the present time. Mr. St. Clair came to Iowa in 1867, and was pastor to various churches in the state. He came to Hamburg in 1877, and became proprietor and editor of the *Fremont Times*. He was chaplain of the Eighty-first Indiana volunteer regiment during the war. In December, 1878, he was appointed postmaster, and still holds the office. He was married, March 26, 18—, to Miss L. J. Trimble, by whom he had five children, two living: Wilbur F. and Stella.

STOW, W. A., attorney at law, and editor *Iowa State News*; was born in Waybridge, Vermont, July 8, 1842. In 1853 he went to Whiteside, Illinois with his father's family. In 1857 went to Wisconsin, and in 1859 came to Iowa, locating in Clayton county. He began to read law in May, 1861, with Hunt & Murdock, of Elkader, Iowa. In July, 1863, he enlisted in company I, Eighth Iowa cavalry, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in the spring of 1865. Mr. Stow was admitted to the bar July 7, 1866, by Judge Fairfield. In March of 1870 he came to Hamburg. In 1873, he formed a partnership with J. M. Hammond, which has continued until the present time. He was married July 5, 1868, to Miss Eliza M. Tyler, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of three children: Carl V., Frank M., and Fred. The political history of Mr. Stow has been one of unusual moment. In 1868, the Democracy of the twelfth district nominated him as district attorney, but he was defeated. In 1872 he was a member of the fourteenth general assembly of the state of Iowa, serving in both its regular and extra sessions. In the years 1875 and 1878 he was elected mayor of the city of Hamburg. In 1876 he

was a delegate to the democratic convention at St. Louis, and in 1880 an elector on the national democratic presidential ticket. He has always been interested in education. He is a member of the Hamburg school board, and in 1877 was appointed, by Governor Kirkwood, one of the trustees of the state normal school.

SMITH, WILLIAM N., merchant, P. O. Hamburg; a native of Virginia, born May 9, 1829. In 1850 became a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, and was employed as clerk. In 1854 went to Texas, and then came to Sidney, Iowa. From this time until 1863, he was in various places, but in that year he came to Hamburg, and has since been engaged in the mercantile business. He was married in 1858 to Miss Hannah A. Moore, native of Indiana. They are the parents of eleven children, six now living: Imogene A., Estella H., Blanch, William M., Harry and Arthur. Mr. Smith is a respected member of the community in which he lives, and a successful business man. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F.

SWIGGART, D. W., physician and surgeon, P. O. Hamburg; born in Ohio, December 23, 1830. In 1845 went with his father's family to Sullivan county, Missouri. When seventeen years of age he began to teach school and followed that occupation until twenty-four years of age. He then began the study of medicine, and graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. In 1865 he located in Hamburg, being the first physician in the place. He was married March 26, 1876, to Miss Julia Coffie, a native of Iowa. They have two children: Loleta and Frank. Dr. Swiggart enlisted in 1861 in fourth Missouri regiment, confederate army, as assistant surgeon. He served the "lost cause" manfully until the close of the war, and then accepted the result. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and of the K. T.

SWANEY, JAMES, farmer, P. O. Hamburg; born June 24, 1849, in the state of Ohio. In 1855, he came to this county with his parents, James and Rosana Swaney. He was here educated and has made his own fortune.

SCOTT, JOHN C., farmer, section 26, P. O. Hamburg; born August 30, 1813, in the state of Kentucky, where he attained man's estate and was educated. In 1838 he moved to Platt county, Illinois, where he lived until March 3, 1842, when he came to and located in Fremont county. He was married in 1837, to Miss Malinda Call, by whom he has seven children: Elizabeth A., Sarah J., George W., Mary A., Malinda, Caroline C., Stephen A., living, and four deceased. He was judge of Atchin-

son county, Missouri, before the state of Iowa was organized. He came here at an early day and knows full well the hardships of pioneer life.

WILDBERGER, JOHN, farm, P. O. Hamburg; born in Switzerland, July 15, 1826. He was educated in Switzerland, where he resided until fifteen years of age. In the autumn of 1841 he first set foot on American soil. Shortly after landing in New Orleans, he was afflicted with the yellow fever, which left him in a sad condition. In the spring of 1842 he went to St. Louis, and then to Madison county, Illinois. In 1847 enlisted in third regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, and engaged in the Mexican war. He was discharged in 1848, from which year until 1853, he resided in various places and engaged in various kinds of business. In the year last named he came to Fremont county. He was married February 25, 1854, to Anna B. Uhlinger, by whom he had ten children, nine living: Catherine A., Martha, John, George W., Emma B., Albert A., Herman F., Henry H., and Clara E. The wife of Mr. Wildberger was born in Switzerland, April 26, 1833, and came to America in 1852.

WYNN, C. H., attorney at law, P. O., Hamburg; born April 23, 1848, in Monroe county, New York. He was left an orphan at the age of seven years. He enlisted, April 1, 1862, in company I, Thirty-fifth Illinois, being then less than fourteen years of age. He was honorably discharged April 1, 1865. He was wounded in the neck at the battle of Stone river, and taken prisoner at the same place, but was re-captured three days later. His education was received at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Mr. Wynn was admitted to the bar in February, 1870, and in the spring of the same year came to Hamburg, and began the practice of law. In July, 1877, he formed a partnership with his brother, W. S. Wynn, which has since continued. He was married, January 1, 1871, to Miss Euphemia A. Ritenhouse, a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of four children: Carrie E., Wilbur W., Harmon R. and Ross.

WYNN, W. S., attorney at law, P. O. Hamburg; born January 25, 1850, in Monroe county, New York. His parents died when Mr. Wynn was but five years of age. He then went to live with his grandfather, with whom he remained until eleven years of age, when he began to care for himself. When fourteen years of age he went to Indianapolis, and resided with an uncle, earning his living by the delivery of the daily morning papers, and at the same time attending the high school. When seventeen years of age he went into the book business with an Indianapolis firm, remaining with them five years. He then engaged in the same business in New York, with Pott, Young & Co, for two years, when he



returned to his old employers in Indianapolis. In 1877 he came to Hamburg and formed a partnership with his brother, having been admitted to the bar in June of the year that he came west. He was married, June 25, 1879, to Miss Kate Stock.

WOOD, W. H., merchant, P. O. Hamburg; a native of Kentucky where he was born in 1832. In the fall of 1833 moved to Missouri, and was there educated. In 1860 came to Sidney, Iowa, and in 1878 moved to Hamburg. He was married in 1854 to Miss Hattie A. Dale, by whom he had five children, three now living: William R., Fannie L. and Frederick. Mr. Wood is an active thoroughly reliable business man, and is remarkably successful.

WOHLGAMUTH, J., merchant, P. O. Hamburg; born in West Virginia in 1829. In 1834 moved to Indiana in which he resided until 1868. In June of that year he came to Iowa and located in Benton county. In the year following he moved to Page county, and in 1870 came here. Since his residence in Hamburg he has been in business of various kinds. He enlisted in company C, 118th Indiana volunteers, in August, 1863, serving until March 1, 1864. He was married in 1854 to Miss Rebecca A. Pettinger, by whom he had three children, two now living: Ellen J. and Mary I.

WHITE, H. F., insurance agent, P. O. Hamburg; born in New Hampshire, June 17, 1844, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the common school. In 1863 he went to Boston, Indiana, and worked at book-keeping for three years. He then went to Nebraska City, in the same capacity, in the Otoe County National Bank. In 1868 he opened a bank in Hamburg, Fremont county. In 1875 he went to Atlantic, remaining there two years in the same business, when he returned to Hamburg. Married Miss H. L. Hanford, in 1869. They have one child—Florence.

WILKERSON, MRS. SARAH F., farmer, section 24, P. O. Hamburg; Mrs. Wilkerson is a daughter of L. and Elizabeth Carman, and widow of Jesse S. Wilkerson. She was born in Mason county, Illinois, February 2, 1842. She came to Fremont county when thirteen years of age, and has resided here ever since. She married Jesse S. Wilkerson April 10, 18—, who was a native of Jefferson county, Indiana, born April 10, 1831. Mr. Wilkerson entered the army in 1864, and was discharged in July, 1865. He died December 12, 1869, from an injury. As a result of this union seven children were born to them, five of whom are now living: Mary E., born December 17, 1849; Harriet E., born May 23, 1862; Jennie, born December 31, 1864; Frank L., born May 25, 186—; and Jesse L., born November 26, 1869.

WILKERSON, BENJAMIN O., farmer, section 5, P. O. Hamburg; born in St. Joseph county, Indiana, January 3, 1836, where he resided until the spring of 1852, when he came to Fremont county. He remained, however, but a year, when he went to California. He returned to Fremont in 1857. He was married in Atchinson county, Missouri, August 10, 1863, to Miss Isabella Duncan. They have two children: Fannie and Ellen. Mrs. Wilkerson died May 9, 1873. Mr. Wilkerson enlisted in April, 1862, in company C, 5th regiment M. S. M. He was mustered out after a service of sixteen months. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and A. O. U. W. He has held several township offices, and has been a member of the board of supervisors.

YOWELL, W. J., proprietor Hamburg House; was born February 22, 1844, in the state of Kentucky. In 1849 his parents went to Illinois and located in McCoupin county. In 1864 Mr. Yowell came to Hamburg and engaged in the mercantile business, in conjunction with H. H. Baker. At the expiration of two years, having received the appointment of Postmaster at Hamburg, he disposed of his interest to his partner. He held this office for a period of three years. In the spring of 1880 he became the manager of the Hamburg House. Mr. Yowell was married December 25, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth P. Farmer, by whom he has five children, four living: Angelo, Thomas, James and Bessie.

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#### LOCUST GROVE TOWNSHIP.

BENNETT, D. W., farmer, P. O., Walkerville; born in New York, in 1822; removed with his parents, when young, to Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood; was educated in the common schools. Mr. Bennett was married in 1848 to Miss Mary A. Dodge, a native of Pennsylvania, and is the father of seven living children: Rotilla A., Ann Eliza, Dora, Sarah L., Vinus D., Mary A. and Anson B., (the latter adopted) and three dead: Olive, Mary and Daniel. Mr. B. came to Iowa in 1879. Mrs. Bennett is a member of the church of Latter Day Saints.

BRUCE, SAMUEL, farmer, P. O., Walkerville, lives on section 28; born in Monroe county, Ohio, October 28, 1841. Removed to Hamilton county, Iowa, in 1859; attended school at Boonsborough, Iowa, one year. Spent his early life carrying mail, in working in a mill, on a farm, etc. Came to Fremont county in 1878. He enlisted in the army September 28, 1861, in the famous 8th Missouri infantry. Was with his regiment at Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Missionary Ridge,

and in other engagements, sixteen in all. He was discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. Mr. Bruce re-enlisted December 5, 1864, in company E, 53d Illinois infantry. Was in the engagement at Raleigh, North Carolina, and mustered out July 22, 1865. He was married February 17, 1867, to Miss Anna Pratz, a native of Stark county, Illinois. They have four children living: Ivan, John, Mary and Bertha, and one dead. The parents are consistent members of the Christian church. Mr. Bruce has a farm of 160 acres, a good house, barn, orchard, etc., and his home is surrounded by a beautiful grove.

BRICKER, H. M., farmer, P. O. High Creek; born in 1829 in Columbiana county, Ohio; was educated in the common schools; worked on a farm; moved to Missouri in 1868, and to Wisconsin the same year; came to Iowa in 1873; located on his present farm in 1877. He has followed moulding for two years, and railroading at intervals for four years. Mr. Bricker has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Susan Miller, of Ohio, by whom he had one child, Elizabeth, now married and living in Michigan. His first marriage took place in 1852. His second marriage was to Miss Barbara Tzand, a native of Switzerland, in 1860. They have four children: Emeline S., Mary H., Linnaeus and Ulysses O. Emeline is married. Mr. B. has a good farm, orchard, etc.

BENTLEY, J. J., farmer, P. O. Walkerville; born in King George county, Virginia in 1835; removed to Pennsylvania when young; learned the trade of carpenter; came to Iowa in 1852; was one of the first settlers of Wayne county; came to this county in 1873. He enlisted in November, 1861, in company H, Fifth Kansas, and was engaged in twenty-six battles. He was wounded at the battle of Mt. Vernon, May 11, 1863, by a shot through the body, for which he receives as a pension the insignificant sum of \$2 per month. Mr. Bentley was married in 1860 to Miss Mahala Fugitt, a native of Indiana. They are the parents of seven children: Nancy, Jesse, Freddie, Janie, Sarah A., William, and James E. Nancy is the wife of Mr. H. Morgan, of Sidney. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

BLOOM, J. K. P., farmer, section 24, P. O. Walkerville; born in 1843, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania; removed to Will county, Illinois, in 1851; to Green county, Wisconsin, in 1857, and to his present residence in 1877. May 29, 1864, he enlisted in the army and served until August 5, 1865; was in the battles before Petersburg and at North Fork. During his service he contracted severe diseases. Mr. Bloom was married February 6, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Eley, a native of Green county, Wisconsin, born April 22, 1847. They have three children: Warren, Theodore,



and Dora. Mr. Bloom is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and a well-respected citizen. He has a good farm, house, orchard, etc.

CAMPBELL, CHAUNCEY, farmer, P. O. High Creek; born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1839; removed to Allen county when 15 years of age; was educated in the public schools of Allen and Knox counties; spent his youth on a farm. He came to Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1869, and to this county in 1874, locating on his present farm the next year. He was married to Miss Mary M. Gardiner, a native of Van Buren county, in 1872. Mr. Campbell owns a good farm of 80 acres, lives in a good house, has a promising young orchard, and bids fair to succeed well in life.

COUCH, J. B., farmer, P. O. High Creek; born in 1837 in Randolph county, Illinois; educated in the common schools; spent his youth working on a farm. Mr. Couch enlisted in the Illinois state service May, 1861, serving one month, when he was mustered into the United States service as a member of company H, 22d Illinois infantry. He was in the battles of Belmont, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary ridge, and many skirmishes. He was mustered out with the rank of sergeant, July 20, 1864, and re-enlisted in February, 1865, in company F, 154th Illinois, and was elected captain upon the organization of the company, and served until August, 1865. Captain Couch was married in 1865, and is the father of six children: Mary, William, Edna, James B., Fred and Charles.

CAMPBELL, A., section 18, P. O. Farragut, farmer; born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1843; came to America with his parents when three years of age, locating in Illinois. Mr. Campbell enlisted at Peoria, May 3, 1864, as a member of the 11th Illinois cavalry, and served until November, 1865, when he was mustered out by special order of the war department. Mr. Campbell was married in 1877 to Miss Eliza M. Gurney, a native of New York. Two children have been born to them: George A., and Bessie W. He resides on an excellent farm and is very comfortably situated.

ROBY, J. B., section 8, P. O. Farragut, farmer; born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1827. Removed to Randolph county, Indiana, when ten years of age; was educated by his own efforts in the common schools. Learned the trade of chair-making with his father, and was able to do good work when ten years old. He also followed the trade of carpenter for twenty-five years. He was married in 1847 to Miss Sarah Davis, a native of Ohio. They have three living children: Sarah, Martha, and Minnie. Silas R. and Mary E., are dead. Mr. Roby removed to Iowa in 1854, to

Fremont county in 1867, and to his present home in 1875. In 1865 he was enrolled in the 59th regiment Missouri state militia. He has followed farming for the past eight years and owns a good farm, which he cultivates carefully.

DARBYSHIRE, JOHN, farmer, P. O. Walkerville; born in Washington, Iowa, in 1851; was educated in the common schools; spent his early life on a farm. He came to this county in 1875, and located on his present farm, which is a good one of eighty acres and contains a good house and other buildings and is under a hedge fence.

DAY, E. H., section 17, P. O. Walkerville, occupation farmer; born at Jamestown, Ohio, in 1831; removed with his parents to Cass county, Indiana, in 1838; received his education in the common schools. Mr. Day came to Iowa in 1855. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in company B., fortieth infantry, and served until May 17, 1865. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, at the capture of Little Rock, Yazoo City, and Duvall's Bluff. He was sick from lung disease while at Columbus, Ky., and again at Little Rock, from which place he was sent to the hospital at Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. Day spent his youth in the service of his father in a tannery, but since attaining manhood his principal occupation has been that of a farmer. He was married in 1855 to Miss Louisa Dalbey, a native of Ohio. They have three children, Frank, Carrie and Cora, all of whom are at home. Mr. Day owns a snug little farm of 40 acres, which is in a high state of cultivation, has a good house, an excellent orchard, and plenty of small fruits, etc., etc.

FINLY, WILLIAM, farmer, P. O. Walkerville, section 26; born in Stark county, Illinois, in 1856; educated in the common schools; spent his youth on a farm. Mr. Finley was married in 1877 to Miss Sarah Snider, of Butler county, Ohio. They have one child: Edith. Mr. F. removed to his present farm in 1879. He is comfortably situated, his farm being in an excellent state of cultivation with a good house and other buildings, a young orchard, grove, etc.

FLETCHER, JOSEPH, farmer, P. O. Shenandoah; born at Berwick Warren county, Illinois, in 1855; educated in the common schools; spent his early life on a farm; came to Iowa in 1875, locating at Shenandoah, where he remained two years and then went to Oregon, engaging in fruit-drying, and was for a time connected with a government surveying corps. Mr. F. returned to Iowa in the spring of 1880, and was married shortly after his return to Miss A. B. Sloan. They live on a fine little farm of 80 acres, and their prospects for future happiness and prosperity are very glowing indeed.

FEIL, HENRY E., section 15, P. O. Walkerville, farmer; born in 1853 in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, where he was educated; emigrated to America in 1869, locating in this county, near Riverton. He went to California in 1873, but returned after an absence of one year, and settled on the farm where he now lives. He was married in 1876, to Miss Matilda Borchers, a native of Nebraska. They have two children: Oscar and Rosa. Mr. F. has always been a farmer and now owns an excellent farm of 160 acres. He lives in a good house, surrounded by a beautiful grove, orchards, etc.

GARNER, J. T., section 5, P. O. Farragut, farmer and dealer in blooded stock; born in Huron county, Ohio, in 1851. His parents died when he was quite young. He was reared in Henry county, Illinois, receiving his education in the common schools. His youth was spent in working on a farm, and he has always followed the profession of farming. Mr. Garner was married to Miss Lydia M. Himes, a native of Stark county, Illinois, in 1872. They have one child, Della M. Mr. Garner came to his present location in 1878. He is a farmer at present, owning a good farm. He also has a fine orchard containing ten acres.

GARDNER, R. T., farmer, section 14, P. O. Walkerville; was born in 1846, in Van Buren county, Iowa, and remained there during his early life, receiving an education in the common schools. In 1873 he moved to Riverton township, Fremont county, and settled at his present home in 1878. In 1872 was united by the bonds of matrimony to Miss Sarah E. Campbell, a native of Ohio, and has four children: Musa L., Leon, Nelson A., and Hugh A. Owns eighty acres of well improved land. Is the oldest living son of Aaron and Clarissa Gardner, natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Iowa when the country was first settled. The father died in 1865, and the mother came west with her sons in 1873. They had nine children: Sarah E., Lucinda J., Wm. H., Robert T., John H., Mary M., James M., Clara A., and Louisa A. Is a member of the Baptist church.

HAMBLIN, JOHN, farmer, P. O. Walkerville; Mr. Hamblin was born on an island in the Missouri river, near Nebraska City, which has now washed away. His parents removed to Illinois, when he was quite young. His youth was spent in farming, which has always been his chief occupation.

HAMBLIN, JACOB, proprietor of sample room at Walkerville; born in Michigan in 1855; removed with his parents to Henderson county, Illinois, where he grew to young manhood. In 1879 he came to Iowa, locating first in the township, and removing to Walkerville the same year.



Mr. Hamblin was married in 1877, to Miss Elizabeth Wheatley, a native of Illinois. They have one child, Florence. Mr. Hamblin is a member in good standing of the I. O. O. F. Wm. V. Hamblin was born in Racine county, Wisconsin, in 1847. After living in various places he settled at Walkerville in 1879; has always been a farmer. In 1871 he married Miss Amanda Darwin, a native of Illinois. They have two children, Mary and Jacob.

HAYWARD, EDWARD P., section 4, P. O. Farragut, farmer; born in Ohio in 1850. Removed at an early age with his parents to Knox county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. Educated in the common schools and at Kewaunee Seminary and Abingdon College. Mr. Hayward was married in 1877 to Miss Emma Fuller, a native of Henry county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. H. are now members of the M. E. church, and have been from their youth. Mr. Hayward has always followed farming as a vocation, and has a nice farm of 80 acres, with a good house, barn, orchard, etc.

HOWARD, C. T., farmer, section 11, P. O. Shenandoah; was born at Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois, March 25th, 1844, and remained there until 1870, when he removed to Fremont county. His boyhood days were spent in farming and securing an education, which was commenced in the common schools and finished at the Abingdon high school, Knox county, Illinois. He enlisted March 18th in the Thirty-seventh Illinois cavalry, and was discharged at Nashville after eight month's service. Was married in 1866 to Miss Clara A. Day, a native of Illinois. They have six children: Della L., Mamie I., Edward E., Cora M., Clara G., and Laura E. Owns 80 acres of good land well improved, with a fine orchard.

HAMANN, CHRIST, farmer, section 5, P. O. Farragut; was born in 1824 at Hessen, Germany, after receiving his education at a private school, he emigrated to America and located in New York City in 1865. In 1868 he started for a new home in the great west and located in Sidney township, Fremont county, removing from there to his present home in 1873. In 1847 on the 4th day of December he was married to Miss Catherine Fuchs. They have one child: Catherine. After the death of his wife Catherine he married in 1852 Miss Catherine Dorr, a native of Germany, by this union he has two children: Mirie and Henry. He owns 160 acres well cultivated land, and has accumulated wealth by hard work and patient industry.

JOHNSTON, ANDREW, farmer, section 14, P. O. Walkerville;

born in Henry county, Iowa, in 1848, removed to Appanoose county in 1858; to Mercer county, Mo., in 1860; to Decatur county, Iowa, in 1865; from thence to Madison county; to this county in 1869. In 1873 he went to California, remaining only one year. Mr. Johnston was married in December, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Krout, a native of Taylor county, Iowa. They are the parents of three children: Arthur W., Minnie L., and Orville. Mr. Johnston came to Fremont county with but limited means, but now owns a good farm of 140 acres, fenced with hedge, and containing an orchard, excellent buildings, etc.

KEASEY, JOHN, farmer, section 2, P. O. Shenandoah; was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1838. Here he passed his early life and received a common school education and devoted his time to farming. In 1861 at the first call of his country he enlisted in the three months service. At the expiration of this term he re-enlisted in company G, 126th Pennsylvania infantry, served until the expiration of this term of service and re-enlisted for the third time in company I, 201 Pennsylvania infantry and served until the close of the war, and was discharged with the rank of second sergeant in June 1864. He participated in the battle of Chancellorville and other engagements. In 1860 he was married to Miss Judith A. McElhaney, a native of Pennsylvania and has seven children living: William B., Jennie A., John F., Mary C., Nannie B., Thomas W. and Addie A.; has lost two by death. In 1878 he located on the farm he now occupies, which contains 80 acres of fine land and is well improved, and ornamented with shade trees, and a good orchard.

LUSH, GEORGE, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. High Creek; born in London, England, in 1850; educated in Westminster parish normal school, spent his youth in a store and in attending school; engaged in the china and glassware trade on his own account for some time. Upon the death of his parents in 1867, Mr. Lush emigrated to America, locating in this county in 1871. He was married in 1873. His wife is a native of Sweden. They have three children: James, Frederic and Hattie. Mr. Lush has held several township offices, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He has a good farm, residence, two acres of orchard, etc.

MEWHOR, JOHN, farmer, section 8, P. O. Riverton; was born in Ireland in the year 1830, living there until he became fifteen years of age, when he emigrated to America, and settled in the state of New York. After spending three years in California he turned his footsteps eastward again and located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, remaining there until 1872, from which place he moved to Fremont county, locating at his present

home in 1875. In 1873 he married Miss Sarah Thompson, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children: Ellen, James, Mary and Sarah, and are members of the M. E. church. He received a portion of his education in his own country and the remainder in his adopted, America. Has 80 acres of fine land, with a good orchard and a grove.

PUTMAN, G. M., farmer, P. O. High Creek; born in Fulton county, Illinois, in 1835, removed to Davis county, Iowa, in 1847; after living in Mercer county, Missouri, and again in Davis county, he came to this county in 1869, locating on his present farm in 1877. Mr. Putman was married in 1854 to Miss Mary Kelsey, a native of Indiana. They have been blessed with eleven children, living: Franklin H., Jane E., Tilford L., Clara M., Sarah F., Omer, Emma, Mattie, Cora, Nellie, Maggie, and one—Freddie—dead. Mr. P. has always followed farming for a livelihood, occasionally working with a threshing machine.

POULSON, THOMAS, section 21, P. O. Farragut, farmer; born in Monmouthshire, England, in 1852; came to America twenty years later, settling in Farragut. Mr. Poulson was married in 1873 to Miss Jane Greedy, a native of England. To them have been born three children: Emily M., Minnie F. and Nellie J. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the Church of England. When Mr. Poulson came to America he had nothing, comparatively, but by industry and careful economy he is now in comfortable circumstances, owning a farm of 160 acres, whereon are situated a good house and other buildings, and from which he reaps a bountiful harvest each year.

RICE, REVILLO, section 30, P. O. High Creek, farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Rice was born in 1833 in Ashland county, Ohio. At the age of 16 he went to learn the trade of a carpenter, which he followed continuously for ten years, and which he has pursued at intervals since. He enlisted in the 182d Ohio infantry in 1864 and was discharged at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, in 1865. During his term of service he was engaged in the construction of a fort at Cedar Point, Ohio, and for good conduct was promoted to the rank of sergeant. Mr. Rice was married October 16, 1859, to Miss Frances A. Clark, a native of Caledonia county, Vermont. Six children have been given them: Lucy L., Chas. H., Walter A., Ambrose C., Francis A., and Grace. The first named, Lucy, is married to A. S. Lytle, and resides in Madison township. Mr. Rice removed to his present farm—one of 160 acres—in 1866. His farm is made doubly valuable by reason of a splendid orchard situated thereon and by its excellent state of cultivation. The house is surrounded by a beautiful grove of four acres in extent. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have been consistent members of the Free Will Baptist church from youth.



THAYER, GEORGE W., farmer and mechanic, P. O. High Creek; born in Livingston county, New York, in 1817. Learned the trade of wagonmaker at the age of twenty-three, and pursued that vocation for seventeen years, and has engaged in it at intervals throughout his life. He has also worked at carpentering, blacksmithing, broom-making, and other trades. He removed to Knox county, Illinois, in 1855, and to where he now lives in 1858. Mr. Thayer was married January 1, 1841, to Mrs. Candace Hayward, originally Miss Rising. They are the parents of two children: George H. and Eloise, both of whom are married. The latter is married to Geo. Wolf and resides in this township. Mr. Thayer is the oldest settler in his neighborhood. He settled where he now lives when the country was new, and endured many privations. At one time he lost his farm through his desire to accommodate his friends. G. H. Thayer, son of the subject of the preceding sketch, was born in Livingston county, New York, in 1842, and has shared his father's fortunes since that time. He was married in 1867, to Miss Isena M. Weaver, a native of New York. They have five children: Chas. E., Mary C., Josephine, Ada, and Harry. Mr. Thayer enlisted in the United States army in 1863, and served a year and a half. He was engaged in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, and shared the fortunes of his regiment generally.

TULL, B. C., residence section 16, occupation farmer, P. O. Walkerville. Mr. Tull was born in Hancock county Illinois, where he was educated in the common schools and grew to manhood. Removed to this county in 1873, settling first at Riverton, and coming to where he now lives in 1876. He was married December 14, 1867, to Mrs. Lucinda Waller, who was born in Indiana. They have had three children: Bert., Frank., and Edith E. Mrs. Tull's maiden name was Gardener. She was married first to J. K. Waller, by whom she had two children: Clara E., and Wm. C. The former is now married and resides at Walkerville. Mr. Tull spent two years in mining in Montana territory; three in the grain business at Riverton, and the rest of his life has been spent in farming. He has a farm of 160 acres in a good state of cultivation, a good house and outbuildings, an orchard, plenty of meadow land, and is quite comfortably situated generally.

WHISTLER, J. M., farmer, section 5, P. O. Farragut; born in Indiana in 1849. Removed to Appanoose county, Iowa, when two years of age, where he grew to manhood. He spent his early life in working on a farm, attending common school in the winter. Mr. Whistler came to Fremont county in 1874, locating at first in Fisher township; afterwards, in 1875, removing to where he now resides. He was married in 1870, to Miss Maria C. Gunter, a native of Monroe county, Iowa. Five children have

been born to them: Charlie E., Frank E., Henry A., Willie E., and Dora B. When Mr. Whistler first came to the county he had almost nothing but his stout heart, his strong hands, and his faithful wife. He now owns a fine farm of 160 acres, and in a good state of cultivation, with an orchard, grove, etc., all of which has been acquired by industry and economy.

WHETSTONE, JAMES E., farmer, section 7, P. O. Farragut; was born in Harrison county, Iowa, in 1841. Moved with his parents when quite small to Henry county, Iowa. After serving his country from November 14, 1861, in company H, 5th Kansas cavalry, and participating in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, Pine bluff, and other minor engagements, he was honorably discharged December 18, 1864. In 1873 he located at his present home in Fremont county. On the 19th of April, 1866, he was married to Miss Little Springer, of Ohio, and has three children: Charles, Edwin and Emma. Has followed the business of farming from his youth, and owns forty acres of good improved land and a good orchard. Has served as township clerk and school director. Was educated in the common schools.

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## MADISON TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, EDWIN W., farmer, section 20, P. O. Hamburg; born in Morgan county, Illinois, February 7, 1846. When three years of age he moved with his father's family to Sangamon county, same state, and in 1867 came to this county. He was married April 7, 1880, to Miss Ella L. Taylor. His farm comprises 640 acres of excellent land, largely devoted to stock raising. He has been financially depressed and lost heavily, but has met every obligation manfully.

BROWN, D. S., ranchman; born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, September 11, 1828, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools of his native place, and spent his youth on a farm. He is an old settler of this county, but now resides in Texas. He was left an orphan when fifteen years of age. When eighteen years of age he went to Indiana, where he remained until 1852, when he moved to Clay county, Illinois. In 1856 he came to Fremont county and located at Fisher's grove, and resided in various parts of the county until 1877, when he went to Texas, where he now resides. He was married November 6, 1846, to Miss Younger. They have had four children, one of whom is living: Daniel Joseph. This wife died November 9, 1869. Mr. Brown



Samuel Holmes





was married a second time on May 18, to Mrs. Martha A. Pierce, a native of Pennsylvania. She was the wife of Samuel Pierce and by him the mother of two children: Wallace and Walter. They are members of the Presbyterian church. He owns about five thousand acres of land, which constitutes a ranch devoted to raising sheep.

**BULL, JAMES F.**, physician and surgeon, P. O. Hamburg; born in Lexington, Kentucky, July 4, 1822. When sixteen years old entered the Louisville American Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1842. He at once went to Hannibal, Missouri, and entered upon the practice of his profession, which he continued in that place for twenty-eight years. He was a democrat and at the close of the war disenfranchised by the radicals in that state. In 1870 he came to this county; in 1877 went to his farm, having previously engaged in the dry-goods business in Sydney. He married Miss Hattie E. Peck, November 3, 1870. He is a member of the Episcopalian church, and his wife of the Christian church.

**BIRKHIMER, JOHN**, farmer, P. O. Hamburg; born in Perry county, Ohio, August 4, 1834. In the spring of 1854 he removed to Washington county, Ohio. The four winters following were passed in teaching school in Jefferson county. In 1858 he moved to Ringgold county, and in the autumn of the following year he was elected county treasurer. In 1861 he returned to Jefferson county, where he resided until the spring of 1874, when he came to this county. Mr. Birkheimer has held a number of township offices since coming to this county, all of which he has filled with great acceptability. In 1880 he was the census enumerator for Madison township. He was married while a resident of Jefferson county, to Miss Amanda Van Ostrand, by whom he had six children, four now living: Edwin, born September 13, 1859; William, born February 11, 1861; Charles, born December 13, 1863; and Alice, born August 26, 1874. Two are dead: Eliza, died October 29, 1859, and Mary, died November 2, 1871. Mr. Birkheimer is an extensive farmer, and deals in stock on a large scale.

**CORBIT, J. N.**, farmer, section 2, P. O. Riverton; born in Jackson county, Ohio, September 26, 1826, where he grew to manhood, working on a farm; was educated in the private schools. He lived there on a farm until the fall of 1844, when he moved with his parents to Henry county, which was then a pioneer county, where he lived for twelve years, and then went to Mercer county, Missouri, and remained there until 1861, and then went to Wayne county, Iowa, and remained until 1864, and then came to this county and located at Fisher's grove, and located on his present farm in 1868. Married to Miss Rebecca Beam, a native of Jackson

county, Ohio, December 23, 1847. They are the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are now living: Valentine W., Jasper, Lusetta, Margaret J., Loretta, Lorinia, Harlin, Ira A., and Virinda. Mr. and Mrs. Corbit are members in good standing in the Wesleyan Church, of which Mr. Corbit is a class leader. Before becoming a Wesleyan he was a member of the U. B. Church, and also of the M. E. He owns a good farm of eighty acres.

CALKINS, JAMES W., farmer, section 4, P. O. Riverton; he is a native of the town of Fredonia, Cattarugus county, New York, and when quite young moved with his parents to Ohio, and remained but a short time when he went to Missouri. He soon after went to Pike county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the subscription schools. His youth was passed in working upon a farm, which has been his vocation until the present time. He came to Iowa in 18—, and immediately enlisted in the Mexican war, at Council Bluffs, and served fifteen months. After being discharged went to Missouri, where his parents lived, and shortly after came to this county. Was married in this county, May 15, 1852, to Miss Eliza Jane Gilimore, a native of Tuscarora county, Ohio. They are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living: Mary E., Miron R., Fred W. Luman, Lucinda, Chancey, Charles E., Alvah and Willard; James M. (deceased). He is a member of the Latter Day Saints, and his wife is a member of the M. E. Church. He has at different times been elected to the various township offices. He now owns a fine farm of one hundred and forty acres, in a fine state of cultivation. He is an old settler and cast his first vote in 1850, which was the first vote cast in the county. He was assessed for taxes for a time by both Iowa and Missouri, but Missouri failed to collect the levy. He is a man highly respected by his neighbors, and is an elder in high standing in the church to which he belongs.

COWLES, HENRY, farmer, P. O., Riverton; born February 10, 1850, in Madison township, in this county, where he grew to manhood, and was educated in the public schools. Spent his youth in farming, which has been his occupation through life. He came to his present habitation in 1876. Was married April 14, 1872, to Miss Ellen McKean, a native of this vicinity. They have three children: Bert, Best and Robert H. Mr. Cowles' father was one of the very earliest settlers of this county. He came here in 1842, and is, probably, the oldest man now living, who was born in this county. Has several times served the county officially.

CARMAN, CHARLES F., farmer, section 22, P. O., Hamburg; born



in Thompkins county, New York, September 10, 1824, residing there until 1832. He then moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, of which he was a resident until 1853, when he went to Missouri, and in the following year came to this county. He was married June 15, 1849, to Miss Nancy Dew. They are the parents of six children: Sidney, Charles W., Annie, Elsie, Stephen D., and Laura. Mr. Carman and his wife are members of the Advent church. Mr. Carman is the pioneer preacher of that denomination in this county, and has charge of three churches. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

DIXON, ISAAC P., farmer, P. O., Riverton; born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1854. He attained man's estate on a farm, and received only a common school education. He is of English descent, and traces the blood of his ancestry back to "Old England." He came to Fremont county in January, 1874, and located on his present farm, which consists of some eighty acres of fine land.

EDGERTON, SAMUEL, farmer and stock raiser, section 4, P. O. Riverton; is a native of Logan county, Ohio, and was born February 24, 1825. He moved with his parents while yet young to Wayne county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. His youth was passed in working on a farm. He was educated in a school conducted under the auspices of the society of Friends. When 16 years old he went to Grant county, Indiana, and lived there until 1852, when he came to Iowa and located in this immediate vicinity. Was married January 25, 1844, to Miss Minnie Lytle, a native of North Carolina. They have had nine children: Thomas, William, Richard, Francis, Mary A., Erastus, Elmer, Samuel, Winnie E., John A. and Daniel, the latter two being deceased. He enlisted in company E., 29th Iowa volunteer infantry, at Sidney in August, 1862. Was in all the battles in which his regiment participated except that of Saline. He ranked as corporal for two years. He was sick for some time, and finally after more than two years service, was discharged at New Orleans, and mustered out at Davenport. He owns 120 acres of land, well improved. Mr. Edgerton is one of the pioneers of this county, and is respected by the people as a worthy citizen and christian gentleman.

EDGERTON, OWEN, farmer, P. O. Hamburg; born in Belmont county, Ohio, February 7, 1822. In 1824 he moved to Wayne county, Indiana; in 1837 resided in Grant county, same state, and in 1844 came to Iowa, locating in Mahaska county. Resided in Warren county until 1851, when he became a resident of Polk county. In 1867 he came to this county, of which he has since been a continuous resident. He was married February 3, 1843, to Miss Mary Rich. They are the parents of six

children, five now living: John M., Owen A., Eliza J., Mary M. and William. Mr. Edgerton is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. He has filled the office of justice of the peace in his township. He has been prominently connected with the politics of his county, and was a delegate to the state convention of 1880.

FISHER, J. L., farmer, section 2, P. O. Riverton; born April 21, 1836, in Portage county, Ohio, where he lived until nine years old, when he moved with his parents to Berrien county, Michigan, where he grew to manhood, engaged in farming. Was educated in private and public schools. When yet a young man he went to California. He made the trip by water via the Isthmus of Darien. He remained there eight years, and then bought a herd of horses and started east. He made the entire trip on horseback, and slept but one night in a house. He arrived at home in October, and returned in the following April, going by the same route as before. He then engaged in operating a stage line. He remained about a year and bought another herd of horses, and started east, but owing to the lateness of the season many perished. On his return he concluded that this was the county to live in, and accordingly located here. Was married in April, 1870, to Miss Emma W. Edwards, a native of Linn county, Missouri, by whom he has been the father of two children: Lucy C., living, and Joseph C., deceased. He has held many township offices, and at present is school director, constable and road supervisor. He came to this county with but few worldly effects, but now owns a fine farm of 120 acres. He is a quiet, inoffensive man, and respected by the entire neighborhood. His father was a farmer in Michigan, and died in 1851, leaving a family of eight children.

FUGITT, TOWNSON F., farmer, P. O., Hamburg; born in Howard county, Missouri, February 1, 1824. When three years of age he moved with his father's family to Clay county, Missouri, where he resided until 1845 and in the common schools of which county he was educated. He was married April 29, 1847, to Eliza A. McKissick. They were the parents of nine children, eight now living: Nancy C., William M., Edward H., Martha, Elizabeth, Sarah, Ethleen, and John. Mrs. Fugitt was born June 17, 1828, and died September 7, 1877. Mr. Fugitt has seen some very exciting times since his residence in this county, for an account of which the reader is referred to the chapter on incidents. He has held many township offices, and has been prominently connected with the history of the county. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and of the A. F. and A. M. His identification with the educational interests of his county has been of long continuance and great advantage to their advancement.

GREENAMYER, JEHU, farmer, section 13, P. O. Hamburg; is a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, where he was born May 8, 1829. He grew to man's estate on a farm, and received only a common school education. He has resided in Indiana, Ohio and California, where he resided until 1857. While there he made and lost a large amount of money. He came to this county in 1870. He was married February 3, 1859, to Miss Mary J. Concle. They are the parents of eleven children, ten now living: Arthur G., Hattie J., Nona V., Park C., Sallie F., Denver W., Franklin J., Dickie S., Kate N. and Bessie M. He is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and a trustee of the same. He has been twice a delegate from his presbytery to the assembly. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Inter-State Agricultural Society. He owns a farm of 240 acres, all well stocked and improved.

GREGG, JOHN, farmer and surveyor, section 15, P. O., Riverton; born in Galesburg, Illinois, November 12, 1839. He was educated in the common school and Lombard University at Galesburg, where he lived until 1867. In the spring of that year he came to this county. He enlisted in company B., 102d Illinois infantry, as orderly sergeant, but after seven months service was discharged for disability. He is a practical surveyor, which business he has followed for many years. He was married to Miss Ruth Selby, March 4, 1867. They are the parents of four children: Albert S., Frank, Edwin and Arthur. Mr. Gregg is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He has held various township offices, among them assessor and clerk.

GRAY, JAMES, farmer, section 4, P. O. Riverton; is a native of county Irene, Ireland, born in August, 1846. There he grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools. His youth was passed in farming. He came to this country when about eighteen years of age, and first located in Ulster county, New York, where he was engaged in the quarries of that locality for about twelve years. In April, 1878, he came to Iowa and located in this county. Was married October 11, 1869, to Miss Ellen Hollis, a native of New York. They are the parents of five children, four of whom are now living: Elizabeth J., Sarah M., Margaret E., and Edward. Since coming to this county he has been engaged exclusively in farming.

GREGG, JOHN, farmer, section 15, P. O. Riverton; born in East Tennessee, January 3, 1813. When eighteen months of age he went to Washington county, Indiana. In 1833 he moved to Knox county, and in 1858, to Rock Island. In 1868 he came to this county where he has since resided. He was married January 3, 1839, to Miss Drucilla Bandy, who died in 1839, leaving one child, John.



GANDY, WILLIAM H., farmer, section 16, P. O. Hamburg; born in Preston county, West Virginia, January 6, 1829. In 1831, he became a resident of Ohio, and in 1832, of Whitley county, Indiana. In 1851 he came to Iowa, locating in Davis county, working at his trade—the carpenter's—which he had learned in Illinois. He then located in Decatur county, and in the spring of 1868, came to this county. He was married in February 1, 1860, to Miss Francis Rank. They are the parents of three children: Emma R., born September 4, 1860; Mara I., born October 18, 1864, and Roy O., born May 3, 1878. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gandy are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has held numerous township officers, and is a worthy man.

HAMILTON, CARLISTA, farmer, section 1, P. O., Hamburg; she was born in Ohio in 1835. Her parents moved to this state when Mrs. H. was only a small child, and located in Louisa county, where she grew to maturity, and there received her education in the subscription schools. She was married July 17, 1853, to Mr. Joseph Hamilton. They are the parents of five children: Catharine, Lydia, Elias S., Julia A. and Rosanna. Mr. Hamilton was born February 21, 1825, in the province of Canada. Came with his parents, when young, to Michigan, where he grew to manhood, and then came to Iowa. He was a farmer by occupation. He was married previous to the time mentioned above, to Lydia Fuller, and as a result of the union, they had two sons: John and Loren. He came to this county in 1860 and located at Plum Hollow, and engaged in farming. He removed to Hamburg in 1865, and commenced farming and continued that occupation until his death, which occurred January 25, 1880, of catarrhal fever. Mr. Hamilton was a man respected and beloved by all who knew him, and had the confidence of all. In 1872 he united with the Adventists and became a minister in that denomination. He had been in poor health for many months.

HARRIS, JOHN N., farmer, P. O., Hamburg; born in Belmont county, Ohio, August 27, 1831. When eighteen months old moved to Monroe county, Ohio, and lived there until 1854, when he came to Iowa, locating at Fairfield. In 1856 came to Sidney, Iowa, and after engaging in the clothing business a year, purchased, in 1857, an interest in the old Cromwell House. In 1858 he moved to Plum Hollow and resided there until 1862. Came to Hamburg, after a residence both in Nebraska and Missouri, in 1866. In 1876 moved on the farm he now occupies. He was married November 15, 1857, to Miss Julia A. Lucas, by whom he had four children: Lula, Eva and Wilbur R., living, and Mansell E., died February 28, 1876. He is a P. G. of the I. O. O. F. He was the first school treasurer of the independent district of Hamburg, and has held

other offices of trust and responsibility. The grandfather of Mrs. Harris was the first territorial governor of Iowa.

JARMAN, W. E., farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Percival; born May 24, 1838, in Pike county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was educated principally in the subscription schools, and passed the greater part of his youth working on a farm, which is his occupation at the present time. In 1857 he moved to Iowa and located in Marion county, where he remained until the spring of 1862, when he went west to the mining regions of Colorado, where he was engaged in mining and farming for two years. He then accepted the position of wagonmaster, and followed freighting for two years. In the fall of 1868 he returned to Iowa, and located near this place, and resumed his former occupation. While in the west he enlisted in company D, third Colorado cavalry, and participated in the Indian warfare that was prevalent at that time. He served 100 days, and during that time was in the battle of Sand Creek and other skirmishes. Was married to Miss Sivelda Cowles, a native of Gallia county, Ohio. They are the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Cameron C., James C., Wm. F. and Mary M., all at home. Edward E., (deceased). Jarman has held all the offices in the gift of the township from time to time, and at present is supervisor of highways.

LIGGETT, MANLEY, farmer, section 1, P. O. Riverton; a native of Shelby county, Indiana, where he was born April 22, 1842. He received but a common school education, and such training as could be had from life on a farm. He came to Iowa, Fremont county, in 1864, and has since resided here. He was married December 23, 1869, to Miss Lena A. Sligar. They are the parents of five children, four of whom are now living: Josie M., Maud, Emma and an infant son. He enlisted in the spring of 1864 in company A., 132d Indiana volunteers, and was mustered out after a service of four months. He has been a member of the school board, and is now its secretary.

LYTLE, JAMES, farmer and minister, P. O. Hamburg; born in Randolph county, North Carolina, July 19, 1818, where he resided until 1833. He then moved to Grant county, Indiana, of which he was a resident until 1863, when he came to this county. He was married to Miss Esther Buller, April 26, 1837. They are the parents of eleven children: Mary J., Job, Sarah A., Charles N. F., Elizabeth, Sampson R. and Alfred W., living, and John (died September 1, 1870), George (died September 20, 1858), Thomas (died March 10, 1870), Simon L. (died February 8, 1878). Mr. Lytle and his wife have been members of the Wesleyan Methodist church for over thirty years. In 1860 Mr. Lytle was ordained a minister

in the same, and has seen years of service as a pioneer preacher, encountering all the vexations and trials to which the early preacher is subjected.

MCKISSICK, JACOB, P. O. Long Valley, California; born March 17, 1811, in North Carolina. When quite small he moved to Tennessee, where he remained until 1817, when he moved to Saline county, Missouri, remaining until 1830. He then went to Clinton county and then to Platt county, but came to this county in 1840. In the spring of 1854 he went to California. He was the first justice of the peace in Fremont county, having been elected in 1841. He owns a large amount of land here and in Missouri, and is a heavy dealer in cattle on the Pacific coast.

MEWHOR, JOSEPH, farmer and stock raiser, section 4, P. O. River-ton; born August 14, 1814, in county Tipperary, Ireland, where he grew to manhood, and was educated in the common schools. Came to America in 1864 and engaged in farming. He was married when 25 years of age to Miss Ellen Daily, by whom he is the father of seven children: Ellen, Catharine, Mary, Joseph, James, Annie and William. He learned the trade of a weaver when quite young and followed that business for several years. They have been members of the Presbyterian church from infancy. When he first came to this country he located at Philadelphia, and remained there until 1870, when he came to this county. He is a quiet, unpretentious man, respected by all who know him.

MCKISSICK, JOHN P., farmer, section 4, P. O. Hamburg; he was born September 15, 1845, in this township, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the subscription schools until free schools were introduced. His youth was passed in working on a farm until 1875, when the grasshopper plague prevailed. Prior to this time he invested in a milling property at Hamburg, which proved his financial ruin, and left his pecuniary affairs in a bad condition, but with his judgment much improved. Soon after this disaster he went to Missouri and rented a farm and began life anew. He then returned to Iowa and located on their present place of residence. Was married in April, 1864, to Miss Eliza Utterback, a native of Fayette county, Illinois. They are the parents of four children: Ida E., Fannie, Sarah H. and Tacie F. Enlisted in the federal army in March, 1862, in company D, Fifth Missouri cavalry volunteers, at Rockport, Missouri, and participated in the guerilla warfare that prevailed in that locality. He is one of the very first persons born in this county. He is universally respected and honored by his neighbors.

MILLER, JAMES, farmer and minister, P. O. Riverton; born in Sangamon county, Illinois, July 30, 1830. When two years of age he



moved to Brown county, same state, and in 1848 to the mines in California. In 1864 came from Illinois, whither he had returned, to this county and has since resided here. He was married September 25, 1852, to Miss Melvina Scott, who died August 16, 18—, leaving one child, Harriet C. He was married again April 5, 1860, to Miss Hannah J. Beaston. They are the parents of five children, three now living: Wallace B., born April 3, 1861; Mary C., born April 29, 1864, and Martha W., born March 27, 1871. Mr. Miller has been an elder of the Christian Church since 1859, and he and his wife are still honored members of the same denomination. Since twenty-two years of age he has been a minister of the gospel. He is a Master Mason. He has been prominently identified with the educational and material interests of the county from the date of his first coming.

MORGAN, THOMAS O., farmer, section 8, P. O. Hamburg; born near Springfield, Illinois, December 16, 1833. In 1846 he went to Atchinson county, Missouri, and in 1848 came to this county. He was married March 17, 1857, to Miss Eliza Simmons. They are the parents of nine children, all living: Sarah E., Mattie, Paulina E., John C., Thomas A., Marsena, Edward, Earnest, and Fannie A. He has held numerous township offices, and filled them all to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

MORGAN, MARSENA, farmer, section 18, P. O. Hamburg; born in Sangamon county, Illinois, March 3, 1825, where he grew to manhood and was educated. He there resided until 1872, when he became a resident of this county and located on the Hawley-English farm, in McKissick grove. He was married June 18, 1855, to Miss Paulina Austin, who died February 19, 1869. They had three children born to them: Thomas E., and Marsena, now living. He was married again February 14, 1871, to Mrs. Emily H. Allen, whose maiden name was Dennison. This wife bore him three children: Mollie M., Gertrude and Lula. She is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Morgan is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity, and is universally esteemed and respected.

McKEAN, LEVI, farmer, section 13, P. O. Hamburg; born in Gallia county, Ohio, November 25, 1818, where he resided until 1851, when he came to Fremont county, Iowa. He was married October 18, 1845, to Miss Emily Cowles, who died March 19, 1880. They were the parents of eight children, six now living: Thomas B., Nancy R., George C., Cyrus W., Ann E., and Robert H. He has held several township offices of importance.

McKISSICK, JAMES F., mechanic, P. O. Hamburg; born in Fre-

mont county, Iowa, August 25, 1852, which has always been his home, and in the common schools of which he was educated. He was married to Miss Thermantia Van Fleet, November 25, 1876. They have one child, Myrtie, born July 25, 1878. Mr. McKissick is the inventor of the famous McKissick Plow, and is naturally an inventive genius. He is the proprietor of the McKissick Plow Manufactory, and his labor and genius are meeting with deserved success.

McKISSICK, WILLIAM A., farmer, P. O. Hamburg; a native of Fremont county, where he was born June 11, 1844, thus being one of the oldest persons living that was born in the county. He was here grown to manhood and educated. When nineteen years of age he went to California where he remained six years. He was married March 19, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth McMillen, who died March 4, 1873. He was again married, January 17, 1876, to Mrs. Ruth Coles, widow of Ruel Coles, and whose maiden name was Utterbach. By her former husband she had three children: James, Mary J. and Leslie. By her marriage with Mr. McKissick she has three children: John W., C. E. and Martha A. Mr. McKissick has filled nearly all the offices in the gift of his fellow citizens, and has won the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

McKISSICK, C. W., farmer, P. O. Hamburg; born in Bedford county, Tennessee, April 19, 1816. When eighteen months of age he moved, with his father's family, to Saline county, Missouri, remaining five and a half years, when he moved to Clay county, Missouri, remaining until 1840. He then came to Fremont county, Iowa. For an account of the coming of Mr. McKissick the reader is referred to the chapter on "Old Settlers and Settlements." He was married August 28, 1842, to Miss Hannah Cheeney, by whom he had ten children, nine now living: Martha, John P., Elizabeth, Joseph, Howard, William A., James F., Susan, and Richard. Mr. McKissick has held numerous township offices, and has been intimately identified with the history of the county from the very earliest days.

NOTSON, R. P. S., farmer and miller, section 23, P. O. Hamburg; born in Marion county, Tennessee, April 24, 1829. When one year old he went with his father's family to Boone county, Missouri, and thence after two years to Adams county, Illinois. In 1840 he came to Iowa and located in Jefferson county, thence to Wapello county, remaining four years, then to Decatur, and in 1874 to Fremont county. Until he came to this county he has been in the saw-mill business. He was married in 1849 to Miss Libbie Rowell, who died in 1862, leaving four children: Henry C., Safford S., Hester A., and Calahan. He married Miss Louisa

Edmonston in June, 1863, by whom he has ten children: Garry T., Edward, Henrietta, Charles, Lillie, Effie, Ruth, Robert Lee, Jennie, and Louisa. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church. While a resident of Decatur county he was sheriff in 1854, and in 1865 and 1866 was a member of the county board of supervisors. He was a justice of the peace for ten years in the same county, and is now justice of the peace elect. He has never had a decision reversed by a higher court.

NELSON, WILLIAM A., farmer, section 17, P. O. Hamburg; born in Jackson county, Ohio, January 28, 1835. When a few months old he went to Mason county, Kentucky, where he resided seventeen years. In 1852 he came to this county, and has since resided here. He was married January 8, 1867, to Miss Nancy C. Fugitt. They are the parents of nine children, of whom the following are living: Minnie F., Eliza F., Mattie C., Amanda C., and Sarah. Mr. Nelson is a Master Mason, and with his wife a member of the Baptist church, of which he is a deacon and Sunday school superintendent.

PAULY, JACOB, farmer and blacksmith, P. O. Hamburg; born in Brevier, Germany, June 3, 1815, where he was educated in the common school, and grew to man's estate on a farm. Learned the blacksmith's trade, commencing when a youth of sixteen. In 1837 came to America, and went to Fort Plain, Montgomery county, New York. From this time until 1843 he located at various places and was engaged in various business enterprises. In that year moved to this county, and has since resided here. He was married November 8, 1842, to Miss Mary E. Tinker. This was one of the earliest marriages in the county, and happening before Fremont county became a political entity, there is no record of it in the county books. They are the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living: Oliver B., Mary L., Amanda M., Christian, Frederick and Frantz S. Mr. Pauly enlisted August, 1863, in company A., eighth Iowa cavalry as blacksmith. He was in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, was discharged August 24, 1865.

PARMAN, NANCY, farmer, section 30, P. O. Hamburg; born in Knox county, Kentucky, April 30, 1809. In 1832 she moved to Davis county, Missouri, where she remained until the spring of 1845, when she came to Fremont county. She was married August 2, 1832, to James W. Parman, who was born April 30, 1815, in Knox county, Kentucky. He died September 25, 1847, leaving five children, four of whom are now living: Phebe E., Mary A., Giles G. and James W. For thirty years she has been an honored member of the Baptist church. She is an old settler in this county, and has known all that the word "pioneer" implies.



RAY, JAMES H., farmer and harness maker, P. O., Riverton; born in Kentucky, October 2, 1846. He received a common school education merely. He came to Fremont county in 1854, and located near Riverton. In 1861 removed to Illinois, and two years later went to Monroe county, Missouri, but remained a short time, when he again came to this county. He learned his trade when sixteen years of age, but has not followed it. He was married February 7, 1868, to Miss Ella Richards. They have one child, Ida J., born September 8, 1870. He is an extensive dealer in stock, which business he follows in connection with his brother, Isaac P.

ROBERTS, H. B., farmer, Island township, Nemaha county, Nebraska, P. O. Hamburg; born in Henry county, Kentucky, October 18, 1810, where he resided until 1823. He then became a resident of Bond county, Illinois, and in 1825 moved to Montgomery county, same state. In 1828 went to Fayette county, Illinois. In 1832 he volunteered in Whiteside's brigade in the Blackhawk war. He was made third lieutenant in the U. S. rangers by President Jackson. He has traveled extensively, having been in every part of the United States. From 1850 to 1855 he was mining for gold in California, in which occupation he made a million dollars and then lost it. He was married January 8, 1846, to Miss Mary King, by whom he had eleven children, of whom the following are still living: Elizabeth A., Nancy R., Benonia, George and William T. Mr. Roberts is a man who has had a most varied experience, and had many ups and downs. He is well respected, and being active and persevering his reverses have only made him more determined to succeed.

SCOLES, OLIVER B., farmer, section 24, P. O. Hamburg; born in Knox county, Ohio, April 28, 1836. At the age of nine years he moved with his father to Missouri, and resided in Clay and Platte counties about four years. He then returned to Ohio, and after a two years residence in that state moved to Illinois. In the autumn of 1860, after various changes of residence, he became a resident of this county and has since remained here. He was married November 26, 1857, to Miss Ann E. Smith. They are the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom are now living: Martin K., Oliver P., Rosezella, William A., Minnie O. Nellie, James H., Charles S., Mina I., David C., and Frank. He was orderly sergeant in the state militia. Was a member of the school board for eighteen years, and has been its president and treasurer.

SAMUELS, MOSES, banker, farmer and stockfeeder, section 5; born January 15, 1828, in Loraines, France, and with his parents emigrated to America when he was eight years old, and first located at New Orleans, in 1836. He there grew to manhood and was educated in the public schools.

that city. He commenced when eleven years old working in a cigar factory, and there remained until fifteen years of age, when he obtained a position as inspector of pork and beef exported from that city, and held the position about three years. He enlisted in the Mexican war in June, 1846, in a battalion known as the New Orleans light artillery. He was sent to Mexico and remained about three months, and was afterward discharged at the place of enlistment. In August, 1848, he went to Pike county, Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1850. He then made the trip across the plains to the mining regions of California, making the trip as an ox driver. He returned to Illinois and commenced farming in 1851; was married April 22, 1852, to Miss Malinda Jackson, a native of Pike county, Illinois. They are the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters: John B., Jennie E., Joseph, Mattie and ——. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights Templar. Mr. S. has been honored by being elected county supervisor. He came to Iowa and located on his present farm in 1856. He owns six farms aggregating over 1000 acres. He deals largely in live stock, and is also doing a general banking business, being connected with the First National bank of Hamburg. He came to this country a poor boy, but by his indomitable energy and good management, amassed a fortune.

SIMMONS, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser, section 1, P. O. Hamburg; born in Clay county, Missouri, June 29, 1843. Moved with his parents when ten years old to Iowa and located in this immediate vicinity, where he grew to manhood. He spent his youth working on a farm, and has continued in that occupation until the present time. He received his education in the common schools of his native place, and at this place. His father died when he was very young, leaving a family of children. In 1858 his mother and family came to this county. He was married January 26, 1875, to Miss Rebecca F. Weaver, a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of four children, all at home: Rosa, Harry, Annie and Oscar. Mr. Simmons owns a fine farm of 109 acres. He is a quiet, unpretentious man, respected by the people of his neighborhood for attending strictly to his own affairs, regardless of public opinion, which his surroundings amply attest.

SIMMONS, THOMAS, farmer, section 13, P. O. Hamburg; born in Harrison county, Ohio, October 20, 1836. In 1841 went to Clay county, Missouri, and in 1852 came to this county. He was married April 25, 1880, to Miss Camellia Cowles.

SHUEY, SILAS, farmer, P. O. Hamburg; born in Preble county, Ohio, January 23, 1823, where he lived until 1827. He then moved to

Fountain county, Indiana, where he grew to man's estate and was educated. He came to Polk county, Iowa, in 1857, and to this county in 1877. He was married in March 1848 to Miss Hannah M. Reed, by whom he has ten children, seven living: James M., Melissa, Sophia, Edward R., Matilda, Alonzo F. and Mahala. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the German Baptist church.

THOMPSON, SYLVESTER D., farmer, section 16, P. O. Riverton; born in Vermillion county, Illinois, February 13, 1835. In 1875 he came to Fremont county, and has resided here since. He was married December 6, 1855, to Miss Margaret H. Woodbury. They are the parents of three children: Fletcher L., born October 8, 1857; Roxanna B., born June 7, 1859, and Lizzie J., born February 18, 1867. He is a P. G. of the I. O. O. F. He has held numerous township offices, and been a member of the school board.

WADDELL, AUGUSTUS, farmer and stock dealer, section 12, P. O. Riverton; born in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1827, where he grew to manhood and spent his youth working on a farm. When twenty-one years of age he learned the trade of a carpenter and has followed that in connection with farming ever since. In 1847 he went to Knox county, Illinois. He came to this county in 1870; was married in 1853, to Miss Henrietta Powell, a native of New York, by whom he is the father of three children: George K., Mary J., and Winfield A. He was again married in 1877, to Mrs. Helen Wilson, originally Miss Parker. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and has been a class leader in the same for many years. He has been elected township trustee and justice of the peace.

WOODLANDS, W. J., farmer and stock-raiser, section 11, P. O. Riverton; born July 15, 1845, in Oswego county, New York. When about nine years old he moved to Wisconsin and located at Appleton, where he grew to manhood, and passed his youth working on a farm. He was educated in the common schools of that city. In 1866 he went to Nebraska and lived in Nemaha and Powell counties. Two years later he came to this county and located in Fisher township, and in 1870 settled on the farm where he now lives. In 1876 he went to the Black Hills mining regions, but soon returned to farming. He has at different times held most of the various township offices. He is a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist church, and has been identified with all forward moves by that denomination. He came to this county with nothing, and at present owns a fine farm of 160 acres. He is a man thought well of by all who know him.



WING, ORAMEL S., farmer, P. O. Hamburg; born in Montpelier, Vermont, October 31, 1832, where he was educated, and there he learned his trade, at which he worked until 1855. He then became a resident of Chicago, and thence went to Burlington, Iowa, and finally to Nebraska City. In 1857 he came to Fremont county and has since resided here. For the first fifteen years of his residence he worked at the carpenter's trade and then began farming. He was married April 23, 1865, to Miss Catherine O'Neil. They are the parents of five children, three of whom are now living: Nettie B., born April 30, 1866; Levi E. born October 5, 1868, and John W. born July 8, 1873. Two are deceased, Nellie, died April 17, 1870, and Bertie L., died November 26, 1879. Mr. Wing has held several township offices, and is at present secretary of the school board. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W. His farm comprises 1060 acres, stocked with the very finest of cattle, and other farm animals.

WOODWARD, SILAS, farmer, P. O. Hamburg; born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, April 11, 1812. His father located in Kentucky during the days of its early settlement, and was identified with its earliest and most vital interests. Mr. Woodward resided in that state until 1852 when he became a resident of Missouri, and in the year following, of Iowa, Fremont county. He was married in Kentucky, February 4, 1840, to Miss Jane Calvin, who died August 11, 1864. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom are now living: Sarah M., John C., Nancy A., Almata, Mary and Caroline. Mr. Woodward is a member of the M. E. Church south, and a trustee of the same. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. His farm is one of the finest in the county, containing 350 acres, all well improved.

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#### MONROE TOWNSHIP.

BIRDSALL, HENRY, farmer and grain dealer, P. O. Imogene; was born in Canada, April 13th, 1829, remaining there until 1838, when he moved to Warren county, Illinois. After a residence there of thirty-nine years he moved to Mills county, Iowa, and after one year's residence there came to Fremont county. Was educated in the common schools, and has followed farming as an occupation from youth. Was married April 10th, 1855, to Miss Phebe A. Burton, a native of New York. They have seven children: Elroy, Adaline, Ardell, Edward, William J., Horace, and Harriet. Mr. Birdsall owns a good eighty acre farm and property in Imogene.

DUNNING, A. F., merchant, P. O. Imogene; was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, November 3d, 1850. At the age of eighteen moved to Des Moines, Iowa, and learned the tinner's trade. After traveling several years, he came to Fremont county, Iowa, in 1878, and located in Imogene in February, 1880. He was married February 28th, 1878, to Miss Eliza A. Cook, a native of Illinois. They have had one child, now deceased.

GRAVES, A. S., farmer, section 32, P. O. Shenandoah; was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, June 21, 1840, and passed his early life there. In 1872 he moved to Fremont county. He was married October 3, 1872, to Miss Rhoda Griest, a native of Indiana; by this union they have four children: Omar E., Charles E., William P., and Albert. Is a member of the Society of Friends. Owns a fine well improved farm.

HANNAWALD, L., physician, P. O. Imogene; Dr. Hannawald was born August 24, 1842, in Germany, and located in St. Louis in 1862, remaining there four years, when he moved to Nebraska. In 1878 he moved to Red Oak, Iowa, and after remaining there two years, moved to Fremont county. Was educated in the medical college of Saxony and has followed his profession since emigrating to America. He was married June 29, 1869, to Miss Theresie Hahn, a native of Germany, who died May 19, 1878. By this marriage he has two children, Emelie, and Theresie.

HULLINGER, DANIEL, farmer, section 31, P. O., Farmers City; was born in Fayette county, Ohio, October 10, 1808. At the age of twelve years moved to Pickaway county, Ohio, where he remained for three years. He then moved to Champaign county, Ohio. After living in Clark and Allen counties, Ohio, for twenty-nine years he came to Fremont county and has resided here since June, 1870. Was married in 1834 to Miss Isabella Dare, who lived but a short time. He afterwards married Mrs. Ann Ducker, of Clark county, Ohio. By this union they have had five children, three of whom are living: Levi S., Stephen and an infant daughter; Edward and Mary deceased.

HULLINGER, L. S., farmer, section 31, P. O., Farmers City; was born in Clark county, Ohio, July 24, 1841. At twenty years of age moved to Allen county, Ohio, remaining there until he moved to Fremont county, in 1870. Was married October 18, 1868, to Miss Louisa Oneil, of Ohio. They are the parents of four children: Alice M., Ida M., Nettie J. and Edward W.

LEABO, E. A., merchant, P. O., Imogene. Mr. Leabo was born in

Fremont county, Iowa, November 19, 1859, and spent his youth on a farm and attending school. At the age of eighteen he taught one term of school. He settled in Imogene in December, 1879. June 5, 1880, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Russel, a native of Missouri.

LEFEVER, D. P., clergyman, P. O., Imogene. Mr. Lefever was born in Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1839. His early life was spent on a farm. His education was begun in the common schools, continued in Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1871. He then entered the Reform Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and graduated May 13, 1874. After residing in Linn county, Iowa, for one year, he was elected principal of the Blairs-town Academy; leaving there in 1876 he came to Fremont county. Mr. Lefever served in company G, 149th Pennsylvania infantry. Entered the service August, 1863, and after losing an arm was discharged, November 30, 1864. Participated in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. Was married June 25, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Boggs, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, who was born September 27, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Lefever are members of the Reformed church.

McGARGILL, ED., farmer, section 14, P. O., Imogene; Mr. McGargill was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1828, and moved in 1845 to Venango county, Penn. After remaining there eleven years he came to Iowa, settling in Jones county. At the end of nine years he moved to Dubuque, remaining there nine years. From Dubuque he came to Fremont county, and has lived here since 1874. He has made farming his life business, and was educated in the common schools. He was united in marriage, July 12, 1864, to Miss Eliza Rogers, a native of Ireland. By this union they have six children: William H., Martha L., Amy C., Lewis E., Ida C. and Anna L. He owns a fine farm of 400 acres, well improved. Mr. and Mrs. McGargill are members of the Roman Catholic church.

PARRISH, M. M., farmer, section 28, P. O. Imogene; was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, October 24, 1836. At the age of eighteen moved to Webster county, Iowa, remaining there four years, when he moved to Douglas county, Kansas, remaining there four years, and then moved to Peoria county, Illinois, where he engaged in the hardware business. In 1874 he located in Fremont county. Enlisted in company C, fourteenth Illinois infantry, and served until the close of the war. Was married August 26, 1860, to Miss Olinda Miller, a native of Ohio. They have two children living: John M. and Carrie E. Three deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Parrish are members of the M. E. church.



RICHALSON, JOHN, grain dealer, P. O. Imogene; was born in Norway, September 22, 1837. At the age of twenty-four emigrated to America, locating in Chicago. After remaining there six years he moved to Clinton county, Iowa; after eleven years residence there, he moved to Mills county and from Mills to Fremont county in 1879. October 16, 1861, he was married to Miss Catherine L. Caltins. They are the parents of six children: Mary H., Arthur W., Albert J., Grace, Benjamin and an infant. Mr. Richalson owns considerable property in Imogene.

RICE, A. M., merchant, P. O. Imogene; was born in Cuyahoga, county, Ohio, August 14, 1852. Moved to Fremont county, December 17, 1861, and has been a resident of this county from that date, with the exception of five years spent in Mills and Page counties, Iowa. After three years service as a carpenter he engaged in the mercantile business. He was married March 29, 1874, to Miss Ella E. Cox, a native of Wisconsin. They have three children: Iona M., Marcia E., and Burdette.

ROSE, H. T., farmer, P. O. Farmer City; was born in Summerset county, Missouri, April 10, 1837. Removed, at an early age, to Fulton county, Illinois, where he remained until 1862. He then moved to Peoria county, Illinois. In 1868 he moved to Ford county, Illinois, and in 1879 came to Fremont county, where he has since resided. Was married December 22, 1872, to Miss Helen Z. Hines, of Fulton county, Illinois. They have two children: Albert F. and Brice M. Mr. and Mrs. Rose are members of the M. E. church.

YOUNG, C. S., farmer, section 3, P. O., Imogene; was born in Morrow county, Ohio, February 7, 1834, and spent his early life on a farm, leaving there in 1855 for Muscatine, Iowa, where he remained a year and a half, and then moved to Henry county, Iowa. January, 1872, he moved to Fremont county, Iowa, and located at his present home in 1874. On the 15th of May, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Joanna E. Williams, a native of Ohio. By this union they have ten children: Augustus L., William A., Newton C., Myra, Charles L., Hettie M., Martha C., Catherine and John P.; one deceased. Owns 240 acres of well improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Congregational church.

## PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

CRANDALL, SILAS, farmer, section 16, P. O., Riverton; born March 8, 1841, in Adams county, Illinois. Came to the farm on which he now resides in 1854, whereon the first school in the township was taught. Mr. Crandall was married November 9, 1866, to Melvina Brown, of this township. They have two children: Oscar and Emma. Mr. C. has held various local offices, and is regarded as one of the most prominent citizens of the township. When he first settled on his farm large herds of deer could be seen from his door, but now the place is in an excellent state of cultivation, with a fine orchard, vineyard, etc. He has made one trip to California, where he remained four years, and returned well satisfied to remain in his present comfortable home.

DODD, SILAS, farmer, section 4, P. O. Randolph; was born June 26, 1811, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, residing there until he reached the age of twenty-eight, and then moved to Jackson county, Ohio. After remaining there one year, he moved to Linn county, Iowa. Succeeding after a severe struggle, in paying for his farm there, he sold out and came to Fremont county in 1870. In 1838, was united in marriage to Miss Eunice Vaughan, of Pennsylvania, who died in February, 1839. Was again married in March, 1854, to Mrs. Pomeroy. Mr. and Mrs. Dodd are members of the Presbyterian church and were educated in select schools. He has held the office of road supervisor, and school trustee, for a number of years, and is president of the Fremont Lyceum. Has three children: C. W., H. M. and R. W. He was an early abolitionist, and has lived to see the principles of his youth triumph.

DE CAMP, DAVID M., farmer, section 2, P. O. Randolph; born at Succasunna Plains, N. J., Sept. 8, 1830. Came to Jones county, Iowa, in 1870, and to Fremont county the same year. Mr. De Camp was married June 15, 1861, to Margaret T. Tebo. He enlisted September 5, 1864, in company K, Seventy-ninth N. J., and served ten months. He was a member of the pioneer corps; was present at the action at Poplar grove, Va., and at the capture of Petersburg. He is the father of six living children: Lucy E., Almira J., George F., Nancy L., Julius A. and Warren M. His occupation was formerly that of a miner, but since he has been west he has been engaged in farming. He has a good farm of 160 acres, and is well settled in life.

FITCHER, A. C., farmer, section 2, P. O. Randolph; was born in

New Jersey, March 3, 1836, passed his early life there and moved to Jones county, Iowa, in 1866; after remaining there four years he moved to Fremont county, Iowa. On June 19, 1858, married Miss Louisa E. Corby, of New Jersey. Was again married on December 3, 1874, to Mrs. Alice L. Woodard, widow of A. F. Woodard, of Fremont county, who was an early settler, dying ten months after marriage, and leaving one child, Freddie. Mr. Fitcher has seven children: Charles H., Laura H., Mary L., Eva D., Edson H., Joseph A., Grace W. Owns 160 acres of good well cultivated land. Was a member of company K, Thirty-ninth New York volunteers, enlisted in 1864, served nine months.

GOODIN, L. C., farmer, P. O. Farragut; born in Athens county, Ohio, in 1843, raised on a farm, educated at common schools, enlisted in company I, Ninety-seventh Ohio, August 5, 1862. Was in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and all the other engagements in which his regiment participated; mustered out June 23, 1865, Mr. Goodin was married in 1861 to Miss Mary Snowden. They have four children, George Mc., Eva A., Sarah J. and Lewis L.

GORDAN, FRANCIS, farmer, P. O. Farragut; born in 1848, in Mercer county, Ill., where he grew to man's estate; was educated in the common schools and spent his early life on a farm; came to Iowa in 1877. Mr. Gordan was married in 1873 to Miss Susan Love, a native of Illinois. They are the parents of three children: George E., Alice and Edgar. Mr. G. owns a nice farm of 80 acres, which is well cultivated, and on which are situated a good house, stable, a young orchard, and which is entirely fenced with hedge.

HEATON, WM. Y., farmer, section 10, P. O. Sidney; was born the 4th of March, 1845, in Peoria county, Illinois. Passed his boyhood days at his birthplace, and moved to Fremont county, in 1866. On April 10, 1872, was united in marriage to Miss Margaret J. Gaby. Received his education in the common schools, and has been a school director for one term. Has two children: Henry J. and Hattie R. Has passed his life as a farmer, and has 240 acres of fine land with an orchard of 300 trees, constituting one of the finest farms in Prairie township.

HOSSELTON, JACOB, farmer, section 20, P. O. Sidney; born October 18, 1832, in Pickaway county, Ohio. Spent his early life at his native place, and at the age of twenty-two moved to Marshall county, Illinois. After remaining there thirteen years he removed to Livingston county, Illinois. Enlisted in the forty-seventh Illinois infantry, company G, and participated in the following engagements: New Madrid, Island No. 10,



Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, Jackson, Vicksburg, Satarcha, Mechanicsburg, Richmond, La.; Society Hill, Fort Durusy, Henderson Hill, Pleasant Hill, Natchetoches, Old River, Clouterville, Cain River, Mill Bridge, Moore's Plantation, Bayou Bluff, Marksville, Ward's Plantation, Yellow Bayou, Lake Chicot, Tupello, Abbeville. Was twice wounded, once at Corinth, October 3, 1862, and again at Vicksburg, May 27, 1863; was discharged November 16, 1864. December 21, 1855, was married to Miss Ann Fossdick, a native of New York; has two children: Zalmon S. and Levi G. Is a carpenter and blacksmith by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Hosselton are members of the M. E. Church. Owns 160 acres of well improved land.

KINGSOLVER, JOHN M., farmer, section 24, P. O. Farragut; born in Washington county, Virginia, May 21, 1840; removed with his parents in 1847, to Hawkins county, Tennessee; to Sullivan county in the same state shortly after, where he resided till he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Clark county, Indiana; came to Iowa in 1871, locating at Sidney, and in 1875, on his present farm. Mr. Kingsolver enlisted August 28, 1861, in company K, tenth Indiana infantry; served three years; was in the battles of Mill Spring, Chickamauga, Tullahoma, Mission Ridge, Buzzard Roost, the siege of Corinth, and all the other engagements in which his regiment took a part. During the service he contracted an army disease, from which he has never fully recovered. He was married in December, 1866, to Miss Sarah Fitzpatrick, of Washington county, Virginia. They have three children: Lewis H., Mary N., and Sarah L. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsolver are both members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Kingsolver is more closely identified with the Sunday school interests of this county than probably any other individual. He owns a good farm and is very comfortably fixed in life.

McMULLEN, WILLIAM, farmer, section 26, P. O. Farragut; born in Onondaga county, New York, March 4, 1834. Removed with his parents to Mercer county, Illinois, at an early age. This was in the early settlement of the county, and, as the nearest school house was fifteen miles distant, he was almost wholly deprived of the benefits of an education. His early life was spent in farming, which vocation he has followed through life. He came to Iowa and located where he now lives March 2, 1876. Mr. McMullen was married November 8, 1855, to Miss Mary Norman, a native of Illinois. They have had born to them eleven children, nine of whom are living, whose names are: Josiah, John, Samuel, Frank, Wesley, Charles, William, and Amos. George and Major are dead. Mr. McMullen owns a well-improved farm of 380 acres, has a good house, barn, etc. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Although not a church member he has always given generously to religious and

charitable objects, and is a gentleman well respected by all who know him.

MAHONEY, DENNIS, farmer, section 26, P. O. Farragut; born in 1832 in county Cork, Ireland, where he grew to manhood and was educated; spent his early life on a farm. At the age of nineteen he came to America, settling first at Portland, Connecticut, where he remained seven years; thence to Illinois, where he resided until 1869, when he removed to where he now lives. Mr. Mahoney was married in 1859 to Miss Mary Connell, a native of Ireland. By this union there have been born six children, living: Mary, Daniel, Dennis, John, Michael, and David, and Ella and an infant unnamed dead. Mr. M. has a good farm of 150 acres, a good house, barn, orchard, and grove. He and his wife are both members of the Catholic church.

NETTLETON, A. M., farmer and blacksmith, section 29, P. O. Riverton; born in Genesee county, New York, February 12, 1823; came to Fremont county in 1861; educated in the public schools; worked at blacksmithing forty years. In 1862 he enlisted in company E, Twenty-ninth Iowa, and served nearly three years. He was in the battle of Helena, and at the capture of Fort Blakely, Spanish Fort, and Mobile, and with the regiment on an expedition into Texas on the Rio Grande. While in the service he was on detail as a blacksmith for eighteen months, and was once sent in charge of some prisoners to Florida. Mr. N. has been twice married, the first time to Helen Gillett, in 1848, and the second time to Miss Hannah I. Havens, of Cattaraugus county, New York, May 10, 1859. His children are all by the last marriage and are three in number: Henry Clarence, Herbert A., and John Clifford; he has one child by adoption named Mary. Mr. Nettleton now resides on a good farm, 120 acres in extent, which contains among other valuable features two good orchards.

OPENHEIMER, ELI, farmer, P. O. Farragut; born in Highland county, Ohio, July 15, 1847. Moved to Fulton county, Illinois in 1851; remained there four years, and then moved to Johnson county, Iowa; remaining there until 1873, when he moved to Fremont county. On March 5, 1879, was united in marriage to Miss Emma L. Hall, of Fremont county, Iowa, who was born in this county August 27, 1858. Her father was an early settler, coming to this county twenty-five years ago; she was educated at Tabor college. Mr. Openheimer was educated in the common schools and is a carpenter by trade. Has held the position of road supervisor. Owns 160 acres of good land, with an orchard of one hundred trees.

SMITH, WILLIAM, farmer, section 23, P. O., Farragut; born May, 1836, in Ohio. Moved to Illinois in 1850. After remaining there sixteen years, came to Fremont county, Iowa, and located on the farm now occupied by him. In January, 1874, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Coe, of Illinois. During his early life he followed the profession of teaching, but has for many years been a farmer. Is a member in good standing of the I. O. O. F. Owns 160 acres of good tillable land, and has an orchard of 100 trees.

SCHAFFER, LUTHER, farmer, P. O., Farragut; born February 12, 1850, in Fulton county, Illinois; educated in the common schools; spent his youth on a farm; has always been a farmer; came to Iowa in 1875, locating immediately on his present farm. Mr. Schaffer was married in 1877 to Miss Lavina J. Mitchell, a native of Fulton county, Illinois. They have one child: Gertrude. Mr. Shaffer owns a good farm of 160 acres, which is well improved, with a good house, orchard, etc. He and his wife are both members of the church.

WAGNER, GEORGE., farmer, section 16, P. O., Riverton; was born at Wheeling, Virginia, in 1840. At an early age he moved to Crawford county, Ohio. At the age of twenty-one moved to Davenport, Iowa. Moved from there to Fremont county, about eighteen years ago. In 1866 was married to Miss Caroline Thomas, of Fremont county. Received his education in the common schools. In 1862 enlisted in the 26th regiment Iowa volunteers, company A, participating in the battles of Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta and numerous other minor engagements. Has filled the position of road-supervisor for several terms. Has three children: Frank, Annie and Charles. Owns 160 acres good land.

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#### RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP.

ATKINSON, HIRAM, farmer, section 1; born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1828, where he remained until 1839, when he removed to Ohio. In 1852, he moved to Bond county, Illinois, and in October, 1854, to Fremont county, Iowa. He was married in Auglaize county, Ohio, to Margaret Hippert, August 14, 1851. As a result of this union there was born to them one child—born November 25, 1852, and died October 27, 1875. From the fall of 1859 to August, 1862, he engaged in milling on the Missouri bottom. In the last year he enlisted in company E,



twenty-ninth Iowa infantry, as a private. For honorable conduct he was successively promoted through all the subordinate offices to that of captain. He was subsequently placed on General Slack's staff as acting assistant inspector general, which position he maintained until ordered to New Orleans for discharge. He had been severely wounded in the thigh in the battle of Helena. In 1865, he returned to his home to engage in farming until 1868, when he moved to Fremont City and engaged in hotel keeping, which occupation he followed until 1879. In the spring of that year he moved back to his farm, and shortly after suffered the loss of his faithful wife, who died from a stroke of paralysis. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W., and a man of the most sterling integrity. The history of his service in the army may be best gathered from the history of his regiment in another portion of this volume.

ARMSTRONG, LEVI W., farmer, section 14, P. O., Randolph; born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 5, 1841, where he remained until fourteen years of age when he moved to Henderson county, Illinois. In 1861, he enlisted in company E, tenth regular Illinois infantry, with which he remained until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865. He participated in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Corinth and twenty-one other general engagements. In the battle at Goldsboro, N. C., he was severely wounded in the thigh. He was married February 8, 1866, to Miss Mary C. Morris, by whom he has six children: Ralph R., Effie L., Martha A., Walter W., Levi D. and James C. Mr. Armstrong came to Iowa and located in Fremont county in 1869, and has followed, successfully, the business of farming since his coming. He has held numerous township offices, and is at the present time township assessor.

ATKINSON, GEORGE G., P. O. Randolph; born in Bucks county Pennsylvania, July 25, 1837. In 1838 went with his parents to Ohio, where he remained until 1855, when he came to Illinois, remaining but a year when he came to Fremont county, Iowa. From 1862 to 1869 he was engaged in mining in Oregon. He was married October 1, 1878, to Eliza A. McCreery, by whom he has one child: Floyd. His wife has been a teacher in this county for many years. They have both seen the wonderful growth and prosperity of the same for many years, and have both contributed to it.

BLAKELY, THOMAS; born in Ireland in 1838, where he remained until 1846, when he came to America with his parents and located at Rock Island, Illinois. In 1864 enlisted in the army, and was in the battles of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, and numerous minor engagements. Was

discharged in 1865. In 1870 came to Fremont county, Iowa. He was married in 1872, to Miss Jane Coats, by whom he has three children: James W., Thomas and Robert. His wife is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

CUMMINGS, WILLIAM, farmer, section 26, P. O. Randolph; born in Brattleboro, Windham county, Vermont, June 23, 1816. When twenty-three years of age moved to Cattaraugus county, New York, and after a residence of four years went to Dane county, Wisconsin, where he resided twenty-seven years. He then came to Fremont county, Iowa, and has since been a resident of the same. Was married November 1, 1843, to Miss Julia Robinson, of New York. They have four children: George W., Cordelia, W. H. and Ira; in addition to these children, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings have been called upon to bury two others: Melvin H., aged three years, died in Wisconsin, and Parmelia, aged twenty years, died in Fremont county, Iowa.

DRISKELL, E. E., farmer, sections 7 and 8; born in Des Moines county, Iowa, November 7, 1839, where he resided until twenty-seven years of age. Came to Fremont county in March, 1868. Was married at Malvern, Mills county, to Miss M. E. Hartman by whom he has two children: Fannie and Addie. Enlisted in company H, Fourteenth Iowa, in August, 1861, serving for three years. He then re-enlisted in the Fourth United States veteran volunteers and served under Hancock. He was in the battle of Corinth, where he was wounded, and numerous other engagements. His fine farm contains 320 acres.

DYKE, SIMON, SR., farmer, section 30, P. O. Randolph; born in Alleghany county, New York, at Alfred, now Andover, September 16, 1813. In 1834 he went to Ohio and in May of 1838 to Kane county, Illinois. In 1841 went to Nauvoo, remaining until 1846 when the general movement from that locality was made for Utah. Was in the Mormon battalion under General Kearney and engaged in many battles during the Mexican war, following the fortunes of his daring leader until July, 1847. Came to Fremont county in April, 1848. He was married July 3, 1841, to Miss Mary A. Forney, by whom he has eight children: Nathaniel, Simon, Jr., David H., Ephraim, Joseph J., Isaac S., John R. and William B. This wife died July 16, 1879. Mr. Dyke was again married January 11, 1880, to Helena Bently, of Mills county, a widow at the time of this marriage having five children: Ida, George, Charles, Rhoda and Frederick. Both are members of the church of Latter Day Saints. Mr. Dyke is one of the first settlers in this county, and has done much to help its material interests.

FITCH, S. A., blacksmith, P. O. Randolph; born in Oakland county, Michigan, September 26, 1836. In the fall of 1838 moved with his parents to the state of Pennsylvania, and in 1846 to Stark county, Illinois. In the fall of 1848 to Elkhart county, Indiana, and to Henry county, Illinois, in 1863; came to Fremont county in 1863. He was married to Miss Mary E. McDaniel, ——— 17, 1861. They are the parents of five children: Ida, M., Emma J., Charles E., Frank and Willis. Enlisted in company D, Sixty-ninth Illinois, June 9, 1862, but was in no battles. Discharged October 5, 1862 at Chicago.

JAY, JAMES W., farmer, section 10, P. O. Randolph; born in Marcellus, Onondago county, New York, March 24, 1837. In 1845 he removed to St. Charles, Illinois, and in 1846, back to New York. In 1852 he went to California, remaining until January 5, 1856, when he started again for the east. He came to Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, in the same year, and remained until 1869, when he came to Fremont county and located on the farm he at present occupies. He was married April 16, 1861, to Sarah A. Burrige, of Marcellus, New York, by whom he has five children living: Julia M., George G., Della M., Mary B. and Fannie E. He was postmaster for a number of years in his locality, and has held numerous offices of trust and importance. Himself, wife and oldest daughter are all influential and active members of the Congregational church and Sabbath school.

JOHNSON, ISAAC, merchant, P. O. Randolph; born in Canada January 25, 1854. At an early age moved with his parents to Mercer county, Illinois, where he remained until March, 1875, when he came to Fremont county. He located in Randolph in the fall of 1878. He was educated in the common school, and at a seminary in Aledo, Illinois. He was married to Miss Maria Wylie, February 23, 1875. They have three children, two living; Mertle M. and Isaac W. He owns a fine farm, with all modern improvements, comprising 200 acres.

MARGARELL, T. Z., merchant, P. O. Randolph; born in Canada West, February 21, 1852. In 1865 moved to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and from thence to Creston, Illinois, in the fall of the same year. From this time until June, 1880, he frequently changed his residence, remaining often but a few months in a place. In the month of June, 1880, he came to Randolph. Married February 22, 1876, to Miss L. J. Boyd, of Detroit, Michigan. They have two children: William and Robert. Mr Margarell is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Temple of Honor No. 4, of Atlantic, Iowa.



MORRISON, J. L., P. O., Randolph; born in Blaine, Perry county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1834. In 1845 went to Jefferson county, Iowa, and remained two years, when he went to Washington county, remaining until 1856. In 1857 he came to Fremont county, and thence to Missouri, returning again at the expiration of a year. He was married November 20, 1862, to Miss Martha A. Gardner. He is now a farmer, owning 160 acres of excellent land, but has also been for many years a school teacher—which was his business in Missouri.

ROOD, ANSON, P. O., Randolph; born in Jericho, Vermont, September 23, 1827. In 1837 moved with his parents to Chicago, Illinois, and after a years residence in that then embryonic city went to Joliet, same state, remaining until 1841. In that year he went to Madison, Wisconsin, where he resided until 1848. At the commencement of the war with the confederacy he enlisted in the provost marshal's department, and was made an enrolling officer, performing at the same time the duties of deputy provost marshal. In the winter of 1863 and '64 he received a commission as regimental quartermaster in the 38th Wisconsin, and stationed at Camp Randall. After joining his regiment he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Harrison, as assistant quartermaster. Resigned in 1865 and returned to civil life. Was a member of the general assembly of Wisconsin in 1857, and alderman in the city of Stephens Point, Wisconsin, and president of the city council from 1858 to 1860. In the session of 1862-4 he was again elected to the general assembly. He moved into Riverside township, in 1870, and located on a farm, which is now the site of Randolph, the very existence of which is largely due to the labors of Mr. Rood. He is the president of the Nebraska City, Sidney and North Eastern railroad, and has been since its completion. He was married in 1848 to Miss Clarissa Sylvester, by whom he has seven children living: Edwin S., Albert, Jessie J., Cora A., Willie O., C. W., and Ella J., wife to M. F. McDonald. His farm comprises 240 acres of the finest land in the county.

SUTHERLAND, A. W., merchant, P. O., Randolph; born in Dane county, Wisconsin, February 4, 1851. Lived on a farm with his parents until sixteen years of age, and then attended college at the State University, Madison, Wisconsin. Until coming to Randolph has been engaged in the drug business. Married Miss Maggie Douglass, March 4, 1880. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

SPENCER, MORRIS N., merchant and banker, P. O. Randolph; born in Iowa, May 2, 1857, in — county, where he remained until 1866. He then went to Mt. Pleasant, and from there, in 1873, was traveling until 1877, when he located at Randolph. He was married June 3,

1878, to Miss Mary E. Dibbie, of Osceola, they are the parents of the first child born in Randolph, a daughter named Edith. The business interests of Mr. Spencer are extensive and yearly increasing. He is well worthy of the confidence and esteem in which he is held.

THOMAS, JACOB, farmer, section 2, P. O. Randolph; born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1829, where he remained until about twenty-nine years of age. He then went to Warren county, Illinois, and three years afterward to Mercer county, remaining until 1873, when he came to Fremont county, and one year after purchased the farm on which he now resides. He was married in 1853, to Miss Sarah A. Bausbach; they have eight children: Charles E., Harry E., John F., Theodore R., Emma F., Rillian, Ira J. and Elmer J. and one adopted child, Mattie J. Oakley. The farm of Mr. Thomas contains 240 acres.

VARNER, ERWIN, proprietor of the Central Hotel, P. O. Randolph; born in Morgan county, Illinois, June 16, 1838, where he resided until 1861. In 1864 he located at Louisa county, Iowa, and in the fall of 1873, located in Fremont county. Was married to Miss Ellen A. Gilchrist—who was born in New York, January 10, 1844—in August, 1864. They have three children: Barton, Richard, and John. Owns 160 acres of well improved land.

WITTENMEYER, A. J., farmer, section 22, P. O. Randolph; born in Union county, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1824, where he remained until the fall of 1855, when he moved to Illinois, to stay until 1868. He then came to Fremont county and located on the farm now occupied by him. He was married April 25, 1849, to Miss Martha Hooper, of Adams county, Ohio. They have seven children: Lewis F., born January 18, 1850; Mary E., born July 11, 1851; Joseph F., born January 18, 1853; Caroline A., born February 26, 1857; Ann E., born June 17, 1860; William R., born January 19, 1863, and Emma F., born October 3, 1864. Mr. Wittenmeyer and wife are both members of the M. E. Church, and have been for thirty-two years.

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## RIVERTON TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, JOSEPH W., stock and grain dealer, P. O. Riverton; born February 14, 1842, in Clay county, Missouri, and was educated in the Clay county high school. Engaged in farming until 1865, when he

moved to Fremont county, and continued in the same avocation. From 1869 to 1871 he clerked for his brother in Sidney, and then bought him out and moved his stock to Riverton, taking as a partner Thomas Maloy. In 1872 he sold out, and engaged in the stock business with Moses Samuels, who afterwards sold out Mr. I. R. Kidd, Mr. Anderson's present partner. After two years they bought a warehouse and added grain buying to their other business, and have a large trade. January 19, 1871, Mr. Anderson was married to Mrs. Susan Dennis Spratten, of Sidney, Iowa. They have one child, Maud E., born September 29, 1872. Mrs. Anderson has five children by her first husband: Edward, Alice, Frank, Ada, and Louise. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Chapter and Blue Lodges of the Masonic fraternity.

BALL, JOHN H., restaurant, P. O. Riverton; born March 16, 1840, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1855 moved with his parents to La Salle county, Illinois, and engaged in farming until 1868, when he engaged in butchering. In 1870 he moved to Sidney, Fremont county, and opened a restaurant. In 1873 he opened a restaurant and boarding house in Riverton. He was married April 12, 1867, to Miss Juliet Franklin, a native of New York. They have three children: Alice E., William J., and Wesley H. Two deceased. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the I. O. O. F.

BATCHELDOR, GEORGE D., carpenter and joiner, P. O. Riverton: born in Nelson county, Kentucky, September 3, 1844. Learned the carpenter trade with his father, who was an architect. In 1869 he moved to Fremont county, locating at Sydney, engaging at his trade for one year, and then moved to Riverton and has worked at his trade continuously ever since, building many of the houses and stores in that place. He was united in marriage September 9, 1873, to Miss Martha J. Buttercase of Riverton. They have three children: Addie J., James D., and Robert. Mr. Batcheldor is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

BUTTERCASE, JANE, section 32, P. O. Riverton; was born in Scotland, December 22, 1816, her maiden name being Beverige. She was married November 16, 1839, to Robert Buttercase, who was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, August 27, 1814. They emigrated to America in 1848, locating at Utica, New York, and Mr. Buttercase engaged in milling; from there he moved to Hendricks county, Indiana, and in 1858 to Fremont county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred November 29, 1874. She has two children living: Margaret J., born January 19, 1853, now the wife of Geo. Batcheldor; Christina, born June 18, 1835, wife of Thomas Thompson. Two deceased: James,



killed in battle August 22, 1863; Alexander, died November 28, 1879. Mrs. Buttercase owns a fine farm of two hundred acres, and has a fine home in which to pass her declining years.

COWGER, EVAN F., physician and surgeon, P. O. Riverton; was born August 30, 1843, in Rushville, Indiana. At the age of ten years moved with his parents to Jefferson county, Iowa, and was educated in the Fairfield College, since changed to Parsons College, July 25, 1862, at the age of eighteen he enlisted in company D., nineteenth regiment, Iowa volunteers. Participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, siege of Vicksburg and other engagements shown in the history of the regiment in this book. He was wounded at Prairie Grove, and draws a pension for it. After serving three years he was promoted to lieutenant in the United States volunteers, and served two years, and was mustered out March 30, 1868. He then commenced the study of medicine and graduated at the College of Physician and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa. He commenced practice at Abingdon, Iowa, in March, 1872, and at Riverton, September, 1873. He has an extensive practice, and makes surgery a specialty. August 10, 1865, he was married to Miss Susan Cline of Jefferson county, Iowa. They have four children: Mary E., Richard J., Annie L. and Edward E. Dr. Cowger was elected on the greenback ticket to the office of coroner of Fremont county in 1879.

CLARK, CHARLES T., physician and druggist, P. O. Riverton; is a native of Virginia and was born in Washington county, January 18, 18— . He was educated at the University of Virginia and graduated with the degrees of A. B. and M. D. He afterwards received the degree of A. M. from the Iowa Central University at Pella. After following the medical profession at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, he located in Riverton where he has since continued to practice, and has been engaged extensively in the drug business. He was the nominee of the democratic party for state representative in 1879. June 10, 1877, he was married to Miss Clara Gaffney, of Riverton. They have two children: Edna and Charles T.

CASSEL, HENRY, farmer, P. O. Riverton; is a native of Miami county, Ohio, and was born September 17, 1833. In 1847 he moved to Schuyler county, Illinois, and remained there until 1856, when he went to California, and in 1860 returned to Miami county, Ohio. In 1863 he moved to Hancock county, Illinois, and remained two years, and then purchased a farm in Schuyler county, on which he remained until 1877, when he came to Fremont county, locating on the farm now owned by him. While crossing the Isthmus in 1856 he was in the railroad accident which

occurred May 7. His first experience on the California coast was beholding two bodies suspended, which had been hung by vigilantes. He was married January 3, 1860, to Miss Nancy Ann Thompson. They have six children: William Oscar, Ada, Nellie, Daisy, Minnie and Fred H. He owns 160 acres of well improved land.

CHANDLER, JOSEPH W., grain dealer, P. O. Riverton; is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, and was born December 15, 1820; he resided at the place of his nativity until he attained man's estate, following farming as an occupation. In 1839 he moved to Fulton county, Illinois, and continued the occupation of his youth. After moving in 1843 to Adams county, Illinois, and in 1849 to Grant county, Wisconsin, he came in 1861 to Fremont county, locating on a farm in Madison township, where he still resides. In 1872 he engaged in milling for two years, he then moved his mill to Riverton and in February, 1880, formed a copartnership with W. P. Davis and engaged in the grain business. On November 15, 1843, he was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Savage, of Fulton, Illinois, who died August 7, 1879. He has three children: Thomas J., Harriet M. and Emery W.—two deceased.

CLAMMER, REV. GEORGE, pastor M. E. church, P. O. Riverton. Mr. Clammer was born in Alleghany county, Maryland, March 14, 1834. At the age of fifteen he moved to Pennsylvania and learned the black smith trade, and after moving to West Virginia he returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1855 moved to Mahaska county, Iowa, and engaged in farming. February 14, 1857, he was licensed as a local preacher in the M. E. church, and on September 22d of the same year was received into the Iowa annual conference of the city of Des Moines. At the expiration of eight years he was admitted to the Des Moines conference, of which he is still a member. He was married July 19, 1859, to Miss Elsa D. Bowman, of Mahaska county, Iowa, who died November 19, 1861. By this union he had one child, now deceased. He was again married April 27, 1864, to Miss Abigail A. Sampson, widow of John Sampson. They have six children: Mintie A., Hattie E., Mertie E., George P., Raymond M., and Blanche.

DAVIS, WILLIAM P., grain dealer, P. O. Riverton. Mr. Davis is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, and was born October 3d, 1834. His early life was spent on a farm, and in 1853 he moved to McDonough county, Illinois, and engaged in teaching school, which he continued for about ten years. He also engaged in the boot and shoe business. In 1868 he moved to Fremont county and engaged in farming and stock buying. In 1877 he moved to Riverton and continued buying and ship-

ping stock. In 1878 he commenced merchandising, but was burned out in February, 1880, and then purchased an interest in a grain elevator, and formed with Mr. Chandler the firm of Davis & Chandler. He was married September 4, 1856, to Miss Nancy Dulkan, of Illinois. They have seven children: Wilbur R., Charles H., Mary E., Iva C., Ollie J., Paul B., and Edna. One deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the M. E. church. He still owns his fine farm on section 11 in Madison township.

ESTES, WOODSON S., tinner, P. O. Riverton; born June 14, 1832, in Clay county, Missouri; at a youthful age moved to St. Joseph and received his education in Cook's college. From 1849 until 1853 he engaged in the hardware business in the same city, when he moved to Sidney, Fremont county, and engaged in the same business until 1869. Then returning to St. Joseph he, in 1861, entered the army as captain of company K, eighteenth regiment Missouri infantry. Participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Iuka, and many minor engagements. He was twice wounded. After serving about three years he returned to Sidney and again engaged in the hardware business. In 1874 he moved to Riverton and enlarged his business. He was the first District Deputy Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. in this district, and organized the first lodge in Fremont county. Captain Estes was married November 13, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth E. Wilson, of Lexington, Kentucky. They have three children: Amos B., Ella, and Jones W. Three deceased.

FOUTS, WM. H., merchant, P. O. Riverton; is a native of Fulton county, Illinois, and was born March 12, 1854. Here he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools and the commercial school at Keokuk, Iowa. In 1869 he located in Fremont county and engaged in farming. In May, 1879, he purchased the grocery store of Daniel Bailey, which burned February 10, 1880. After a short season spent in Colorado, he returned and engaged in the mercantile business, which he now follows for a livelihood. He is an Ancient Odd Follow and a member of the A. O. U. W.

FEIL, PETER, farmer, section 36; is a native of Holstein, Germany, and was born May 20, 1844, and was educated in a private school. He emigrated to America in 1866, and located in Davenport, Iowa. In the spring of 1867 he went to Montana, remaining there two years; he then settled in Fremont county. He was united in marriage April 6, 1874, to Miss Annie Lau, of Holstein, Germany; by this union they have three children living: Bertha, born December 4, 1874; George W., born November 4, 1876; Peter E., born January 12, 1879; one deceased. Mr. Feil



received his naturalization papers in 1873. He owns 280 acres of fine land and is engaged extensively in stock raising.

GREEDY, GEORGE, farmer, section 12, P. O. Riverton; born in Somersetshire, England, October 7, 1833, remained there until twenty-one years of age, when he emigrated to America, settling in Ogdensburg, New York; after remaining two years he went to Illinois, where he remained four years, and then moved to Taylor county, Iowa; from there he went to Worth county, Missouri, and remained ten years, when he came to Fremont county locating on the farm now owned by him, containing 530 acres. He was married in Knox county, Illinois, February 21, 1861, to Miss Hannah Beach. By this union they have seven children living: Francis A., Lee E., Mary J., Lily D., Emma E., Hattie A. and Jessie—one deceased. Mr. Greedy has through his industry and energy accumulated a fine property; he makes stock raising a specialty and does a large business.

HOY, ROLAND, liveryman, P. O. Riverton; was born August 10, 1838, in Platt county, Missouri, engaged in farming and receiving his education until twenty-one years of age, when he moved to Jefferson county, Kansas, and engaged in teaching. After living in various places he moved in 1869 to Johnson county, Kansas, and after engaging in farming for a short time he entered the hardware trade, which he followed until 1874, when he moved to Riverton and engaged in his present business. He was united in marriage to Miss Belle L. Anderson, of Fremont county, September 18, 1866. They have one child, Fanny May—four deceased. Mr. Hoy is a member of the Baptist church, and the Masonic fraternity.

HOUGH, JAMES H., merchant, P. O. Riverton. Mr. Hough was born in Grafton, New Hampshire, August 3, 18—. At the age of seven years he moved with his parents to Calhoun county, Michigan, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in Olivet college. In 1855 he moved to Appanoose county, Iowa, where he served as county surveyor, county treasurer, and recorder. In 1864 he engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Burlington, Iowa. He came to Fremont county in 1874, and engaged in the grocery business, which he still follows successfully. He was married January 11, 1860, to Miss Hattie Barden, a native of Michigan, who died October 23, 1862. By this union he has one child: Barden J. He was again married June 15, 1864, to Miss Emma Barden, a native of Michigan. They have two children: Mary and Carrie. Mr. Hough is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HATTEN, SEBASTIAN C., druggist, Riverton; born in Putnam county, Virginia, November 7, 1848. Removed with his parents to Holt county, Missouri, when three years of age; came to this county thirteen years later. Educated in the common schools and in the high school department of the Sidney school. He taught school for three years, and took charge of the drug store of T. G. Stephens, at Riverton, in 1873. In 1878 he purchased the stock of G. D. Reynolds and engaged in business for himself. In 1880 he was nominated by the greenback party as a candidate for clerk of the courts, but declined before election day. Mr. Hatten was married November 23, 1876, to Miss Ella Estes, of Riverton. They are the parents of two children: Ora and Earl. Mr. H. is a Royal Arch Mason, being a member of Shekinah chapter, No. 44.

JUNGQUIST, JOHN, P. O. Riverton; is a native of lower Sweden, and was born June 11, 1850. In 1869 he emigrated to America, locating in Champaign county, Illinois, and from there went to Mills county, Iowa, and engaged in working for the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. for three years when he returned to Sweden. After remaining eight month he crossed the ocean for the second time and located in Riverton, in the employ of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. He was married to Miss L. Hock, November 30, 1876. She was born in Germany, July 6, 1859. They have had one child: Carl F., who died July 15, 1878. Mr. Jungquist is a member of the I. O. O. F., and owns a good farm and his residence in Riverton.

JOHNSON, CHRISTIAN C., brickmaker, P. O. Riverton; was born May 5, 1849, in Denmark, and in 1868, he emigrated to America, locating at Racine, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1869 he went to Nebraska City, and moved to Riverton in 1877. Here he opened a brick yard, which does an extensive business. He was united in marriage August 16, 1870, to Miss Annie Oleson, and has by this union three children: Ezra, Fred-eric and John F. He has been successful in business and owns valuable property.

KIDD, ISAAC R, grain and stock dealer, P. O. Riverton; is a native of Illinois, and was born June 10, 1838; at two years of age moved with his parents to Macoupin county, the same state, and grew to manhood on a farm. In August, 1861, he enlisted in company H, thirtieth regiment Illinois volunteers. Participated in the battles of Belmont, Fort Donelson, Corinth, Vicksburg and other minor engagements. Was promoted from private to orderly sergeant, then to second lieutenant, and finally to first lieutenant, and was mustered out October 27, 1864, when he engaged in farming in Mercer county, Illinois. In 1871 he moved to Fremont county and opened a grocery store in Riverton, but afterwards com-

menced dealing in grain and stock and has built up a fine business. He was married January 28, 1864, to Miss Catherine Mills, of Aledo, Mercer county, Illinois; by this union they have five children: Albert F., Ernest M., Lewis, Ine U. and Charles. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

LUSBY, THOMAS, brick mason, P. O. Riverton; is a native of Lincolnshire, England, and was born April 6, 1832. At the age of nineteen he commenced learning the brick mason trade, and in 1852 emigrated to Canada, and served four years as an apprentice at Bradford, Canada West. After working in Chicago, Bloomington, Illinois, and New London, Henry county, Iowa, he moved to Fremont county, building the First Baptist church of Sidney, the first brick church in the county. He built the first brick house in Hamburg, and has built a majority of the brick buildings in Riverton. He was married March 19, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth J. Thomas, of Fremont county. They have two children living: George W., born February 12, 1865; Charles W., born February 3, 1860; one deceased. Mr. Lusby has a good farm, which is chiefly managed by his wife.

LOVELAND, FREDERICK L., farmer, section 21, P. O. Riverton; is a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio, and was born June 10, 1833. At the age of four years he moved with his parents to Putnam county, Indiana, remaining there until 1846, when he moved to Lee county, Iowa. In 1856 he moved to Fremont county and entered the land now occupied by him. From 1859 to 1870 he spent on the Pacific slope, and returned to Fremont county in February, 1870. He was united in marriage in the spring of 1870 to Miss Julia Cowles, of Sidney, Fremont county, who died June 9, 1871. He was again married March 7, 1873, to Miss Anna Bosworth, of Tabor, Fremont county; by this union they have two children living: Nellie Blanche, born May 19, 1875; Louisa Inez, born July 30, 1880. One deceased. Mr. Loveland's farm contains 330 acres, and is one of the best in the county.

MALEHAM, JOSEPH, grain dealer, P. O. Riverton; is a native of Ohio and was born in Cincinnati, December 24, 1846. Was educated in the common schools and Mainville Academy, Ohio. In April, 1863, moved to Marshall county, Illinois, and enlisted in company F, 139th volunteers, in April, 1864. After being discharged he returned to Marshall county and engaged in farming for two years, when he went into the lumber business in Illinois, and after one year sold out and went into the drug business, which he followed until 1876. In the meantime he traveled one year as salesman in the crockery business. In March, 1877, he moved to Fremont county, locating in Riverton, and engaged in the



grain business with Mr. O. Parrott. They do an extensive business. Mr. Maleham is the general manager and chemist of the Riverton Family Medicine Company.

MARVIN, MARY M., section 20, P. O., Riverton; was born July 7, 1823, in Fairfield county, Ohio. At the age of eighteen moved to Hancock county, Ohio, and was married November 2, 1845, to Reuben Marvin, of the same county, who was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1822, and died of chronic army disease January 20, 1877. In 1854 they moved to Fremont county, locating in Sidney. Mr. Marvin was a carpenter by trade, and filled the offices of sheriff of Fremont county, and deputy United States marshal. He entered the army in 1862, as first lieutenant of company A, 8th Iowa cavalry, and was promoted to captain, participating in the fortunes of his regiment. After the war he purchased the place now the home of his wife. Mrs. Marvin has five children living: Susanna, Mabel, Rebecca J., Francis E., and Emily G.; two deceased.

MURRAY, JAMES A., merchant, P. O., Riverton; was born in Fremont county, Iowa, December 2, 1856, and received his education in the common schools of his district, and Tabor college. Was engaged with his father in the banking business until 1878, when he and his brother engaged in the mercantile business, which they still continue with ability and success. He was united in marriage to Miss Clara A. Gardner, of Riverton, December 6, 1877. He is the son of George B. Murray, who died in 1875.

MURRAY, GEORGE B. JR., merchant, P. O. Riverton; is a native of Fremont county, Iowa, and was born August 22, 1855, and attained manhood's estate at the home of his youth. In September, 1874, he went to Oregon and engaged in farming until 1877, when he returned to Riverton and engaged in merchandising, which he has continued since January 1, 1878, with marked success. He is the oldest son of George B. Murray, who died in July, 1875. He was married April 3, 1879, to Miss Clara Pierson, of Riverton. They have one child: Everet.

PERRY, THOMAS J. R., JR., P. O. Riverton; is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was born January 18, 1838. At the age of seven years he moved with his parents to Burlington, Iowa, and received his education at the Burlington University. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the first regiment Iowa cavalry, company H, and was promoted first to orderly sergeant, then to first lieutenant and finally to captain. Engaged in the battles of Little Rock, Little Missouri and minor engage-

ments, after serving three years was mustered out, and re-enlisted, serving until the close of the war. After making two trips to New Mexico he engaged in 1869 in the drug business in Burlington. In 1873 he was engaged as principal of the West Hill school, Burlington and filled that position until 1875 when he moved to Riverton, where he organized the Riverton school and acted as principal until 1878. He then engaged in banking, filling the position of cashier until 1879. He was chosen principal of the school in 1879, and after its close was chosen principal of the Sidney public schools. He was married October 31, 1869, to Miss Ruth E. Gregg, a native of Iowa, who died June 17, 1871. They have one child, Evelin C. He was again married June 17, 1876, to Miss Louanna Anderson, of Riverton. They have one child, H. H. Prof. Perry is a deacon in the Baptist church and a member of the I. O. O. F., A. F. and A. M. and the A. O. U. W.

PARDEE, SAMUEL B., farmer, section 10, P. O. Riverton; born February 12, 1836, in Portage county, Ohio, and grew to manhood in his native place. In 1854 he moved to Kankakee county, Illinois, and resided there and in Wills and Whiteside counties until 1868, when he moved to Fremont county, locating on the farm where he now resides. He was married March 25, 1875, to Miss Estella Frazier, of Fremont county. They have three children: Otway, Coleman and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Pardee are members of the M. E. church. He owns a fine farm of 250 acres, and has a fine residence.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM M., mayor and justice of the peace, P. O. Riverton; is a native of Virginia and was born April 3, 1829. At the age of fourteen he began life as a shoemaker, and has followed that avocation the greater portion of his life. In 1849 he moved to Henry county, Iowa, and engaged in his trade for eighteen years. He then operated a farm until 1873, when he moved to Riverton and again engaged at his trade, which he followed until 1875. In 1877 he was elected mayor of Riverton, and in 1878 justice of the peace. He was married February 19, 1853, to Miss Susan V. Helferstory, of Virginia. They have nine children: John W., Nathan, Laura, Asbury, Mary, Samuel S., Henry M., Nellie and Ella. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the M. E. Church.

ROBERTS, JAMES C., hardware dealer, Riverton; born in Sangamon county, Illinois, October 31, 1851. Was educated at Berlin, Illinois. Became a clerk at the age of sixteen, and engaged in business at twenty. Was a merchant in Illinois until 1874, when he removed to this county. He first engaged in farming, and in feeding and shipping stock. In January, 1876, he engaged in the drug business at Riverton. In October,

1877, in company with Thomas Thomson, he established the large and prosperous hardware store of which he is now an inmate. He is a member of the Christian Church and of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Roberts was married in Sangamon county, Illinois, June 19, 1872, to Miss Mary J. Marmaduke, of Loudon county, Virginia. They are the parents of three children: Richard J., Grace Lee, and Katie May.

ROCKAFELLOW E. J., farmer, Riverton township, section 13, P. O. Farragut; born March 16, 1849, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to this county. He received a common school education and learned the carpenter's trade. In company with C. Johnson he burned the first brick burned in Riverton. He engaged in brick making for some years, and then purchased the eighty-acre farm on which he now resides. Mr. Rockafellow was married December 16, 1874, at Riverton, to Miss Addie I. Adams, who was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1855, and came to Fremont county the year of her marriage. They have three children: Carrie E., Sidney A., and Nellie V. Mr. R. came to this county in straightened circumstances, but is now the owner of a nice little farm, which he has under good cultivation and well stocked, with an excellent prospect in life before him.

REPLOGLE, J. M., P. O. Riverton; was born in Wayne county, Indiana, January 1, 1833. In 1854, he moved to Appanoose county, Iowa, remaining there until 1875, when he came to Riverton and engaged in milling. He is the inventor of a mill spindle which is in use and works successfully. He has given his attention to milling since thirty years of age and has been very successful as a miller. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Clemons, of Iowa, October 9, 1857. They have seven children living: Samuel M., Jacob H., David A., Barbara E., Maggie R., Kate E. and Ursulam. One deceased, John A., who died April 16, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Replogle are members of the German Baptist church.

SMITH, ISAAC, farmer, section 29; is a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was born August 9, 1833. In 1857 he moved to Fremont county, locating on the land now occupied by the thriving town of Riverton. May 31, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Rockafellow, a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. By this union they have seven children living: Albert, Sherman, Alum, Chester C., Gerro, Eva and Stella. Three deceased. Mr. Smith is proprietor of the property known as the "Mill Creek Mill," and owns a fine residence and much valuable property.



SMITH, COLEMAN, farmer, section 20; was born July 6, 1831, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and resided there until 1860, when he moved to Fremont county, locating at his present home. He was married to Miss Georgilla Zimmerman, of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1849. By this union they have five children: Ursula, Morris, Emanuel, Isaac S. and Susan L. Two deceased. Mrs. Smith's mother, Hannah L. Zimmerman, resides with her daughter, and was born November 7, 1812. Mr. Smith resides in a fine dwelling in Riverton, and owns much valuable property.

SMITH, HENRY S., saddler, P. O. Riverton; is a native of Oswego county, New York, and was born October 9, 1840. Received his education in the common schools and Mexico Academy. At the age of nineteen he learned the trade of saddler and harness maker, which he has made his permanent business; he however spent three years in farming after his locating in Fremont county in 1869. He owns the pioneer harness shop of Riverton. He was united in marriage August 3, 1862, to Francis A. Hart, a native of Oneida county, New York; by this union they have two children living: George H. and Fred F. They have lost one, Mary F., who died September 24, 1863. Mr. Smith is a member of the I. O. O. F.

SEXTON, O. G., banker, P. O. Riverton; was born December 18, 1848, in Walworth county, Wisconsin. At the age of twelve years he moved to Adams county, Wisconsin. He received his education in Tabor College, Fremont county, Iowa, and began the study of law in 1876, and has practiced in the courts of Iowa since his admission to the bar. He was united in marriage March 7, 1878, to Miss Willella Warder a native of Illinois; by this union they have one child: Corrie W., born November 19, 1879. Mr. Sexton has been a member of the Baptist church since 1868, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. order. Is one of the firm of Davis & Sexton, attorneys at law and bankers.

SMITH, ISAAC S., P. O. Riverton; born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1858; came to Fremont county in 1860, where he has lived ever since. He attended the common schools from the age of eight years until the spring of 1876, when he went to Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, where he remained for three years. He taught country schools for three terms, and in September, 1880, took charge of the Riverton public school as principal, being the youngest principal of one of the best schools in southwestern Iowa.

SWINEFORD, AUSTIN M., merchant, P. O. Riverton; born Decem-

ber 2, 1838, in Ashland county, Ohio, and grew to manhood's estate at his native place. Engaged in farming during the greater portion of his life, but learned the carpenter trade during his youth. In 1871 he moved to Fremont county and engaged in farming until 1876, when he moved to Riverton and engaged in carpentering for one year, he then opened a furniture store in connection with Mr. Davies, but finally bought out his partner, and is doing a good business. He was, on the 4th of October, 1866, married to Miss Mary M. Martein, of Ashland county, Ohio. They have an adopted child: Lula May. Mr. Swineford is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Baptist church. Mrs. Swineford is a member of the same church.

SHOEMAKER, ALBERT, carpenter and joiner, P. O. Riverton; was born in Holmes county, Ohio, September 30, 1836. At the age of four years moved to Porter county, Indiana. In 1865 moved to Albion, Marshall county, Iowa, and engaged in the furniture business for two years, and then spent two years in the grocery trade. After engaging at the carpenter trade and living in Webster county as a farmer, he moved in 1872 to Fremont county and located in Riverton, and has followed various avocations since. He is at present engaged as a carpenter and joiner. He enlisted in February, 1865, in company E, 151st regiment Indiana volunteers. August 21, 1861, he was married to Miss Melvina Maulsby, of Iowa, who died April 24, 1864. He was again married February 3, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Maulsby. They have four children: Orella R., Frank J., Viola M., and Everett M. Three deceased.

TROBEE, FRANCIS M., general agent Riverton Family Medicine Company, P. O. Riverton; was born June 10, 1835, in Morgan, Ohio. At the age of eight years moved with his parents to Burlington, Iowa, and from there to Jefferson county, Iowa, where he received his education in the high school of Henry county. He engaged in the mercantile business until August 8, 1862, when he enlisted in company D, nineteenth regiment Iowa volunteers—participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, siege of Vicksburg, and minor engagements. Was promoted to sergeant-major of the fifty-sixth United States colored regiment February 10, 1864, and to second lieutenant April 24th; to 1st lieutenant and regimental quartermaster June 20th, and served as quartermaster until the close of the war. After being promoted to quartermaster was detailed as acting assistant quartermaster and commissary of subsistence for the eastern district of Arkansas. Was mustered out August 16, 1866. After returning to Jefferson county and remaining until 1872, he came to Riverton and engaged in the mercantile business until 1878. In the spring of 1880 he assisted in organizing the Riverton Family Medicine Company, and is

their general agent. It is a stock company and has a flattering prospect for a successful future. He was married November 19, 1857, to Miss Rachiel A. McCrery, who died February 10, 1867. He was again married October 19, 1869, to Miss Louisa A. Gardner. They have two children: Carrie M. and Grace R. Mr. Trobee is a member of the Baptist church, and of the A. F. and A. M.

THATCHER, LEWIS A., blacksmith, P. O., Riverton; born September 6, 1813, in Huntington county, New Jersey. When but seven years of age, his father died, and he was bound to J. R. Tilus for seven years and five months. He then engaged with J. B. Smith, for four years and seven months, learning the blacksmith trade. At the age of twenty-one he went to Long Island, and from there to Ohio. After engaging in blacksmithing in Peoria county, Illinois, from 1837 to 1872, he came to Riverton, Fremont county, and located at his present stand. He has worked faithfully at his trade for over fifty years. He was married August 17, 1838, to Miss Sarah J. Prosser, who died January 1, 1867. He has three children, Jonas, born April 30, 1840; William, born May 15, 1846; Wiley W., born March 26, 1857.

THOMSON, THOMAS, hardware dealer, Riverton; born in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, December 22, 1841; removed to America in 1842, locating in this county. Engaged in farming and stock feeding up to 1874, when he removed to Riverton and engaged in banking for two and a half years, and then became connected Mr. J. C. Roberts in the hardware trade. Mr. T. still owns one farm, but the greater portion of his property is in Riverton. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the United Workmen. In religion he is a Baptist. He has filled many township offices very acceptably, but, latterly has devoted his entire time to the business in which he is engaged, and which is one of the best of the kind in the county. Mr. Thomson was married in 1864 to Christena Buttercase, of Fremont county. They have six children living: Robert, James, Catharine, Christena, Alice and Nellie.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM M., lumber dealer, P. O., Riverton; is a native of Porter county, Indiana, and was born September 26, 1850. At the age of fourteen moved with his parents to Delaware county, Iowa, and was educated at the Hopkinton Academy, Hopkinton, Iowa. He engaged in teaching for several years and moved to Riverton, Fremont county, in 1872. Here he engaged in teaching and clerking until 1873, then engaged as book-keeper in the lumber yard now owned by Perry & Williams, of which firm he is a member. He was married February 18, 1875, to Miss Jennie Mason, of Fremont county, Iowa. They have



two children: Fred H. and Ethel E. Mr. Williams is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been secretary of his lodge for seven years. He has by his energy and industry accumulated considerable property and won for himself an enviable reputation.

WINKLER, JULIUS F., farmer, section, 9 P. O. Riverton; is a native of Saalfeld, Germany, and was born January 4, 1836; here he grew to manhood, learning the cooper's trade. In 1861, he emigrated to America, locating in Baltimore, remaining there until 1863, when he moved to Fremont county, and bought the farm on which he now resides. He was married August 11, 1864, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Birkel, who was born in Germany, December 30, 1838. They have two children: Christopher H., born May 21, 1865, and Emma H., born December 23, 1867. Mr. Winkler owns a good well improved farm.

WELLINGTON, ELWIN, farmer and bee raiser, section 32, P. O. Riverton; was born December 14, 1842, in Madison county, Indiana, and in October, 1851, moved to Fremont county, Iowa, locating in Riverton township, and is the oldest living settler of that township. He enlisted March 22, 1862, in company D, 5th M. S. M., and was mustered out June 22, 1863, when he re-enlisted in the fourteenth regiment Kansas cavalry, company C. He was promoted to orderly sergeant, and was mustered out in August, 1865, when he returned to his farm and has made bee raising a specialty, having one hundred colonies. Has taken the first premium for bees for three years at the Shenandoah fair. He was married in 1867, to Miss Catherine K. McIntosh, of Fremont county. They have five children living: Fannie, Elizabeth, Amie, James and Edwin, two deceased. Mr. Wellington is a member of the I. O. O. F.

YARDY, WILLIAM F., blacksmith, P. O. Riverton; is a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was born January 10, 1839. At the age of seventeen he commenced serving his apprenticeship as a blacksmith. In May, 1861, he enlisted in company E, sixth Pennsylvania reserve infantry, and participated in the battles Drainsville, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg; after about one year he returned to his regiment and shared its fortunes until they were mustered out. He was one of fourteen of the original number. At the close of the war he worked at his trade in Pennsylvania, and moved to Riverton October 2, 1872, and engaged in blacksmithing. August 30, 1864, he was married to Miss Lucinda Hammond, of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Yardy are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

## ROSS TOWNSHIP.

ASMAN, JOHN, proprietor Central House, P. O. Tabor; born in Lincolnshire, England, August 18, 1825; came to the United States in 1851, locating near Rochester, New York. He came to Fremont county in 1856; enlisted in the twenty-ninth Iowa infantry, April 29, 1860, and served until the close of the war. Was married May 3, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth L. Marshall, of Ohio. They are the parents of eight children, five now living: Nellie, William M., Nettie, John F., and Sarah A.

AVERY, EGBERT, blacksmith, P. O. Tabor; born in Loraine county, Ohio, January 23, 1829. Was educated at Oberlin College, Ohio. In 1853 came to Civil Bend, Fremont county, Iowa. August 22, 1854, he was married to Miss Harriet King, of Loraine county, Ohio. Came to Tabor in 1856, and has followed his trade since. Has held the office of justice of the peace two terms, and is now recorder. Was a prominent member of the underground railroad. He is the father of six children, two living: Albert A. and Harriet K.

BECKWITH, G. W., blacksmith, P. O. Tabor; born in Muskingum county, Ohio, October 7, 1823. In 1839 he went to Cincinnati to learn the trade he now follows. After many removals and many times changing his business, he enlisted in 1850 in the filibustering expedition to Cuba. In 1856 came to Iowa, locating in Dallas county, at Adel. After another series of removals, he came to Tabor in 187-. He was married September 10, 1850, to Miss Mary Hill, a native of Ohio, who died March 16, 1862, leaving four children: Benjamin, Luella, James B. and Lenora. In 1864, February 6, he was again married to Miss Elizabeth Shepherd, by whom he has three children: Georgiana, Cora A. and Horace G.

BROOKS, REV. WM. MIRON, president of Tabor College; born in LaPorte, Ohio, March 5, 1835. Graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1857. In October of the same year came to Tabor to assume the principalship of Tabor Literary Institute, an academy opened at that time. He has been at the head of Tabor College since its organization. He was for several years county superintendent of common schools in Fremont county. In 1868 he was chosen president of the Iowa State Teachers' Association. He served as representative in the sixteenth general assembly, and was chosen presidential elector from the eighth district of Iowa, in 1876. The success of Tabor College has been his success, and to it he has devoted the best energies of a long and successful life. It is with pleasure that the public of the county is presented with his portrait—that of a representative man.

CRISWELL, DAVID, farmer, section 23, P. O. Tabor; born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1841, where he was educated and grew to maturity. He enlisted September 1, 1861, in company I, 105th Pennsylvania infantry. He was in the battles of Yorktown, Fair-oaks, Malvern Hill, and others. He was four times wounded. In October, 1864, he was taken prisoner, and remained in the hands of the confederates until March 9, 1865, when he was paroled. On the 12th of June of the same year he was discharged, and came directly to Fremont county. Mr. Criswell was married to Miss Olive Wilson in December, 1869. She died August 14, 1871. He was again married April 16, 1874, to Miss Paula M. Gaylord, by whom he has three children: Robert G., Royal L. and Silas C.

CARPENTER, M. L., merchant, P. O. Tabor; born in Homer, Courtland county, New York, September 13, 1822. Mr. Carpenter is a cousin to F. B. Carpenter, the celebrated artist. He came to Tabor in the spring of 1857, and engaged in the mercantile business, being the first store started in Tabor. He sold out in the fall of 1862 and from that time to 1878 engaged first in one enterprise and then in another. He has filled various offices of trust in both church and state. He was married September 13, 1844, to Miss Caroline P. Johnson, by whom he had four children; one now living: Lillie, wife to Prof. J. E. Todd, of Tabor College.

CLARK, C. L., farmer, section 1, P. O. Tabor; born in Jackson county, Michigan, May 17, 1838. His early life was passed in attending school and on the farm. In 1861 came to Tabor, where he has since resided. In 1864 enlisted in company E, Thirteenth Iowa infantry, serving to the end of the war. Was married April 3, 1863, to Miss Ellen Lyman, of West Dover, Vermont. They are the parents of four children: George B., Walter M., Frederick A. and Florence A. Mr. Clark has filled the office of township trustee.

DALTON, SAMUEL, farmer, P. O. Tabor; born in Lincolnshire, England, July 25, 1821. His father dying when Samuel was very young, he was deprived of the benefits of an education, and at the age of eleven began to carve his own fortune. He was married to Miss Frances Asman, of Lincolnshire, England, May 18, 1843, and in 1851 came to the United States. Came to Tabor in 1854. He has followed various kinds of manual labor until the present. They have six children: John, Ann, Sarah C., William H., Mary E. and Hannah M.

ETTLEMAN, SAMUEL, farmer, section 19, P. O. Tabor; born in Stark county, Ohio, October 18, 1826. When ten years of age moved



with his parents to Ray county, Missouri, remaining until 1840, when he made Adams county, Illinois, his place of residence. In 1846, he came to Iowa, locating in Mills county, and after an eighteen months residence moved to Plum Hollow, Fremont county. He was married October 10, 1847, to Miss Susan Forney, his being the first marriage ever occurring in Scott township. From this union six children resulted, three of whom are now now married: William H., Margaret, George W., David M., Sarah C. and Martha J. His farm comprises 208 acres, all under an excellent state of cultivation.

FREDERICKSON, L. D., farmer, section 10, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Hancock county, Ohio, February 16, 1841. Came to Fremont county, in 1857. Enlisted in company B, second Iowa cavalry, October 9, 1863. Was discharged 19, 1865. Returned to Fremont county, Iowa, and was married to Miss Casey Ritchie, December 28, 1865. Their children are Mary B. and Andrew P.

FREDERICKSON, PETER, farmer, section 16, P. O. Tabor; born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, April 19, 1812. He was educated in the common schools of that state; and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1837, went to Hancock county, Ohio, and remained nineteen years. In 1856, he came to Fremont county. He has held the offices of township assessor, trustee and school treasurer. Was married September 20, 1837, to Miss Elmira Cooley, of Massachusetts. They have five children living: Martha L., Lucius D., Peter W., Catherine E. and Solomon D.

GRAY, DANIEL M., farmer, section 18, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in New London, Connecticut, October 31, 1832, where he grew to manhood and was educated. When eighteen years of age learned the carpenter's trade. In 1854 went to La Salle county, Illinois, and in 1855 to Clayton county, Iowa. In the fall of the last named year he came to Fremont county, and located in Monroe township, where he filled the offices of justice of the peace and constable. In 1862 he removed to Worth county, Missouri, and in 1867, returned to Fremont county. He was married May 3, 1857, to Miss Fannie Wheeler, and is the father, by her, of six children: five living: Samantha, Emma L., James B., Lucy A., and Alonzo T.

GAYLORD, M. W., farmer, section 22, P. O. Tabor. Mr. Gaylord was born in Hancock county, Illinois, June 8, 1842; came to Fremont county with his father's family in 1846. He reached manhood's estate on a farm, and obtained the major portion of his education at home, there being no schools near in his boyhood. He was married February 12, 1862, to Miss P. Russell, of Fremont county, but formerly of Ohio. They

are the parents of seven children: Charles F., Lavern M., Dock. E., Fred. J., Lewis J., Walter, and one deceased. The farm of Mr. Gaylord comprises some eighty acres, well improved.

GAYLORD, ELIJAH B., famer, section 29, P. O. Tabor; born September 6, 1804, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts. In 1828 became a resident of the state of New York. In 1846 came to Fremont county. Was married September 26, 1825, to Miss Elizabeth Frederickson, of Hancock county, Illinois; they are the parents of ten children, seven now living: Mary S., Sarah, William W., Clarissa, Moses W., Paula M., and Elijah R. Mr. Gaylord had held various offices of trust. He died August 18, 1873.

GASTON, E. C., farmer, P. O. Tabor; son of G. B. Gaston, born in Oberlin, Ohio, February 16, 1838. His residence was changed simultaneously with that of his father, with whom he came to Iowa in 1848. He has held the offices of township trustee and constable, and is now one of the trustees of Tabor College. He was married to Miss Mary Jones, of Tabor, March 27, 1862; they are the parents of seven children, five now living: Ozra C., Cora E., Etta M., Abbie M., and Myron C.

GEER, EZRA B., P. O., Tabor. Son of Rev. Heman Geer; was born at Amherst, Ohio, January 28, 1847. The greater part of his childhood was spent at Wayne, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he became a student at Oberlin College. He entered college but was prevented, by ill health, from completing his course. He had commenced the study of music at an early age, and when he was obliged to abandon his classical course, he resolved upon resuming again his musical studies. After his health was somewhat recruited by a trip to Michigan, he entered the conservatory of music at Oberlin. He spent a year there and then went to Ripley, Brown county, to teach, but at the end of nine months was again compelled by sickness to stop work. After recruiting a second time he did some teaching in Kellogsville, Ashtabula county, and then went to Oberlin again, where he completed the preparatory course in the conservatory. In the fall of 1871 he came to Tabor, where he remained two years as a teacher of music. He then resumed his studies at Oberlin, teaching the violin and piano, throughout his course, and graduated from the conservatory, receiving a diploma for the full course, which consisted of piano, organ, voice culture and theory. In 1874 the musical department at Tabor was annexed to the college and he returned to that place as professor of music. In 1876 he was married to Lucy J. Spees at Tabor, where he still remains in charge of the conservatory.

GASTON, GEORGE B.; was born in Danbury, Tompkins county, New York, November 8, 1814. In 1834 moved near Oberlin, Ohio, and in 1840 to Indian Territory, as missionary, and was in the employ of the government for two years. In 1845 Mr. Gaston returned to Oberlin, where he remained until 1848, when he came to this county, locating in Civil Bend. He came to Tabor in 1852. Mr. Gaston has been intimately connected with the history of Tabor and Tabor College, to the account of both of which the reader is referred. He was married February 22, 1837 to Miss Maria Cumings of Oberlin. They were the parents of three children: Alexander C., Alonzo M., and Euphelia M., the last two deceased. Mr. Gaston died May 1, 1873, and was buried in the town he helped to found. His life was one of usefulness, and its memory shall be hallowed while Tabor and Tabor College endures.

GATES, WILLIAM J., farmer, P. O. Tabor; born in Richmond, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, May 19, 1815; removed to Loraine county, Ohio, in 1836, and attended school at Oberlin College for two years. Followed various occupations until 1853, among others, school teaching, mercantile business, and photography. Came to Fremont county in 1853. Was married March 4, 1842, to Miss Emily P. Hall, of Ashtabula county, Ohio, by whom he had eleven children: Emma P., Lucina E., Sophia C., Anna C., Henry E., Milo H., Sarah C., and Archie E.; the remainder deceased.

HALLAM, JOHN, farmer, section 10, P. O. Tabor. Mr. Hallam was born in Lincolnshire, England, August 4, 1831, where he matured and received his education. He came to the United States and located in Loraine county, Ohio, in 1852, but the following year came to Fremont county, of which he has since been a resident. He was married March 6, 1861, to Miss Amelia Woodruff, of Mills county, Iowa, by whom he has two children: Myra W., and Bessie C. An unfortunate accident—the falling of a tree—broke the arm of Mr. Hallam so as to necessitate amputation in the spring of 1858.

HARDY, WILLIAM R., farmer, section 27, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Grayson county, Virginia, April 13, 1816. In 1833 moved to Lee county, West Virginia, remaining until 1837, when they moved to Platte county, Nebraska, being one of the pioneer families of that state. In 1840 they moved to Missouri, and in 1851 to Fremont county, Iowa. Was married to Miss Clarinda Hughes, March 18, 1842, who died March 15, 1847. They were the parents of three children, two now living: Julia and Alfred O. Mr. Hardy was married to Miss L. Trook April, 13, 1848, and was by her the father of eleven children, nine of whom are now liv-



ing: William M., George, Henry, Amanda E., Matilda, General F., Emma, Douglas, and Albert O.

HORTON, IRA, farmer, section 33, P. O. Sidney; born in Stokes county, North Carolina, November 28, 1806, where he matured and was educated. In 1822 he removed to Highland county, Ohio, remaining until 1855, when he removed to Hamilton county, Indiana. Five years later, in 1860, he came to Iowa, locating on the farm he now occupies. Mr. Horton was married to Miss Nancy Collins January 14, 1830. She died October 2, 1832, leaving two children: Mary Jane and Nancy. He was married the second time to Miss Ann Allen, from which union there resulted eight children: Sallie, Phebe K., Charity F., Jacob W., (died in the army), Louisa, Oscar F., Amanda and Millissa. Mr. Horton has held the office of township trustee in his home.

HILL, L. B., farmer, section 1, P. O. Tabor; born in Huron county, Ohio, June 11, 1831. Was raised on a farm and educated in the common school. In 1855 came to Tabor, living there two years, and then moved to his present home in 1857. In 1872 went to Colorado and engaged in milling, remaining but one year. Married March 31, 1856, to Miss Hannah M. Whitney, of Erie county, Ohio. They are the parents of seven children: Leverett A., Vergil B., Charles, Albert B., Amelia and Esther, and Clarence W. drowned in the Nishnabotany in 1877 while bathing. Mr. Hill has held several offices of trust in his township.

HOLLISTER, ISAAC, P. O. Tabor; born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, March 3, 1838. At the age of fifteen he moved to Columbia county, New York. In 1856 Mr. Hollister came to Tabor to remain but one year, when he moved to Illinois. He returned to Tabor in 1860. He enlisted in company B, Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry, August 18, 1862. In 1871 he moved to Cass county, Nebraska, and returned to Tabor in 1876. He was married December 13, 1860, to Miss Amelia Staples, of Knox county, Illinois. They have one child: Mertie M., living; and two deceased. Mr. Hollister is mail carrier between Tabor and Hillsdale.

HOWARD, H. W., farmer, section 10, P. O. Tabor; born in Windom county, Vermont, July 12, 1828. Received his education in the common school. In 1848 moved to Hamlin county, Massachusetts, where he remained until the spring of 1857, when he came to Fremont county. He was married October 29, 1851, to Miss C. B. Sherman, of Massachusetts. They have six children, five now living: George S., William W., Charles E., Lewis A. and Flora R. Mr. Howard has held various township offices.

HUNTER, J. H., farmer, P. O. Tabor; born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, November 16, 1828. In 1834 he moved with his father's family to the state of New York, where he remained until 1839. In that year he moved to Oberlin, Ohio. His education was received in the common school and in Oberlin College. In 1849 he moved to Mercer county, Illinois, remaining until 1860, when he came to Fremont county. He has held various township offices, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was married April 18, 1858, to Miss Mary Morford, of Mercer county. They are the parents of five children: Alma M., Henry M., James E., Merwin A. and John L.

HOUGHTON, GEO. S., Prof. of mathematics and civil engineering in Tabor College; was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, within half a mile of the first battle ground of the revolutionary war, on the 3rd of February, 1833. His grandfathers on both sides were soldiers of the revolution. The earlier years of his life were spent upon the farm, but he early developed a great love for books and study, and at the age of sixteen years having graduated from the high school of Bolton, Massachusetts, began teaching. After a course of normal training he was called at the age of twenty-one to succeed the lamented Dana P. Colburn as professor of mathematics in the N. E. Normal Institute, at Lancaster, Massachusetts. His associates in this work were Prof. Wm. Russell in Didactics and English literature; Prof. Henry Kimball in Latin and Greek; Prof. Sanborn Tenney, (afterwards at Vassar and Williams Colleges) in natural science; and Prof. Hermann Krusi in German and drawing. This institution was planned more especially for the training of high school teachers and had been promised state aid, but political changes among the state authorities prevented the redemption of the promise, and the school after a life of four years was given up. Prof. Houghton then removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where for two years he had charge of the first ward grammar school. His father had in the meantime removed to Kansas as one of its first settlers, and Prof. H. followed in August, 1857, to help in the fight for "Free Kansas." After four years residence, in July 1861, he returned to New England, and shortly afterwards was offered a captain's commission in the "teachers regiment," which was to be the twelfth Massachusetts, but there being at that time a surplus of volunteers and scarcity of arms and other supplies, the governor of the state withdrew permission to organize the regiment, and declared that the teachers should remain at home. From this time until 1873, Prof. H. was employed successively as master of the Merrimack school in Concord, New Hampshire, the Everett school in Boston, (Dorchester district) and the High street and Day street schools in Fitchburg,

Massachusetts. In 1873 he accepted the professorship of theory and practice of teaching in Tabor College, and in the following year was transferred to the chair of mathematics, which position he continues (January, 1881), to occupy. He has been often employed as teacher and conductor of normal institutes in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Iowa. He married in July, 1855, Miss Amanda Hinckley, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, a graduate of the N. E. Normal Institute, and a successful teacher, with whom he still lives, and who has borne him six children, four of whom still survive.

IRWIN, HUGH, farmer, section 26, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1812. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. While still a small child he moved with his father to Athens county, Ohio, and became one of the pioneers of that county. He was denied the advantages of a common school education, for none existed in those days, in the region where he lived. In 1824, his parents moved to Meigs county, Ohio. In 1838, Mr. Irwin was married, in that county, to Miss Mary Bolton, who died January 6, 1853, by whom he had become the father of eight children, some of whom are still living. One son, Wesley, was killed in the battle of Corinth. August 27, 1864, Mr. Irwin was again married, his wife being her who was formerly Mrs. Hannah Shober, whose maiden name was Fisher. She married her first husband, Geo. Shober, December 7, 1847, and came to Fremont county in 1853. She had by her first husband seven children. By this last union they are the parents of six children, four of whom are now living: Rebecca, Robert A., Ettie A. and Oran W.

IVORY, H. R., architect and builder, P. O. Tabor; born in Huron county, Ohio, March 31, 1826. When nineteen years of age he entered Norwalk Seminary and supported himself by teaching in order to finish his course. He was a classmate of R. B. Hayes, ex-president. In 1850, Mr. Ivory moved to Marshall, Michigan, remaining until 1864, when he came to Tabor. He has held several town and city offices with entire satisfaction. He was married November 2, 1849, to Ann W. Wilson, who died November 12, 1868. By this union they became the parents of six children: Theodore W., Ella A., Minnie A., Judson K., Walter W.; and Lucy J., deceased. Mr. Ivory was again married November 20, 1869, to Miss Mary Smirl, of Wisconsin. They have four children: Nellie M., Charles R., Cora A. and Anna E. He has been a justice of the peace for fourteen years, and a notary public for ten, and still holds the latter office. He is efficient and genial as a public officer, and has the esteem of all who know him.



LEEKA, JOHN, farmer, section 31, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Buchanan county, Virginia, February 22, 1802. Came to Iowa locating in Van Buren county in 1839, but removed to Illinois, Hancock county, 1844; came to Fremont county in 1848. Mr. Leeka built the first mill in Fremont county. He was married January 17, 1828, to Miss Sarah Carter, by whom he has two children: David—an invalid, and William.

LADD B. F., farmer, P. O. Tabor; born in Kirtland, Lake county, Ohio, August 18, 1823. Was educated in the common school and Western Reserve Teacher's Seminary. Resided in Lake county until 1854, when he came to Washington county, Iowa. In 1857 came to Tabor, Fremont county. In 1864 enlisted in the federal army, serving until the close of the war. He was married November 27, 1854, to Miss Mary E. Wells, of Kirtland, Ohio. They are the parents of four children, three now living: Frank L., May and Henry W.

LEEKA, WILLIAM, farmer, section 31, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Clinton county, Ohio, June 14, 1830. In 1839 moved with his parents to Van Buren county, Iowa, and in 1844 to Hancock county, Illinois; in 1846 to Holt county, Missouri, and in 1848 to Fremont county, Iowa. He has held various township offices, testifying to his ability and high standing in the community. He is an elder in the Church of Latter Day Saints. Was married May 28, 1873, to Miss Rachel S. Seward, of Van Buren county, by whom he has three children: Bismarck, William M., and Clarence O.

LONG, JAMES, farmer, section 16, P. O. Tabor; born in Cork, Ireland, August 8, 1840. In 1860 he came to the United States and located in Fremont county, Iowa. He enlisted August 15, 1862, in company E, 29th Iowa infantry. Was in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, and all the other engagements in which his regiment participated. He was married in 1867, to Miss Mary E. Wilson. They have six children: Hannah L., Rachel E., Nettie F., Bertha, Robert E., and Tampa A.

McCORMICK, S. P., carpenter, P. O. Tabor; born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1832, where he remained until 1840. Began to learn his trade when eighteen years of age. Mr. McCormick came to Fremont county in the spring of 1857. He enlisted in the Fourth Iowa cavalry, September 1, 1861; was honorably discharged January 19, 1863. Married Miss Harriet Rhodes, February 16, 1864. They are the parents of seven children; five living: Mary, Ira, Inez, Mable and an infant.

OTIS, MERRILL, physician and surgeon, P. O. Tabor; born in

Holmes county, Ohio, May 16, 1830. When seven years of age moved with his father's family to Henry county, Illinois, where he was educated in the common school and at Oxford Academy. At the age of nineteen years he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and read medicine under the celebrated English physician, Thomas Hall. He graduated from the St. Joseph College of Physician and Surgeons, and commenced the practice of medicine in Henry county, Iowa, in 1852. At the commencement of the war with the confederacy, he offered his services in the volunteer corps, but was rejected because the quota had been filled. He remained at home and filled the offices of county supervisor, and filled the office of a member of the state board of the registration, and had charge of the distribution of the funds to the county—an office filled with entire satisfaction to all parties concerned. Dr. Otis came to Tabor in the year 1866, and entered at once upon the practice of medicine. He has been eminently successful as a practitioner, and owns some of the most valuable sites in the city. Without ostentation, he has planted himself firmly in this community. His skill as a physician is widely recognized, and his ability and reliability have alone contributed to this result. His portrait, which appears in this volume, shows him to be a man of strict integrity, and one who will not compromise the right.

ROSSITER, SAMUEL, retired farmer, P. O., Tabor; born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, March 9, 1804. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common school. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Rossiter began teaching school, an occupation he followed more or less continuously for twelve years. In the fall of 1835 he went to Loraine county, Ohio, where he resided for thirty years, following the occupation of a farmer. In the fall of 1871 he came to Fremont county, and selected Tabor as his place of residence. He was married February 24, 1835, to Miss Maria Gaston, of Oberlin, Ohio, formerly of the state of New York. They are the parents of eleven children, ten of whom are living; some married and living in other states: Samuel G., Henry J., Charles W., Mary L., Fred C., Sarah B., Frank N., William H., Edwin J. and Emily F. Mr. Rossiter has been an active member of the church for forty-four, and his wife for fifty-one years.

ROBERTS, JAMES V., farmer, section 20, P. O., Plum Hollow; born in Logan county, Ohio, February 6, 1832. His education was received in the common school. Came to Fremont county in 1855. In 1858 moved to Mills county to remain until 1860, when he again moved, going to Potawattomie county. 1866 found him again in Fremont county. During his residence in the other counties he was engaged in farming and preaching, in which last occupation he was instrumental in organizing several

churches of the faith of the Disciples of Christ. He subsequently changed his faith and is now an ordained elder of the Latter Day Saints. Mr. Roberts was married January 12, 1851, to Miss Eleanor W. Laport, of Logan county, Ohio. They are the parents of fifteen children, twelve of whom are living: Eliza J., William D., Flora B., Annie W., Walter S. Charles M., Samuel J., Charlotta, James V., Sally M., Josiah and Paul.

RHODE, JOSEPH, farmer, section 5, P. O. Tabor; born in Wayne county, March 9, 1819. In 1829 he moved with his father's family to Warren county, Ohio, and two years later, 1831, to Warren county, Indiana. Mr. Rhode came to Fremont county in 1851, and located near where he now resides. He has been married three times. In 1839, July 11, to Miss Elizabeth Gray, who died in 1863, November 20, having been the mother of seven children, six now living: Harriet, Dorothea, Kettie, Sarah G., Charles, Bessie and Lucy. He was again married February 1, 1866, to Mrs. Mary J. West, who died of apoplexy April 14, 1872, leaving two children: Edith and Lucy A. His last marriage was to Mrs. Alice Snow, September 3, 1879. They have one child: Oliver R. Mr. Rhode has filled various county offices, and in 1877-78 was a member of the State legislature.

ROBERTS, A. S., farmer, section 30, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Clinton county, Ohio, February 13, 1821. Removed to Ohio in 1833, where he resided until 1849, when he came to Fremont county, locating near Hamburg. Was married September 1, 1842, to Miss Sarah Gordor, of Delaware county, Indiana. They are the parents of ten children, five living: Alexander C., John M., Lewis C., Phebe E. and Jesssie H. Mr. Roberts has held many township offices, and among them that of justice of the peace for eleven consecutive years, during all of which time he has never had a judgment reversed.

RHODE, D. A., farmer, section 5, P. O. Tabor; born in Wayne county, Indiana, June 2, 1814. In 1826 moved to Warren county, Ohio, and in the following year back to Indiana. In 1839 moved to Arkansas, and four years later again returned to the Hoosier State. Came to Fremont county in 1847, locating near Hamburg. In 1850 he found a suitable location in Ross township, where he has since resided. He was married April 7, 1837, to Miss Mary McCord. She died in 1858. They were the parents of seven children: Jonathan, (killed by lightning), Harriet A., Joseph, (killed by the Indians in May, 1879, on Powder River, Black Hills), Demarius, David, Ellen, (deceased) and Henry W. He was married in 1860 to Eliza Patent, of Fremont county, who died in 1874. Married the third time September 30, 1876.



RHODE, JOHN, farmer, section 9, P. O. Tabor; born in Wayne county, Indiana, September 12, 1817. In 1825, moved to Warren county, Ohio, remaining until 1839, when he went to Arkansas, and to Indiana in 1843. Came to Fremont county, Iowa, in 1850. Was married April 5, 1838, to Miss Mary Cobb, who died in August, 1846, leaving three children: D. T., Judith, and Hannah. Was married to Miss Martha Scott, March 9, 1848, by whom he has eight children: William H., Charlotta A., Jonathan C., John D., Harriet M., Eliza J., Walter, and one deceased.

RUSSEL, J. D., farmer, section 24, P. O. Plum Hollow: was born in Monroe county, Indiana, August 26, 1816. In 1824, went to Tippecanoe county, same state; in 1839 to St. Joseph, Missouri; in 1850, to Atchinson county, and in 1865, to this county. He was married September 3, 1837, to Miss Lucy A. Montague; they are the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are now living: Jerusha L., Sarah E., Mary J., George W., Lucy A., Martha E., John R., Tabitha E., and Catherine E.

SMITH, J. W., farmer, P. O. Tabor; born in Chemung county, New York, June 19, 1799. In 1835, he moved to Madison county, Ohio, engaging in the milling business. In 1850 came to Fremont county, residing near Percival until 1874, when he removed to Tabor, where he died December 19, 1874. He was married August 30, 1836, to Miss Lucretia Woodworth, of Goshen, Connecticut. She died at Tabor, October 19, 1879, at the advanced age of 79 years. They had three children: Lucius, died while a babe; Annette, drowned in the Missouri; and Belle E., now a successful teacher in the schools of Tabor.

SAVAGE, SAMUEL, farmer, section 15, P. O. Tabor; born in Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, England, August 15, 1835. In 1855, came to America and located at Pittsfield, Loraine county, Ohio. In the fall of 1860 he came to Fremont county, and located near Tabor. Enlisted in company B, twenty-ninth Iowa infantry, August 19, 1862, and participated in the numerous battles in which that regiment was engaged. Was married to Martha F. Frederickson, of Fremont county, November 30, 1865. They have five children: Edward W., Elmira W., Almetia R., Charles F., and Raymond D.

SMITH, JAMES L., farmer, P. O. Tabor; born in Herkimer county, New York, October 16, 1817. Educated at Oberlin College, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1838. Resided in Herkimer and Oneida counties until 1852, when he came to Fremont county, Iowa. He was a member of the underground railway, and a firm friend of John Brown. Was married in 1842, to Miss Cordelia Goodrich, of Oneida county, New

York. His children are Harriet and William. Was married again June 27, 1866, to Miss Julia Case, of Washington, D. C. His farm comprises 200 acres.

SMITH, JOHN R., blacksmith, P. O. Tabor; born in Rising Sun, Indiana, November 26, 1835. After various removals and residences in several states, he located in Fremont county in 1858. Enlisted in company A, Fourth Iowa cavalry, August 28, 1861, and was mustered out September 15, 1865. Was married October 21, 1858, to Miss Sarah McGuire, of Warren county, Illinois, who died March 18, 1861. They were the parents of two children, one, Henry W., now living. Married Miss Jane Newton, of Fremont county, Iowa, November 22, 1865. They have three children, two living: William E. and Newton M.

TODD, JAMES EDWARD, who has held the position of professor of natural sciences in Tabor College for the last ten years, was born at Clarksfield, Huron county, Ohio, February 11, 1846. He was so young when his father, Rev. Jno. Todd, emigrated to Fremont county, that he grew up thoroughly in sympathy with the great and growing west. The isolation of his childhood, and his acquaintance with the changes attending the settlement of a wild country, early aroused in him an interest in the study of nature. Habits of thoughtfulness and study were further fostered by the educational advantages of his home, his father's library and his mother's teaching. He even began the study of Greek under her instruction, before he was eight years of age. He was one of the regular students in Tabor Literary Institute, which in time became Tabor College. His first experience in teaching common school was at Manti, then a flourishing Mormon settlement in the eastern part of Fremont county. He had before, however, taught classes in botany in Tabor Literary Institute. The next spring (1863) he went to Oberlin, Ohio, to continue his education, relying mainly upon his own exertions for support, by teaching school vacations, and classes in the preparatory department of the college. During the latter part of his course he was able to pursue his studies uninterruptedly. In the spring and summer of 1864 he served with a company of his fellow students in the "Hundred Days Service," and took part in the defense of Washington, when it was attacked by Gen. Early. After graduating at Oberlin in 1867, he went to Union Theological Seminary at New York city, where he spent two years of study. The vacation of 1868 he spent in Clinton county, New York, under the direction of the Presbyterian Home Missionary Committee; the next he spent in studies of the middle year of the theological course at Oberlin. He graduated from the Theological Seminary there in 1870. During his senior year, in addition to his studies, he supplied the churches at North

and South Amherst, Ohio. It has never been, however, his distinct purpose to enter the ministry. One object in taking the theological course was to become thoroughly posted in theology in order to consider fairly certain vexed questions regarding science and religion. An opportunity was now given to pursue more exclusively scientific studies, by a call to the professorship of natural sciences in Tabor College. To prepare himself for this with greater thoroughness he spent a year in the Sheffield Scientific School at New Haven, Connecticut. At the close of the year he continued his Zoological studies with the United States fish commission, under Profs. Venill and Smith, who had been his instructors at New Haven. He entered upon his active duties as Professor at Tabor in the fall of 1871, returning, however, to spend his summers with the United States fish commission on the sea shore, in 1872 and 1873. The summer of 1875 he spent at the Harvard Summer School of Geology at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. His papers presented before the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Iowa Academy of Sciences, of which societies he has been a member for several years, have been mainly upon quaternary geology. He has published a few also on botany which have been well received.

TODD, REV. JOHN, P. O. Tabor; born in West Hanover, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1818. He was the second son and fifth child of Capt. James Todd and Sallie Ainsworth. Of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian ancestry, he was reared under the ministry of Rev. James Snodgrass, who served as pastor of West Hanover Presbyterian Church fifty-eight years. In September, 1835, then in his seventeenth year he left the labors of the farm and repaired to Oberlin to obtain the educational advantages of that young institution, which was then rapidly rising among the stumps and forests of northern Ohio. Graduating from Oberlin College in 1841, and from the Theological Seminary three years later, he was soon after united in marriage to Miss Martha Atkins, a native of Jefferson, Ashtabula county, but then a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. In the autumn of 1844 he formally entered upon the work of the ministry in Clarksfield, Huron county, Ohio, where he continued until the spring of 1850. Taking a short vacation in the fall of 1848, he, Deacon Josiah B. Hall and Darius P. Matthews, accompanied George B. Gaston and Samuel H. Adams and their families, in their removal to Fremont county. After a few weeks exploring in south-western Iowa, in the interests of education and religion, and attending a mass meeting at the former cabin of the Indian chief on Wabousa creek, now in Mills county, for the purpose of obtaining a county organization, he, in company with Deacon Hall, returned to Ohio on horseback and resumed his charge in Clarksfield. In 1850 he moved with his family to Fremont county, landing on



the first day of July at Lambert's landing. His first public service, after his arrival, was a Fourth of July address to the Sunday-school in the boiler-shed of a projected steam saw-mill. In April, 1852, he, with others, removed from Civil Bend or Percival, to the vicinity of Tabor, where has been his residence ever since. A Congregational Church of eight members was formed in October, 1852, to which, although time has brought great changes, he still ministers.

VANATTO, BENJ. M., farmer, section 29, P. O. Tabor; born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1813, where he received his education in the common school. In 1835 he moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, and in 1841 to Hocking county, same state. In 1865 he moved to Worth county Missouri, and in the following year to Fremont county, Iowa. He was married November 24, 1840, to Miss Jane McDonald, of Washington county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of five children: Benjamin and William M., both of whom died in the army; Elizabeth E., Hugh C. and John M.

WOODRUM, WESLEY, farmer, section 18, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Putnam county, Indiana, September 2, 1841. When he was a small child parents moved to New Carthage, Missouri. In 1855, he came with his parents to Fremont county, and located near Fremont City. He was married October 22, 1863, to Miss Prudence Baxter, of Fremont county, formerly of Holt county, Missouri. They are the parents of two children: Envrsta E. and Estella O. Mr. Woodrum commanded the respect of all who knew him. He was a member of the Christian church for eleven years, and an elder for six. He died October 7, 1878.

WEST, ARTHUR T., merchant, P. O. Tabor; born in Pittsfield, Loraine county, Ohio, June 24, 1853. Came with his parents to Tabor in 1855. His mother died when he was two years of age, and when young West had become nine years of age he lost his father by death. He was educated at Tabor and Oberlin Colleges, leaving Oberlin in 1871. He then went to Canada and entered the engineer corps of the Canada Southern R. R., a position he held for one year. On the death of his step-mother, in 1872, he returned to Tabor, and engaged on a farm and as a clerk until 1875. In 1876, he engaged on his own responsibility in the mercantile business. Mr. West was married April 22, 1878, to Miss Sarah Savage, of Fremont county, Iowa. By this union they have one child: Alice L.

WEBB, L. E., farmer, section 2, P. O. Tabor; born in Columbia county, Ohio, January 25, 1833. In 1847, he moved to Huron county, where he

was educated in Norwalk Academy. Came to Tabor in 1855. He has held the offices of justice of the peace and township clerk for five years. Married December 25, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Hill, of Tabor. They are the parents of six children; three living: Edgar H., Adella M. and Bertha E.

WOODS, H. T., farmer, section 3, P. O. Tabor; born in Winnebago county, Illinois, July 18, 1848. In 1857, came to Iowa, being then nine years of age. He was educated at Tabor College. In 1874, he removed to Weeping Water to engage in business, but returned in 1877. He was married November 25, 1874, to Miss Annie Glover.

WOODS, DANIEL E., farmer, P. O. Tabor; born in Glover, Orleans county, Vermont, February 5, 1817. Raised as a farmer and educated in the common school. Moved to Winnebago county in 1846, and resided there until 1857, when he moved to Tabor, Iowa. Married December 15, 1840, to Miss Hannah H. Tyler, of Orleans county, Vermont. They have five children: Marvine E., Mary E., Herbert T., Eva L., and Katie M. Mr. Woods died July 4, 1878, and ended a life of usefulness and humanity.

WILL, CHARLES P., harness maker, P. O. Tabor; was born in Peoria county, Illinois, May 29, 1847. His father died when young Will was but two years of age. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in company M, 11th Illinois cavalry, and remained until the close of the war. After numerous changes in his residence he came to Tabor in 1876. Was married December 17, 1874, to Miss America L. Templeton, of Glenwood. They are the parents of three children: Roy T., Carl M. and Jessie L. Mr. Will is clerk of Ross township, and a member of the city council of Tabor.

WEMPLE, E. S., farmer, P. O. Tabor; born in New York City, December 25, 1841. His mother died when he was but a babe. When twelve years old he came to Bureau county, Illinois. In 1855 came to Iowa, locating in Grand Mound, Clinton county, and was railroad agent, express agent, and postmaster, at that place. He enlisted in 26th Iowa infantry, August 12, 1862. Was appointed captain of the company on the 26th of the following month. For a history of the battles in which he was engaged, see account of the 26th Iowa. Came to Tabor in 1874. He was married February 19, 1875, to Miss C. A. Floyd of Tabor. They are the parents of two children: George S. and Herbert. They have one adopted child. Mr. Wemple holds the office of justice of the peace.

WILLIAMS, D. M., druggist, P. O. Tabor; born in Cedar county,

Missouri, August 8, 1851. In 1853 his parents moved to Mills county, where the youth of Mr. Williams was spent. He was educated at Tabor College, and at Bryant's Commercial College, from which he graduated in 1872. Came to Tabor in 1876, and entered upon his present occupation. Was married to Miss Elizabeth Caff, of Warren county, Indiana, March 2, 1879. They have one child: Fern.

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### SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

BALDWIN, B. M., farmer, P. O. Plum Hollow; a native of Putnam county, Indiana, born February 7, 1840. In 1844 he moved to Holt county, Missouri, with his parents, and in the spring of 1852 came to this county. He was married August 12, 1860, to Miss Arcaetia Burson, by whom he had seven children, five now living: Oliver O., Charles, Edward, Lesley and Eva M. By energy and industry Mr. Baldwin has built himself a competency, commencing with nothing.

BURSON, JOSEPH J., farmer, section 11, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Grant county, Indiana, July 6, 1834. He was raised as a farmer and educated in the subscription schools of his native state. He came to Fremont county in the spring of 1854, and in 1861 began the freighting business west to Denver. July 20, 1863, he enlisted in company A, Eighth Iowa cavalry. Was wounded July 29, 1864, and captured. He was in the hospital at Newman and Columbus, and finally taken to Andersonville. He was discharged June 24, 1865. He was married in February, 1853, to Miss Lydia Hyatt. They have two children living: William R. and Adda E.

BAYLOR, RANSALL, farmer, section 12, P. O. Plum Hollow; born on the 8th day of April, 1850, and now lives on the place of his birth. He was educated in Sidney and in Tabor College. He is the oldest son of John and Nancy Baylor, who came to this county, from Kentucky, at an early day in its history. They lived to witness the development and growth of the county in a way it has been the privilege of but few to do. His father died September 2, 1871, and his mother in December of 1880. There were 1120 acres of land divided among the surviving children at his death. The subject of this sketch is an enterprising farmer, and holds the highest place in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

COLE, T. C., physician and surgeon, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Ripley county, Indiana, March 30, 1854. In 1858 he moved with his



parents to Gentry county, Missouri, and in 1860 came to Fremont county. He was educated at Tabor College and the Iowa State University. In 1876 he began the study of medicine, and in 1878 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. He was married September 11, 1879, to Miss Mary E. Blakley, of Tabor, and educated also at the Iowa State University.

CROUCH, M. V., mechanic, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Washington county, Indiana, December 14, 1836. In 1856 he came to the village where he now resides. He enlisted in company F, Fifteenth Iowa infantry, October 10, 1861, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, and all the other engagements in which his regiment took a part. He was discharged December 16, 1864, after a long and brilliant service for his country's flag.

CHIPPS, JAMES, farmer, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Monogahela county, West Virginia, March 27, 1846. In 1851 he moved to Appanose county, Iowa, and in 1857 to Putnam county, Missouri. In 1864 he came to this county. He was married May 25, 1869, to Miss Elvira Johnston. They are the parents of three children: Annie M., Arthur and Albert W. Mrs. Chipps has four children by her former husband: Henry W., Hensley M., Mollie J. and Nancy B.

CAREZ, F. F., M. D., P. O. Bartlett; born in the Empire of France, April 9, 1828. In 1833 he came to the United States, and located in Clark county, Indiana. In 1836, he went to Clay county, and in 1845 to Jackson county, West Virginia. He began to read medicine under Dr. Daniels, of Terre Haute, when fourteen years of age. In 1849 he graduated from the Sterling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio. In 1853 he returned to France to take a course in surgery, and became a member of the royal body of physicians and surgeons of France. In 1854 he returned to the United States and entered upon the practice of medicine until 1859, when he went to Sullivan county, Missouri. In April, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifteenth regiment, M. S. M. and in the following year was transferred to the Forty-fourth Missouri, acting as a hospital steward. In 1869 he went to Buchanan county, Kansas, and in 1876 came to Bartlett, where he now resides. He was married in 1855 to Miss Elizabeth Walter, who died in 1861, leaving one child: William S. He married March 5, 1863, Miss Nancy C. Nordike. They have one child living: Mary J. He is a competent physician and enjoys a large practice.

CLARK, R. D., merchant, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Tompkins

county, New York, May 1, 1840. At the age of sixteen years went to Ithica and clerked in a store for nine years. Came to Plum Hollow in 1864. In 1867 began business in Tabor, which he followed until 1877, when he came to Fremont city to engage in the mercantile business. He was married October 17, 1863, to Miss Eliza Westervelt, by whom he has four children: Charles G., Westervelt E., Willis G. and Fred K. He is a man of great energy and moral worth, and holds the highest place in public esteem.

FLETCHER, JAMES G., farmer, P. O. Plum Hollow. A native of Owens county, Indiana, born June 17, 1834. In 1840 his parents moving to Nodaway county, Missouri, he became a resident of that state. In 1851 he came to Fremont county. Enlisted in company A, 4th Iowa cavalry, September 8, 1862, and participated in all the numerous engagements of that regiment. Was independent scout for eighteen months under General Washburn. Was mustered out June 17, 1863. In 1866 moved to Holt county, Missouri, and in 1874 returned to Fremont. He was married August 26, 1855, to Miss Rachel Clemmens, by whom he has nine children, six living: Diola E., Euphrates C., William S., Mary E., Alfred H., and George H.

FLETCHER, ABRAHAM, retired farmer, P. O. Fremont City; born in Washington county, West Virginia, February 22, 1800. His parents resided in Washington and Lee counties, until 1815, when they removed to Indiana. The father of Mr. Fletcher was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was married February 27, 1825, to Miss Rebecca Crouch, of Washington county, Indiana. In 1841 he removed to Nodaway county, Missouri. In 1851 he came to Fremont county, and located on the farm he now owns. He founded the village of Fremont City, and in June of 1856, built the first house in the place. Mr. Fletcher has been a justice of the peace for fifteen years. For sixty years he has been a member of the church, and has been for many years a local preacher. By his first wife he had ten children, four of whom are living: William H., James J., Rhoda and Elizabeth. He was married September 5, 1860, to Mrs. Sarah Syock, of Fremont county, formerly Miss Forley. They have one child, now deceased.

FORNEY, GEORGE, farmer, section 13; born in Stark county, Ohio, September 25, 1820, where he was raised a farmer and educated in the common school. At the age of fifteen he went with his parents to Ray county, Missouri, where he remained until 1839, when he moved to Hancock county, Illinois. He was married July 26, 1839, to Miss Catherine Study, of Hancock county, Illinois. In 1846 they came to Fremont county

and located near the site of Fremont city, being among the first to settle in Scott township. They are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are now living: Margaret E., George E., Mary Ann, William L., David A., Elizabeth and Franklin. Mr. Forney died April 16, 1880, respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends.

GRAVES, C. M., merchant, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Crittenden county, Kentucky, August 7, 1844. In 1852 his parents came to Iowa, locating in Mills county. He enlisted August 13, 1862, in company B, Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry, and was discharged the same year for disability. In 1865 he came to this county. In 1867 he went to Cass county, Nebraska, and in 1870, returned to Fremont county. He was married January 23, 1866, to Miss M. J. Shaffer. They have four children; three now living: Laura B., Nellie E. and William H.

GALLAP, J. C., furniture dealer, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Erie county, New York, October 22, 1833. In 1838 he removed to St. Joe county, Michigan, where he was educated in the common school. At the age of sixteen years he started in life for himself. He came to Fremont county in 1857, where he has since resided. He enlisted in August, 1862, in company A, Fourth Iowa cavalry, the fortunes of which he followed to the end of the war. He was married January 1, 1861, to Miss E. E. Snow. They are the parents of three children; two of whom are living: John F. and Eva M.

GALLAP, HIRAM, farmer, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in the state of Michigan, January 10, 1840, where he grew to manhood, and received his education. When eighteen years of age he went to the gold regions of California and remained three years. Enlisted September 27, 1861, at San Francisco, in company K, second California volunteer cavalry. Was in eleven engagements, and for gallant conduct was promoted to be first duty sergeant; was discharged June 11, 1865, at Fort Laramie, Wyoming territory. He came to Iowa in 1873; he was married November, 12, 1868, to Miss Marietta Wells, a native of Indiana. They have four children: Hattie L., Hiram C., Charles E., and William. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

GREER, WILLIAM, grain dealer, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Donegal county, Ireland, September 30, 1833. Came to the United States with his parents in 1836, locating at Wheeling, West Virginia, where he grew to manhood and was educated. In 1856, he became a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1859 went to California, where he engaged in mining until 1866, when he returned to Wheeling. He remained, however, but



a year, when in 1867, he came to Fremont county. He was married December 15, 1869, to Miss Emmaline Gray. Starting in life penniless, Mr. Greer has accumulated his fortune through his single unaided efforts.

**GREENWOOD, JUDGE THOMAS**, farmer, section 36, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1802. In 1805 he moved to Erie county, Pennsylvania, where his education was obtained. For some years he followed teaching, and in 1823 and 1824 engaged in the lumbering business. Was married April 21, 1835, to Miss Eliza Brubaker, of Summerset county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1841, when he removed to Missouri. After several times changing his residence he came, in 1846, to Fremont county, locating at Pleasant Grove. In 1847, he was appointed Indian agent, with instructions to look especially after the Pawnee Indians. In 1851 he was elected county judge for four years, being the first county judge ever elected in Fremont. In 1866 he was elected probate judge, and filled the position for two years. He has four children living: Clara, Winfield Scott, Walter, and Thomas. Three other sons all died in the army, in the service of their country. A reference to the preceding pages of this volume will enable the reader to fully appreciate the invaluable services which Judge Greenwood has rendered the county of his choice.

**HARRIS, THEODORE C.**, merchant, P. O. Bartlett; born in Defiance county, Ohio, December 14, 1851. In 1857 he became a resident of Wisconsin, and in 1859 came to Fremont county, locating near Sidney. In 1875 he came to Bartlett and engaged in the mercantile business. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and of the I. O. O. F. He was married January 11, 1877, and is the father of two children: Myrtle and Maggie.

**HOLLOWAY, W. J.**, farmer, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Adair county, Kentucky, November 2, 1821. In 1841 moved to Carroll county, Missouri, residing in that county, and Holt and Buchanan counties until 1852 when he came to Fremont county, Iowa. He was married in 1849 to Miss Mary E. Allison, of Holt county, Missouri, who died in 1870, leaving seven out of nine children: Flora J., John M., William J., Sarah E., M. M., Thomas S. and Lewis E. He was married to Mrs. Nancy Hoop, formerly Miss Thorp, in 1873. This wife died December 25, 1876, leaving one child, Charles.

**JOHNSON, J. N.**, farmer, P. O. McPaul; born in North Carolina, in 1814. At an early age he moved with his parents to Carroll county, Missouri, where he grew to manhood and was educated. He was married

to Miss Elizabeth Battie, who died in 1847, leaving three children: Richard M., Alonzo F. and James M. He was again married in 1849 to Mrs. Nancy J. Johnson, of Holt county, Missouri. In the spring of 1851 they came to this county and have since resided here. Mr. Johnson died October 8, 1866, leaving seven children: Henry A., Thomas M., Tabitha, Charles G., Lucien L., Levi and Sarah E.

JONES, JAMES S., proprietor of Eagle Mills, P. O. Plum Hollow; is a native of Stuben county, New York, where he was born January 8, 1834. In 1852 went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and in 1855 started the first circular saw mill at St. Anthony's falls. In 1858 he became a resident of Potosi, Missouri; in 1860 of Lexington, and in 1861 of Washington county, Missouri. He was married in that county April 6, 1861, to Miss Amanda Wylie. In the fall of the same year he came to Fremont county. Enlisted in August, 1862, in company E, 29th Iowa infantry, and followed the fortunes of that regiment until sickness prevented further active service, and he was transferred to the 15th regiment, invalid corps. He was honorably discharged in September, 1865. He has by his marriage six children, five living: Charles E., Alice, Mary, Birdie, and Lattie. He has held the office of township school treasurer.

KEELER, B. L., druggist, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Marion county, Indiana, August 5, 1845. In 1850 came to Fremont county, Iowa, with his parents, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1862-3 and 4, he followed the freighting business in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. In 1871 became a clerk in the county auditor's office, a position which he held for three years. In 1875 he moved to Fremont City and opened his present business. He was married February, 1863, to Miss K. E. Fitzsimmons, of Iowa City. They have three children: Minnie M., Ida M., and Earl.

LUCAS, JAMES, farmer, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Sangamon county, Illinois, April 8, 1846. In 1851 he came with his father's family to this county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Was married November 19, 1865, to Miss W. J. Johnson, by whom he has six children: Cyrus M., Robert E., Christopher, Melvina, James O., and Myrtle M.

MARTIN, T. P., farmer and stock raiser, section 35, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in North Carolina, February 24, 1828. In 1840 he moved to Platt county, Missouri. In 1846 he moved to Western Texas, in 1848 to Buchanan county, and in 1850 came to this county. He went in the same year to California. Since his return to Fremont county he has held num-

erous township offices. He was married November 7, 1855, to Miss Matilda Bobbitt, who died in 1863. By this union they had three children: Albert J., Victoria A. and Edwin P. He was married to Miss Bettie Samuels January 3, 1865, by whom he has three children: William R., Charles and Thomas O.

McCLURE, J. D., farmer, P. O. Tabor; born in the state of Illinois, April 9, 1845. In 1848 moved with his father's family to Grayson county, Kentucky, and the year following to Gentry county, Missouri. He came to this county in 1863. He is a member of the Christian church, and an ordained evangelist. He has held several township offices, among others that of justice of the peace, which he filled four years. He was married July 8, 1864, to Miss Lucy Martin. They have four children living: William E., Saribrilda J., Charles S. and James A.

McCARTNEY, MILTON, farmer, section 1, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Ross county, Ohio, January 8, 1828. In 1832 his parents moved to Marion county, Indiana, in which county and Crawford he resided until 1851, when he came to Fremont county. He was married February 11, 1851, to Miss Ellen Mansfield, of Crawford county, Indiana, who died in June, 1858. He was married February 18, 1863, to Mrs. Norris, formerly a Miss Paul, by whom he had four children: Carrie B., Herman A., Orman and Charles R. Mr. McCartney owns 1300 acres of excellent land.

PAUL, D. M. F., retired merchant, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1814. Was married to Miss Elizabeth Walton, of Washington county, Indiana, January 1, 1835. For twenty-one years he was engaged in the mercantile business in Horch Mills, Indiana. For twenty years he was postmaster at that place, and eight years justice of the peace. In 1857 Mr. Paul moved to Grand River, Worth county, Missouri, and engaged in the mercantile business for three years. In the fall of 1861 came to Fremont City, and for fourteen years engaged in various kinds of business in that place. He was the first mayor after the incorporation of Fremont City, and has held numerous other offices of trust. He is the father of eleven children, six of whom are now living: Mary A., Kasiah H., William R., Agnes C., Alice and Walton M.

PAUL, WILLIAM R., merchant, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Ripley county, Indiana, April 22, 1843. In 1857 he removed with his parents to Worth county, Missouri, and in 1860 came to Fremont county, Iowa. When eighteen years of age he enlisted in company A, Fourth Iowa



cavalry, August 10, 1861, and followed his regiment through all its trying career. He was mustered out as sergeant August 10, 1865, having served just four years. Since his return home he has held numerous township offices, among them township clerk and recorder. He was married September 5, 1866 to Miss Martha Snow, by whom he has five children, all living: Nellie A., Charles R., Clarence V., Henry C., and Lillie M.

RECTOR, FRED., farmer, section 15, P. O. Bartlett; born in Champaign county, Ohio, July 19, 1821. In 1827, his parents moved to Shelby county, same state, where his parents both died, within two days of each other. He returned to Ohio to live with an uncle, and in 1841, went again to Shelby county, to engage in milling. In 1849, came to Mills county, Iowa, and in the following year to Fremont. He held numerous township offices, and in 1855, was elected county judge, and again elected in 1861, to fill the same office. In 1868, he was a member of the state legislature, serving his county in that capacity for two years. He was four years member of the county board, and, as the reader may have already gleaned from another page, was intimately connected with all the material growth of the county. He was married in 1843, to Miss Margaret Smith, who died in October, 1849. They had three children; two living: Mary E. and Benjamin. He married Miss J. Smith, a sister to his former wife, in 1853. They had three children: Viola F., Elmira J. and Ella. He married a third time, December 20, 1857, to Tabitha E. Wilson, by whom he had ten children; nine now living: Nancy C., Cinthia E., Tabitha A., Ida M., Josephine, Lilly, Frederick, Lorain and Essa.

ROBERTS, W. R., merchant, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Jackson county, Iowa, October 19, 1845. In 1859, his parents moved to Nodaway county, Missouri, and in 1862, to Taylor county, Iowa. Six years later, in 1868, they moved to Sidney, Iowa, where young Robert began to clerk in a store, until 1872, when he became one of the firm of King & Roberts. He was married September 30, 1869, to Miss S. L. Stockton, of Taylor county, Iowa, by whom he has four children: Lester E., Carrie P., Finis A. and James G.

REEL, HIRAM F., merchant, P. O. Plum Hollow; is a native of Andrew county, Missouri, and was born June 8, 1844. His parents were among the early settlers of the county, coming to it in 1845 and locating at McKissick's grove. His father and brother were drowned in the Nishnabotany river at Argyle's ferry, while crossing in an overloaded boat. His mother died February 23, 1858, so at the age of fourteen years he was left an orphan, and dependent on his own resources. He enlisted in

company A, fourth Iowa cavalry, September 3, 1861, and was mustered out August 10, 1865. He was married May 19, 1870, to Miss Maggie A. Paul, of Fremont City, who died June 14, 1880, leaving three children: Emer M., Gracie E. and Edith M. Mr. Reel has been a member of the M. E. church since fourteen years of age, and is now a class leader in the same.

STEPHENSON, M. A., farmer, section 28, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Park county, Indiana, March 5, 1835. In 1840 he moved with his father's family to Missouri, where he was educated and matured. In 1862 he came to Fremont county. The years of 1863 and 1864, were passed in freighting to Denver. He has held numerous township offices. He was married September 5, 1857, to Miss Matilda Ramsey. They are the parents of nine children, six now living: Mary A., Maggie, Ella, Oscar, Porter and Omer. His fine farm comprises 444 acres, well stocked.

SNOW, SIMPSON, farmer, section 3, P. O. Plum Hollow: born in the state of North Carolina July 30, 1797, and grew to manhood on a plantation. Filled various county offices until his removal to near St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1843. Came to Fremont county in 1850, where he resided until his death, August 19, 1859, leaving a widow and eleven children. He had married Miss Judith Dudley, April 16, 1837, a native of North Carolina. There are nine children living: Clarissa R., Mary A., Emily R., Martha J., Fielding, Janette, Victoria and William. Mrs. Snow is still living at the advanced age of 71 years.

STUDY, LEONARD, contractor and builder, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Richland county, Ohio, May 6, 1829. In the spring of 1835 moved with his parents to Ray county, Missouri; in 1839 to Hancock county, Illinois, and in 1846 to Fremont county, Iowa. From 1852 to 1857 he resided in California and engaged in mining. In the last named year he returned to Fremont county. He was married September 2, 1855, to Miss Sarah E. Grove, formerly of Ohio. They are the parents of seven children, six living: Lissette H., Mary M., Barbara A., D. J. Walter, Clarence E. and Clara E. Mr. Study has held the office of township clerk, and was a member of the board of county commissioners.

STUDY, DAVID, farmer, section 24; born in Richland county, Ohio, December 2, 1826. Went to Ray county, Missouri, with his parents in 1836, remaining until 1840, when he moved to Hancock county, Illinois. When nineteen years of age he enlisted in the Mexican war in company A, Mormon battalion, and followed that company through all its varying

features. He spent a number of years at various mines in California. In 1849 he came to Fremont county, and May 28th of that year, was married to Miss M. Ettleman, formerly of Ohio. They are the parents of seven children, six living: Elizabeth B., Phebe Jane, Mary C., Leonard C., Henry and Catherine E.

TAYLOR, JOHN, miller, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Fayette county, Indiana, March 12, 1819. His parents both died when he was a small child. In 1838 he learned the cooper's trade; which occupation he followed in Ohio and Indiana for eight years. Came to Fremont county in the fall of 1857, locating near Sidney. In the following year he came to Fremont City, built a mill and has been engaged in that business since. He was married January 10, 1851, to Miss Nancy Burson, of Grant county, Indiana. They have three children: Geo. W., an attorney, and Annie J. and Emmazetta, both teachers.

WOODRUM, W. M., farmer, section 34, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Putnum county, Indiana, April 2, 1836. In 1844 his parents moved to Jasper county, Missouri, and in 1854 came to this county. He was married to Miss Eunice A. Seward, February 12, 1862. They are the parents of five children: Otto D., Orpheus C., Francis L., Mary S. and Laura R.

WORD, J. H., merchant and grain dealer, P. O. Bartlett; born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, December 4, 1847. In 1857 he moved with his parents to St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1864 he went to Madison county, Montana, where he engaged in stock raising until 1874, when he returned to St. Joseph. In 1877 commenced the mercantile business, in Bartlett. He is a man of great energy and good business qualifications.

WILSON, JOHN, farmer, section 22, P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Muskingum county, Ohio, November 4, 1812, in which state he resided until 1855, when he came to Fremont county. He was married December 31, 1837, to Miss Hannah Antrim, who died December 29, 1850. She was the mother of eight children, three now living: William, Isaiah and Mary E. He again married February 8, 1855, to Miss Eliza A. Poor. They are the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living: John L., Sarah J., Francis M., Thomas E., and Louisa J. He now owns 600 acres of land, all gained since coming to this county.

WEBB, S. C., farmer, section 10, P. O. Plum Hollow; born July 16, 1816, in Harford county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood and was educated. He began to learn the carpenter's trade before his fourteenth year, which business he followed until 1850, when he engaged in farming.



He came to Iowa in September, 1864, and located on the farm he now occupies. He was married June 10, 1839, to Miss J. Street, by whom he had eight children, five now living: Watt, Elizabeth, Margaret, Lorenzo and Louisa (twins.). He was married a second time, June 10, 1875, to Mrs. Esther A. Irwin, a native of Highland county, Ohio. She married Thomas Irwin, and by him had two children: Mary E., and Robert D. Mr. Irwin was killed in the army May 21, 1862. Mr. Webb is an old settler in the county, and has contributed not a little to its growth and development.

YOUNG, J. J., M. D., P. O. Plum Hollow; born in Montgomery county, Illinois, November 28, 1832. He was raised on a farm and educated in the Lutheran College of his native county. He graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, and commenced the practice of medicine in Worth county, Missouri, in 1857. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon to the 31st Missouri regiment of volunteers. In 1862 was elected a member of the legislature. In 1865 came to Plum Hollow. He was married August 18, 1853, to Miss Cynthia Granthaus, who died March 3, 1855, leaving one child: Cynthia. Was again married April 7, 1861, to Miss R. Enochs, of Gentry county, Missouri, by whom he had one child, deceased.

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#### SIDNEY TOWNSHIP.

BROWN, HENRY, banker, P. O. Sidney; born June 22, 1812, in Hamilton county, Ohio. When he was fifteen years old he moved with his parents to Marion county, Indiana. In 1834 moved to Will county, Illinois. Six years later he engaged in the mercantile business in Wilmington, Illinois. In 1840 Mr. Brown became a resident of Missouri, remaining in that state until 1855, when he came to Sidney. In 1865 he turned his attention to mercantile business, which he followed until 1870. Until 1874 he was engaged in no business pursuits whatever, but in that year he formed his present business partnership. Both Mr. Brown and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He was married to Miss Melinda Cox, of Wilmington, Illinois, July 7, 1857. This wife died March 18, 1870. He was married to Miss Mary Cosend, of Sidney, April 4, 1871.

BOWEN, CAPTAIN HENRY, merchant, P. O. Sidney; born May 25, 1834, in Frankstown, Pennsylvania. In his infancy he moved with his parents to St. Clair, Schuylkill county, same state, where he grew to

manhood, received his education, and learned his trade—that of carpentry. Came to Fremont county in 1858. In 1861 was elected sheriff, but after serving his county for nearly eight months resigned his position to enter the service of his country. His first step was to assist in raising a company of troops, of which, at its completion, he was elected captain. This company was known as company E, 29th Iowa, and was the first full one raised in this county. Captain Bowen's health was endangered in an expedition up the White river in 1862, which he never completely recovered during his stay with his regiment. He was discharged November 1, 1863, on account of disability. Returning home he at once entered the state recruiting service, continuing to perform its duties until 1864. Until 1873 he was engaged as clerk in several business firms in Sidney, but in that year commenced his present occupation, and in his own name. In 1872 he was elected county supervisor on the Greeley ticket. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the A. O. U. W.

BRYANT, HOLLY E., barber, P. O. Sidney; born April 8, 1851, in Ogle county, Illinois. When four years of age moved with his parents to Johnson county, Missouri. After changing his residence several times, he came to Sidney in 1871, and learned his present trade. In 1873 he again removed to Nebraska, to return again in the following year. In August, 1880, he formed his present business partnership. He was married June 29, 1879, to Miss Mary Hallam, of Glenrock, Nebraska.

BOBBITT, A. R., farmer, section 31, P. O. Sidney; was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, December 9, 1832, but moved with his parents in 1833, to Marion county, Indiana, where he remained until seventeen years of age. In 1849, he came to Fremont county and located on the farm now owned by him in 1854. He was married to Miss Sarah E. Pugh, a native of Ohio, June 21, 1855. They have had ten children: Orren (born March 19, 1865), Emma (born February 7, 1858), Emmet (born March 22, 1860), Clay (born June 28, 1862), Jane (born February 13, 1865), Frank (born November 25, 1866), Rich (born April 24, 1869), Ellona, Alma and Albie (born March 24, 1872). Albia, deceased. Received his education in the common schools, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Owns a fine farm, well watered and under good cultivation.

BAYLOR, ISAAC W., farmer, section 36, P. O. Sidney; born in Marion county, Indiana, February 27, 1831, where he remained until 1851, when he came to Fremont county, Iowa. He remained but a year, and then returned to Indiana to remain until 1855. In the last named year he returned to Iowa, his father having died in the meantime. Mr. Baylor

was married in 1852, to Miss Dorothy Swails, who died in 1865, leaving four children, two of whom died within two weeks after. In November 13, 1866, he was married to Anna E. Keller, a native of Pennsylvania. He has six children: Jasper D., Charles F., John W., Barbara E., Minnie M., and Joseph C. Mr. Baylor has been township trustee and school director and treasurer. He is a member of Nishnabotany lodge No. 153 F. and A. M., and a Royal Arch Mason. His father was one of the soldiers of the war of 1812, and was taken prisoner by the Indians at Dudley's defeat on the river Raisin. Under an arrangement made by the officials for the exchange of prisoners for property of various kinds, his father was exchanged for a horse. The father of Mr. Baylor held the office of justice of the peace for eight successive years; he was born in 1792, and died in 1854.

BURT, JOHN L., farmer, section 11, Sidney township, P. O. Sidney; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1829. In 1846 he removed to Athens county, Ohio, where he remained until March, 1861, when he became a resident of this county. By trade he is a house carpenter. He has been married three times. His first wife was Miss Jane Reeves, to whom he was married April 6, 1854—died August 7, 1859. By this wife he has two children: William A. and Sarah J. He was married to his second wife, Elizabeth Gray, in December, 1859; she died April 9, 1868, having been, by him, the mother of two children: Hudson H. and Granville C. He was married to Miss Catherine Irwin, September 18, 1868, and by her has three children: Clarence W., Della F., and John F. The farm of Mr. Burt contains 166 acres; fourteen of which are timber.

BRINEY, PETER S., section 18, P. O. Anderson; born in Dark county, Ohio, April 1, 1824. In 1831 removed to Fountain county, Indiana, where he remained until 1853, when he became a resident of Warren county, same state. Came to Fremont county in the fall of 1870, and located on the farm which he now occupies. He was married to Eliza Meek, of Indiana, in 1850, who died in 1853. In 1857, January 8, he was married to his present wife, by whom he has five children: Peter L., Eliza E., Jesse H., Frank W. and Clarence E. By a former wife he had two children: Richard B. and Isabella. Mr. Briney is a son of Mark Briney, a soldier of the war of 1812, born in 1791, died 1862. His farm contains 230 acres, and on a portion of his land in section 7, the town of Anderson is situated. Through his instrumentality and liberal giving the depot was secured to the citizens of that village.

BIRKLEY, JOHN, farmer, section 15, P. O. Sidney; born in Macoupin county, Illinois, September 27, 1842. Remained there until twenty-



two years of age. Was married March 29, 1864, to Miss Mary M. Yowell, by whom he has five children living. Farm contains 93 acres, all well improved.

BURT, SILAS, farmer, section 11, P. O. Sidney; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1831. In 1846 moved to Athens county, Ohio, remaining there until the spring of 1856 when he came to Fremont county, Iowa. Was married October 10, 1850, to Miss Nancy Daius, of Athens county, Ohio. He has a family of four children—two of whom are married: Mary Jane, wife to J. W. Sanders; Sarah Frances, wife to R. B. Briney; Denia and Ocel. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

CHAMBERS, EZEKIEL, retired farmer, P. O. Sidney; born June 4, 1801, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Moved in infancy, with his parents, to Ontario county, New York, from which place they moved to Lewis county, Kentucky, when young Chambers was about fifteen years of age, where he remained until grown to manhood. In the fall of 1836, he moved to Warren county, Illinois, where he remained, being engaged in farming, until the fall of 1856, when he moved to Fremont county, Iowa. He located on a farm in Prairie township, remaining until the spring of 1857, when he rented out his farm and entered upon the milling business. The mill was brought here by Mr. Chambers. While he was absent on the trip to purchase it, his wife was burned so severely as to cause her death in a few weeks. This mill supplied much of the timber used in the county until 1860, when it was burned to the ground. In 1868, he came to Sidney and purchased a residence, still retaining his farm, which he rented out. Mr. Chambers was married twice; his first wife was a native of Kentucky, to whom he was married June 5, 1822. By her he had eleven children, six of whom are now living: Rebecca, George, Harlow, Clarissa, Caroline and William. This wife died May 31, 1857. In December, 1857, he married Miss Polly Radican, of Warren county, Illinois.

CHORN, ABRAM B., farmer, section 10, P. O. Eastport; a son of James K. and Sarah Chorn of Kentucky, who was of Irish origin. He was born October 29, 1849, in Clay county, Missouri. His youth was passed in the usual manner of farmer boys. When seventeen years of age, in 1866, he came to this county with his parents. He was married in 1874, to Miss Mary Ellidge, a native of Illinois, by whom he has four children: Fernando C., Orrin M., Sarah L. and Elmer.

COWELS, GILES, merchant, P. O. Sidney; born September 25, 1858, in Gallia county, Ohio. He received his education in the common

schools of his native state, and at Gallipolis Academy, Ohio. In the fall of 1852 he moved to Fremont county, Iowa, locating on a farm at McKissick's Grove—the one now owned by John Black. He superintended his farm and taught school for seven years, and in 1858 was elected superintendent of schools, which office he held for four years. In 1865 he was elected county treasurer, when he moved to Sidney. He served the county as treasurer for two terms—four years in all. He remained in the treasurer's office the major part of the time until the spring of 1875, being engaged in the land agency business, and assisting the treasurer. He then engaged in the mercantile business, which he still follows. In connection with his business he manages over 1200 acres of land. His connection with certain affairs in the history of the county may be gleaned from another page. He was married August 23, 1848, to Miss Lyda Dorener, a native of Ohio. They have four children living: Perry G., born March 28, 1852; Annie, born March 21, 1855; Wesley R., born December 5, 1857, and Sarah, born July 15, 1860.

CHANDLER, SAMUEL, sheriff of Fremont county, P. O. Sidney; born June 17, 1841, in Vermillion county, Indiana. When fifteen years of age he moved with his parents to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he was engaged as clerk in the city post-office. When twenty-one years of age he became deputy clerk of the United States court, at Indianapolis, occupying and acceptably filling that position for several years. In 1867 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, being employed by the Adams Express company, with which he remained until 1869, when he came to Fremont county, and located at Hamburg. He engaged in the lumber business until 1878, when he assumed the management of his farm in Fisher township. In the fall of 1879 he was elected sheriff of the county, and removing to Sidney, the county seat, entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1880. His official acts have been marked by prompt decisive action, and his official life, thus far, one of sterling integrity. Mr. Chandler married Miss Jennie Page, of Indianapolis, December 10, 1862, by whom he has one child living. His wife dying January 11, 1875, he married Miss Helen Nervi, a native of Kentucky, November 25, 1877.

CRABBS, FREDERICK, P. O. Sidney, joint proprietor Cromwell House; born July 9, 1837, in Carroll county, Maryland. He there grew to manhood, employing his time in farming. Mr. Crabbs came to Cedar county, Iowa, in the year 1868, where he remained until 1872, when he came to Sidney. From the time he came to Iowa until 1874, he followed the occupation of a farmer. In 1875, formed his present partnership with Mr. Scyoc, and entered at once upon the conduct of the Cromwell House. January 17, 1869, he married Miss Margaret E. Scyoc, the daughter of his business partner, by whom he has two children: Frederick and John.

CHAMBERS, HARLOW C., farmer and lumberer, P. O. Sidney; born October 18, 1829, in Lewis county, Kentucky. Moved to Illinois, with his parents when he was about seven years of age. Came to Fremont county in 1856. Came to Sidney in 1880, having previously followed farming and lumbering until that time. Some years of his life was spent on the plains, in business and hunting. He was married in December, 1857, to Miss Mary E. Ripley, by whom he has six children: Mary E., Elizabeth E., Adaline, William H., Samuel and Pemina.

CANTWELL, WILLIAM B., livery, feed, and sale stable, P. O. Sidney; born March 12, 1837, in Delaware county, Indiana, where he resided until he attained his majority. In 1857, he came to Fremont county, Iowa, and engaged in farming. In the following year he started for the plains, remaining on the plains and in the mountains until 1869, when he returned to Indiana, to leave that state for Texas in 1870. Came again to Sidney in 1871. Mr. Cantwell is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

COPELAND, HUGH W., farmer, section 7, P. O. Sidney; born in Putnam county, Indiana, March 10, 1831, where he resided until 1836, when he removed with his parents to Illinois, and thence to Missouri in the following year. In 1851, he came to Fremont county, and in the following year went to Wapello county. Here he was married, December 1, 1853, to Miss Sarah C. Turberille, by whom he has three children living: James H., Walter R. and Carrie H.; and two deceased. In 1855, he returned to Fremont county, and has since resided here. He enlisted August 15, 1862, in company E, twenty-ninth Iowa, and in August of the following year, on account of disability, was transferred to the veteran corps, and ordered to Indianapolis, where he remained until mustered out. He was one of the lay delegates to the M. E. Conference at Des Moines, in 1879, of which church both he and his wife are members.

CHESNEY, A. M., farmer, section 26, P. O. Plum Hollow; born October 16, 1846, in Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois, receiving his education in the city schools, and at Hedding College. Enlisted in company B, Eighty-ninth Illinois infantry, October 12, 1863, and followed that regiment through all its changing fortunes. He was mustered out December 9, 1865 at New Braunfels, Texas. Came to Fremont county, Iowa, in 1870. He was married March 1, 1868, to Miss Caroline Baylor, by whom he has five children; three living: Stella W., Bertha W. and Ross E. He has a fine farm, well improved, and showing his excellent management. He has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for a number of years, and has been a justice of the peace.



CLAIBORN, JAMES M., farmer, section 22, P. O. Riverton; born in Elkhart county, Indiana, March 11, 1841. When nineteen years of age removed to Saline county, Nebraska, whence, after four months, he removed to Holt county, Missouri. Enlisted in company E, Twenty-fifth Missouri in November, 1862; remaining in the army a little over three years. Came to Fremont county, Iowa, in January, 1865. Was married February 12, 1865, to Miss Matilda Beckstead. She was born in Atchinson county, Missouri, March 8, 1849. They have seven children; five living: Mary M., James E., Dora M., Caroline M. and Archibald.

CROZIER, CHARLES R., proprietor Central House, P. O. Sidney; born August 27, 1850, in Brown county, Ohio. From 1873 to 1875 was a traveling salesman for a carriage and wagon manufactory. In 1876 entered the hotel business at Washington court house, Fayette county, Ohio. In 1879 came to Iowa, and engaged in the mercantile business at Red Oak. In August, 1880, came to Sidney to engage in his present business. Married November 16, 1876, to Miss Anna Maddox, of Ripley, Ohio. They have one child: Mary Page, born December 18, 1877.

DRAPER, GEORGE E., attorney at law, P. O. Sidney; born March 28, 1847, in Oakland county, Michigan. When but four years of age moved to Tompkins county, New York, where he grew to man's estate. He was educated in Courtland Academy, Courtland county, New York, and at Hamilton College, from which he graduated in 1869. He then engaged in school teaching for a time, after which he began the study of law. In 1871 he came to Iowa, at Council Bluffs, where he was admitted to the bar in the same year. Soon after he moved to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, where he engaged in the practice of law with George S. Smith. In the fall of 1872 he came to Sidney, forming a partnership with J. M. Cornish, with whom he remained until 1876. He then practiced alone until 1878, when a new partnership was formed with A. B. Thornell. Mr. Draper was married October 23, 1873, to Miss Ada B. Loose, of Sidney, by whom he has one child: Otho E.

DAY, JAMES GAMBLE, judge of the supreme court, P. O. Sidney; born June 28, 1832, in Jefferson county, Ohio. He is a son of George Day and Sarah Gamble. He is of English descent on his father's side, while the Gambles were of Irish descent. He comes from a line long noted for its superior mental traits, and of high standing in the legal and political histories of some of the older eastern States—notably Maryland and Pennsylvania. Young Day passed his youth, until eighteen years of age, on his father's farm in Ohio. He then attended Richmond College, in his native county, remaining nearly three years, and devoting his atten-

tion principally to the mathematics and ancient languages, both of which were eminently calculated to aid in the development of those marked powers of discrimination which became so necessary to him at a later day. From Richmond College he entered upon the busy life of teacher, which he followed for some three years, teaching in both graded and district schools. His law studies were largely pursued in private, until the year 1856, when he entered the law school of Cincinnati, from which he graduated the following year. He came to Iowa the same year, locating at Afton, where he entered at once upon the practice of his profession, serving as prosecuting attorney the first year. He came to Sidney in 1860, and formed a partnership with L. Lingenfelter, Esq. When the war came over the land, calling for the bravest and best of its sons, Mr. Day went to the front as first lieutenant, company F, Fifteenth Iowa infantry. He was soon after promoted to the captaincy of company I. At the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, he received a severe wound, which necessitated his resignation. While still in the army his constituents at home nominated him for judge of the third judicial district, to which position he was elected, and began a most serviceable term January 1, 1863. Four years later he was re-elected, and served until August, 1870. Governor Mervill then appointed him to the supreme bench of the State. He was elected in 1871 and again in 1877 to the same honored position, and is still on the bench. He has been twice chief justice of the supreme court, a position he has filled with distinguished ability and marked dignity. At home he is known as a most estimable man, of sterling integrity, and possessed of great influence. Among his legal associates his standing is the very highest, and those best qualified to judge pronounce him a most able jurist—the highest compliment that can be paid a member of the legal profession. Judge Day was married December 1, 1857, to Miss Minerva C. Manly, of Stubenville, Ohio. They are the parents of seven children. In politics Judge Day is republican, but does not enter into the heated political contests so many seem to court. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder. His connection with the legal history of Fremont has been of the most exalted character, and to it the reader is referred for a fuller account of the legal doings of this deservedly eminent gentleman.

DYE, REV. HENRY B., pastor Presbyterian Church, P. O. Sidney; born December 4, 1832, in Washington county, Ohio, where he reached man's estate. His collegiate course was taken at Marietta College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1859. Immediately after graduation he began to read theology, and was licensed to preach in 1860 by the Congregational conference of Marietta. In 1862, he was called to the pastorate of the Gustavus Presbyterian church in Trumbull county, Ohio,

since which year he has fellowshipped with that denomination. In 1865 he resigned his pastorate at Gustavus to accept a call to the Presbyterian church of Huron, Ohio, with which he remained until the spring of 1871. A call from the Presbyterian church of South Toledo, Ohio, led him to resign his charge at Huron, on which he accepted the call, remaining with the church until 1878, when he came west, locating at Brownsville, Nebraska, as stated supply until June, 1879, when he was called to his present pastorate. Mr. Dye was duly installed as pastor of the Sidney Presbyterian church, November 3, 1880. He is an able and earnest minister, and a good pastor, enjoying the full confidence of his parishioners. He is alive to all the questions of the day; takes strong ground against intemperance, and is in the van in every work of reform. Mr. Dye was married to Miss Theba A. Griggs, September 9, 1856. She was born December 9, 1833, in Marietta, Ohio, and died March 2, 1873. She was the mother of four children living: Carrie E., born January 23, 1858; Levi, born December 4, 1860; William, born April 4, 1862; and Marietta, born March 8, 1866. Mr. Dye married as his second wife, Miss Martha M. Brodley, of South Toledo, Ohio, May 12, 1874. She is the daughter of E. J. Brodley, and was born in Vermont, May 12, 1837.

DUNCAN, ROBERT, farmer, section 5, P. O. Plum Hollow; born April 22, 1818, in Highland county, state of Ohio. In 1851 moved to Knox county, Illinois, and in 1854, came to Fremont county, Iowa. Was married to Miss Mary Murray, May 11, 1843. They have eight children living: James, William, Mary, John, Oscar, Sarah, wife of Eli Reeves; Emma, and Samuel C. Mr. Duncan came to Iowa at so early a date that his life has been filled with hardships, and what pioneer life really is none know better than he. The saddest blow he has ever known was the death of his wife, Mary, November 12, 1878. She had been the companion of all his trials, and had helped him bear the burdens of the dark days when first they came to Fremont.

EATON, WILLIAM, attorney at law, P. O. Sidney; born October 9, 1849, in Lee county, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. Was educated at Denmark Academy, from which he graduated in June, 1872. He graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University in June of 1874. He located in Sidney in October of the same year, forming a partnership with Col. Anderson. In the fall of 1880 he was appointed district attorney to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Anderson. He was married August 4, 1874, to Miss Annie Grundy, of Illinois, by whom he has two children: Elmer E. and Lillie E. Mr. Eaton is a member of the I. O. O. F.



ETLING, THOMAS, farmer, section 21, P. O. Sidney; born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1833, where he received his education in the common schools, and learned as a trade that of brick-mason and builder. Came to Sidney township, Fremont county, in 1855, and has made this his home ever since, though he has often been a resident of other states for brief periods as contractor and builder on public buildings and manufacturing establishments. Mr. Etling enlisted in company B, Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry in September, 1862, and for faithful performance of duty was promoted to a first lieutenant. He was in all the engagements in which his regiment participated. He was wounded, July 27, 1864, at Malvern Hill, and again at Chancellorville, in the nose. He was mustered out at Lynchburg, Virginia, at the close of the war. He was married January 4, 1870, to Mrs. Josephine Bugher, widow of William Bugher. She was born November 1, 1851, and was a teacher. Her maiden name was Hickly. They have three children living: Nellie A., Henry M. and Josephine P.

GAGNEBIN, HENRY F., county surveyor, P. O. Sidney; born January 3, 1826, in the city of Geneva, Switzerland, where he grew to manhood and was finely educated. He came to America in the year 1847, locating on a farm near Alton, Illinois. In 1855 he became a resident of Wisconsin, and in 1857 moved to De Witt, Carroll county, Missouri. In January, 1862, he enlisted in company L, Seventh Missouri cavalry. He was discharged on account of disability March 15, 1863, when he returned to his home in Missouri. In September of 1863, he came to Fremont county, and located at Sidney, the county seat. In 1877 he received the appointment of county surveyor. In the fall of that year he was duly elected to that position, and again in 1879. He was married November 15, 1856, to Miss Eliza A. Winfrey, of Carroll county, Missouri. They have eight children living: Sarah L., William T., Kate, Annie, Harriet M., Clara, Walter H. and Geneva.

GORDON, JOHN, farmer, section 15, P. O. Sidney; born in Franklin county, Ohio, May 12, 1818. In 1820 he removed with his father's family to Henry county, Indiana, remaining until 1821. In 1843 he came to Iowa and located at Pleasant Grove—then containing but four or five houses. He was married April 30, 1840, to Miss Martha Cummins, of Delaware county, Indiana. He has one son living, Andrew M. He lost a son, William G., October 7, 1872. He was a young man of great promise, and at the time of his death was practicing law at Dardanelle, Arkansas. William graduated at the State University, at Lexington, Kentucky, and his life, a most useful one, was suddenly closed in a strange state. Mr. Gordon's fine farm contains 107 acres, fifty of which are

woodland. He has an orchard of nearly nine hundred apple trees, and has done much to introduce fruit growing in the county.

HOOP, PHILIP H., attorney at law, P. O. Sidney; born April 23, 1840, in Highland county, Ohio. He here grew to man's estate. For a number of years he engaged in teaching and study. Mr. Hoop came to Fremont county in 1871, and located at the county seat. Until the spring of 1877, he was engaged in teaching, an occupation for which he was well fitted. Having been admitted to the bar in 1874, when he ceased teaching in 1877, he entered upon the practice of his profession. He has served the people as justice of the peace three terms, and is now, (1880), entering upon a fourth term of service. For two years he filled the position of mayor of Sidney to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of the town. Mr. Hoop was married December 29, 1864, in Highland county, Ohio, to Miss Rachel C. Donohue, by whom he has two children: Lizzie and Russell M. This wife died July 24, 1869. He was married to Alice Mason, December 29, 1875. They have one child: Maud Gertrude.

HEDGES, ELIAS S., real estate broker, P. O. Sidney; born October 21, 1807, in Saratoga county, New York, where he grew to manhood. In 1830, he went with his father's family to Chautauqua county, New York, being employed with his father until 1856, when he came to Fremont county, and located at Sidney. In August of 1857, was elected county judge, which office he held for two and a half years. In 1863, he was appointed commissioner of the board of enrollment for this congressional district, with headquarters at Des Moines, which position he held to the close of the war. He engaged in his present business in 1865, and through his hands has passed a large portion of the lands of the county. Before leaving New York, Colonel Hedges was a member of the New York state militia. During the war with the Confederacy Mr. Sears held the same position in the state militia of Iowa, a further history of which may be found under the *Southern War Brigade* in a preceding portion of this volume. Colonel Hedges was married January 18, 1832, to Miss Rebecca Parker, a native of New York; they have two children: William H. and Samuel P. The wife of Colonel Hedges died November 18, 1872. He was married September 10, 1879, to Amelia Elifritz.

HATTEN, CHARLES S., mechanic, P. O. Sidney; born May 20, 1826, in Nelson county, Virginia; moved to Holt county, Missouri, in 1852. In August, 1865, he came to Sidney, Iowa, of which city he has since been a resident. He was married May 18, 1848, to Miss Nancy Dudding, of West Virginia, by whom he has five children: George T., Annie H., Margaret D., Celeste V. and Albina W.

HANLEY, DR. RICHARD R., P. O. Sidney; born July 17, 1829, in Tompkins county, New York, where he attained man's estate and was educated. Finishing his course in the classical school of his native state, he at once began to read medicine, and entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in March, 1852. After completing his course he began to practice in Hector, New York, remaining until August, 1856, when he came to Fremont county, Iowa. Dr. Hanley was an active member of Baptist church, and minister in the same. In 1864 he moved to Tabor, Iowa, and was regularly ordained as a minister of the Baptist persuasion. During his residence at Tabor he was made a member of the board of trustees of Tabor College, which institution he assisted to organize. In 1877 he engaged in the newspaper business, at Riverton, publishing the *Riverton Advocate* until the fall of 1878, when the paper was moved to Sidney and published until 1880. It was then transferred to its present proprietors, and published under the name of the *Sidney Union-Advocate*. Dr. Hanley was a member of the first board of supervisors in the county, and at an early day a justice of the peace. He was married December 30, 1852, to Miss Mary Beadsley, of Tompkins county, New York, by whom he has five children: Charles S., Emma J., Lilly D., Flora D. and Bertie M.

HODGES, R. C., farmer, section 18, P. O. Sidney; born in Fayette county, Indiana, April 6, 1833, where he remained until 1857, when he came to Fremont county, Iowa. Married Margaret Mann, March 3, 1856, by whom he has five children: George F.,<sup>4</sup> Louie, Iola, Gertrude, and Ray. Mr. Hodges is the son of James A. and Sarah Hodges. His father was born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, May 2, 1810. In 1832 he removed to Indiana, and in 1856 to Iowa. He was the county judge of Fremont county one term. He was the father of five children, beside the subject of this sketch: Nancy A., Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, and John. Mr R. C. Hodges is a member of the A. O. U. W.

HUTCHINSON, W. W., farmer, section 6, P. O. Anderson; born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 1, 1832. In the year 1858, came to Fremont county, Iowa. Mr. Hutchinson has been engaged in various kinds of business, but has devoted the most of his attention to farming. Was married in May, 1872, to Miss Melissa Morgan, of Marion county, Indiana, by whom he has two children: May L. and William T.

HENDERSON, LOREN R., farmer and merchant, section 18, P. O. Sidney; born in Vermillion county, Indiana, March 24, 1831; came to Iowa in 1855. Married to Miss Martha E. Lawrence, April 9, 1856. They are the parents of five children: Jessie A., William L., Ralph, Charles,



and George A. Followed farming until 1879; is now a merchant at Anderson. Owns a farm of 400 acres. Mr. Henderson has held various township offices. Coming to the county at so early a date he has not only witnessed its growth, but borne his share of the heat and burden.

HUTCHINSON, E. W., farmer, section 6, P. O. Anderson; born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 31, 1840, where he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he enlisted in the 15th Ohio veteran volunteer infantry. He was in all the battles of his regiment until that of Stone River, when he was taken prisoner. He was paroled shortly after, and joined his regiment—having been exchanged in the meantime—at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. His fortunes then were those of his regiment. He was mustered out December 27, 1865. In the following spring came to Fremont county, Iowa. Was married April 25, 1872, to Miss Mary E. Irwin. They have four children: Samuel A., Della, Erskine, and one yet unnamed. He owns a farm of 180 acres, and is largely and successfully interested in stock raising.

HUME, JOHN M., farmer, section 32, P. O. Sidney; born July 20 1829, in Kenton county, Kentucky. At a very early age he went with his father's family to Crawford county, Indiana, where he grew to maturity, and was educated. Came to Iowa in 1854, settling in Fremont county. He went on a filibustering expedition to the Island of Cuba, in 1850, and was at the taking of Cordenó. He was married April 8, 1860, to Miss Johanna Mann, a native of Kentucky. They have four children living: Allie B., Nellie, Jennie and Clara; and four deceased: William, Samuel, Lew and Clara. Mr. Hume is a member of the M. E. church and his wife a member of the old school Baptist. His farm comprises 600 acres of most excellent land.

JENKINS, WILLIAM L., livery, feed and sale stable, P. O. Sidney; born in Fairfield county, Ohio, January 24, 1838. When six years of age moved with his parents to Clark county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. In 1856 he engaged with the Western Stage company, driving for them in Illinois and Iowa, until 1865, when he located in Sidney, Fremont county, Iowa. In 1873 he was appointed deputy sheriff of the county, which position he filled until January, 1880. Was married to Miss L. J. Jones, of Maryland, February 1, 1862. They have three children: Frank, Edith and Harry. Mr. J. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JUDD, WARREN, farmer, section 10, P. O. Sidney; born April 24, 1826, in Dearborn county, Indiana. In 1855 came to Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he remained one year, moving thence to Gentry county,

Missouri, in the following year. In 1865 came to Fremont county. He enlisted in 1861 in the state service in Missouri, serving for six months. From that date until the close of the war, he served in the home guard. He was married June 27, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Parsley, in Wayne county, Indiana, who died October 30, 1859. Was married to Miss Martha Hendrick, May 5, 1861, in Gentry county, Missouri. By this union he has one child—Horace. By his first wife were born to him three children, one son and two daughters: George W., Martha P. and Julia A. He is a member of the Baptist church.

JOHNSON, M. D., superintendent county farm, P. O. Sidney; born in the state of New York, October 14, 1823, remaining in the county of his birth until 1833, when he removed to Chautauqua county. In 1854 Mr. Johnson came to Jones county, Iowa, where he remained until December 8, 1870, when he became a resident of this county. He enlisted August 23, 1862, in company K, 24th Iowa, and was with his regiment in all its engagements. He was several times promoted for meritorious conduct, and was mustered out as commissary sergeant. He was married to Miss Phebe A. Tallman, November 14, 1846, by whom he is the father of five children: Don C., Porter M., Ella B., Clinton D. and May E. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. He has held several township offices, and been twice elected as superintendent of the poor farm.

JOBE, V., brick-mason, P. O. Sidney; born May 17, 1845, in the state of Illinois. When quite young moved to Indiana, remaining until 1855, when he came to Iowa. He was married March 19, 1864, to Miss Annie Jenkins, a native of Indiana. They are the parents of five children: Ella R., Everie W., Corea G., Henrietta, Jennie E. and Jemie E. J.

JENKINS, THOMAS, minister, P. O. Sidney; born in Monongalia county, Va., January 6, 1798, where he matured and received his education. In 1825 he founded a powder mill in his native county, and afterward changed the same to a flouring establishment. In 1832 he moved to Warren county, Ohio, and in 1835 to Indiana, where he remained until 1854. In that year he came to Iowa and located in Fremont county. In early life he united with the Old School Baptists, to the ministry of which church he was ordained October 7, 1832. Mr. Jenkins has been three times married: July 11, 1816, to Miss Hannah Smith, by whom he had seven children: Mary, Jonathan, Ambrose, Nancy, Sarah, Thomas and Rhoda. By his second wife, Mrs. Anna Crumrine, he had three children: Anna, Susannah and one unnamed. In 1852 he married Mrs. Matilda Cunningham. He has been in the ministry a number of years. He had the misfortune to become totally blind for four years, because of a cataract. He is now full of vigor and as zealous as ever in his work.

KING, A. D., county treasurer, P. O. Sidney; born May 20, 1848, in Lee county, Iowa. In 1854 he moved to Bedford, Taylor county, where he remained until April, 1862, when he enlisted in company K, Fourth Iowa infantry, being then but fifteen years of age. In the same company were two of his brothers, neither of whom were yet eighteen. Mr. King was with his regiment during all the stormy scenes through which it passed. He was discharged August 5, 1865. In September of 1866 he came to Fremont county and entered into the employment of Paul & Storm, of Sidney. From 1867 to 1875 Mr. King was engaged in the mercantile business at Fremont City, this county. In the latter year he was elected county treasurer, on the Republican ticket, and again elected in 1877 and 1879. Mr. King was married to Miss Mary L. Roberts, of Plattsville, Taylor county, Iowa, July 1, 1866. They are the parents of five children: Ancil, Louis G., Minta E., Charles W. and Pearl.

KENNEDY, WILLIS W., retired merchant, P. O. Riverton; born October 20, 1813, in Wake county, North Carolina, and there attained manhood's estate. When eighteen years of age he entered the gold mines of North Carolina, remaining for some three years. He then went to learn the bricklayer's trade, following this occupation for sixteen years. In 1843 he became a resident of Andrew county, Missouri, where engaged in various business occupations until 1864, when he moved to Glenwood, Mills county, Iowa, remaining there until 1866, when he came to Sidney. Mr. Kennedy was engaged in business of various kinds until 1872, when he retired from active business life. Mr. Kennedy was married November 13, 1844, to Miss Phebe Carigen, of Carter county, Tennessee.

KEELER, RILEY, druggist, P. O. Sidney; born November 17, 1834, in Marion county, Indiana, resided there until 1850, when he moved to Fremont county, Iowa. His father purchased a choice farm some nine miles north of Sidney. Young Keeler was, therefore, raised as a farmer. After attaining manhood's estate he taught school one term, and worked at the carpenter's trade which he had learned in his youth. In 1856 he was married, and the same year purchased a small farm, on which he resided until 1865. He then came to Sidney, engaging in the drug business, in connection with his brother-in-law, James Gray, which they jointly continued until 1870, since which time Mr. Keeler has carried on the business in his own name. Mr. Keeler was married March 22, 1856, to Margaret Gray, of Fremont county. They had one son: James, born January 8, 1857, since deceased.

LINGENFELTER, L., attorney at law, P. O. Sidney; born near Lexington, Kentucky, in August, 1822. His father was George Lingen-



felter, a native of Frederick county, Maryland, but who settled in Fayette county, Kentucky, while it was yet an immense canebrake, about the year 1804. In that year his father married Miss Nancy York, the daughter of a revolutionary soldier. A few years thereafter, Mr. Lingenfelter's parents moved to Clay county, Missouri, locating in the neighborhood of Liberty, where young Lingenfelter received the major portion of his education. After thoroughly improving the advantages of the schools of Liberty, young Lingenfelter entered college at Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, for two years, when his course sustained an abrupt and painful curtailment in the death of his mother. In the following year he taught school at Liberty, retaining his position for two years, when he began to read law under the instruction of Judge Wood. In 1846 Mr. Lingenfelter married Miss Susan Lancaster, a daughter of Col. Lancaster, of Washington county, Kentucky, by whom he is the father of six children, four sons and two daughters, all living. Since Mr. Lingenfelter came to Iowa he was twice elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for Fremont county, which he filled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. In 1860 he voted for Mr. Douglas in the presidential election of that year, but during the war with the confederacy he ably sustained the administration of Lincoln. In 1864 he was appointed by the republican state convention, one of the delegates to the Baltimore convention, which renominated Lincoln for a second term. At the close of the war Mr. Lingenfelter came back to his first love and connected himself with the Democracy, to the time honored principles of which he still adheres. In religious faith Mr. Lingenfelter is a Baptist, of which denomination he has been a member for thirty-five years. He is a conscientious temperance man, intelligently active in his interest in educational matters, and a patron of all that tends to ameliorate the conditions of men. From the earliest day he has been actively interested in the welfare of the county, and has been closely identified with its interests. In 1876 he published a brief "*History of Fremont County*," which was an epitome of its existence up to that date.

LINN, SYLVANIA J., nurseryman, P. O. Sidney; born September 16, 1836, in Perry county, Ohio. Came to Iowa when but four years of age, living in Henry county until October, 1861, when he enlisted in company D, 4th Iowa cavalry, but, owing to disability, he was discharged in six months. In the fall of 1863 he moved to Sidney, engaging in various occupations until 1871, when he founded the Sidney nursery. This is a most commendable enterprise, of which the residents of the county have availed themselves freely. An account of it is elsewhere given. He was married August 27, 1863, to Miss Charlotta Simons, of Sidney. Mr. Linn is a member of the I. O. O. F.

LAIRD, MRS. MARY I., P. O. Sidney; born July 14, 1814, in Erie, Pennsylvania, where she grew to womanhood. April 10, 1832, she married Johnston Laird, a native of Erie, Pennsylvania, born in March, 1806. Her husband was, in his younger days a farmer, and in 1835 he engaged in the mercantile business. Mrs. Laird came with her husband to Fremont county in 1852. Her husband died August 27, 1868. She is the mother of eight children: William, Hamlin, Henry, George, Benjamin, John, Francis, James and Mary.

LYBE, D. I., jeweler and dentist, P. O. Sidney; born December 25, 1847, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. He attended the college of dentistry, of Philadelphia, and finishing his studies located in Blair county, Pennsylvania, to engage in the practice of his profession. In 1870 he came to Iowa, locating in Jasper county, where he continued until 1877, when he came to Sidney. In 1878 he opened a jewelry store in connection with his dental office. Mr. Lybe was married July 3, 1872, and is the father of two children: Bessie and Leland. He enlisted in company I, 101st regiment Pennsylvania infantry, in 1864, and served until the close of the war.

LEITCH, ALEXANDER, farmer, Sidney township, section 34, P. O. Sidney; born in Scotland, October 12, 1825, in the city of Iverness. In 1837 emigrated to America with his father's family, and located at Raleigh, North Carolina. In 1839 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, remaining until 1846 when he settled at Gallitin, Davis county, same state, at which place he was married to Miss Emily A. Venable, September 27, 1850. They are the parents of four children: Elizabeth M., Amelia A., William T. and Isabella M. In 1854 Mr. Leitch left Missouri, and located in the town of Sidney, Fremont county, Iowa. He was postmaster at Sidney in the years 1855-6-7; he held at the same time the office of school fund commissioner. In the fall of 1858 he was elected clerk of the district court; re-elected at the expiration of his first term, and appointed for a third term clerk of the district and circuit courts by the board of supervisors. He has also filled the offices of justice of the peace and township trustee. Mr. Leitch and his son are both Master Masons. His wife is sister to Dr. Joseph Venable, one of the very first physicians to practice in this county.

LEFFLER, WILLIAM, merchant, P. O. Sidney, place of business Spring Valley; born December 28, 1843, in Boone county, Missouri. Came to Iowa in 1853, with his mother, his father having died in 1849. In this county he grew to manhood, and received his education. In his youth he suffered from a severe attack of typhoid fever, which left him a cripple for life. He engaged in his present business in 1875.

MORRIS, WILLIAM, bee-keeper and farmer, section 2, P. O. Anderson; born May 3, 1841, in Bates county, Missouri. In 1849 he moved with his father's family, where he resided until 1850, when he came to Fremont county, locating in Sidney township. In 1854 he became a resident of Cass county, Nebraska. He removed to California in 1857. In 1863 he enlisted in company E, Second Massachusetts cavalry, and was put on picket duty in the defences of Washington. In 1863 he was captured by the Confederates, by whom he was exchanged a few months after. Mr. Morris was in thirty-two battles, during his connection with the army. He was mustered out August 7, 1865, at Boston, Massachusetts. He then came direct to Iowa, and entered Tabor College. In the spring of 1866 he commenced his present occupation—that of farming and keeping bees. He was married to Miss Susanna Wilson, of Tabor, February 22, 1866, by whom he has seven children: Sarah L., Martha L., Nellie S., John W., Harriet O., Marietta I. and Emma R. He is a son of Milton Morris, of Missouri, who came from that State because of entertaining principles hostile to slavery.

MORGAN, WILLIAM W., editor *Fremont Democrat*, P. O. Sidney; born March 30, 1833, in Windsor county, Vermont. In 1847 moved with his parents to Miami county, Indiana, where he attained his majority. In 1850 started for Santa Fe, New Mexico. In 1854 settled in Kansas, establishing a claim in Doniphan county. In 1856 went to Illinois, remaining until 1858, when he went to Nebraska. In 1863 he entered the service of the United States in the Second Nebraska cavalry, being engaged in the Indian expeditions in the northwest. In 1864 and 1865 he was first assistant clerk in the Territorial Council of Nebraska. Came to Iowa, and located in Fremont county, at Bartlett, where he was justice of the peace. In 1869 he was elected sheriff on the democratic ticket—and was re-elected four successive terms. Since 1877 he has been engaged in the practice of law in connection with Robert Percival, of Council Bluffs. In the fall of 1880 he purchased the *Fremont Democrat*, and assumed its management. Mr. Morgan is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married September 10, 1837, to Miss Hannah J. Rheinhardt, of Long Island, New York, by whom he has four children: Houston N., Laura B., Alice and William L. His wife died July 20, 1880.

MURPHY, JOSEPH, attorney at law, P. O. Sidney; born November 24, 1828, in the parish of St. Mullins, county Carlow, Ireland. His father was of the old stock of the adjoining county of Wexford, and his mother was the daughter of Benjamin Wrigley, of Cheatam Hill, Manchester, England, whose ancestry were of the followers of William the Conqueror,



from Normandy, in 1066, A. D. When but a few months old his parents moved to Dublin, in 1829, where he was reared, and they being in comfortable circumstances he received what might be termed a liberal education. At an early age, and long before he had the remotest idea of emigrating to America, he became familiar with, and a great admirer of, her history and institutions, so that when financial reverses rendered emigration advisable, he was prepared to make an intelligent choice of a country for his future home. In the year 1850 he came to America, and commenced his career as a teacher of common schools in Indiana. During his leisure he read law, and was admitted to the bar by Judge Morton in 1853. In August, 1854, Mr. Murphy came to Sidney, Iowa. He then engaged in teaching—one term—in the old brick school house that stood on the west side of the city. Shortly after this Mr. Murphy began to practice—there being but two lawyers, Messrs. Sears and Lingenfelter. Mr. Murphy has continued in practice until a few years since, when his sight failing him, he was obliged to desist. He now resides on his farm, west of the city, coming to town daily to engage in his profession.

MCDONALD, JAMES H., attorney at law, P. O. Sidney; born April 15, 1853, in Hamilton, province of Ontario, Canada. When a child came with his parents to Oneida county, New York, remaining eight years, when he removed to Columbia county, Wisconsin. In 1871 he came to Sidney, Fremont county, Iowa. Some of his earlier years in this county were passed in teaching school. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney. Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Ella Gray, September 16, 1880. Mr. McDonald and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Sidney.

MOOMAW, JOHN F., merchant, P. O. Sidney; born October 11, 1837, in the state of Virginia. When about ten years of age moved with his parents to Grant county, Indiana, remaining some seven years. In 1856 came to Fremont county, of which he has since been a continuous resident. His life, for the greater part, has been spent at the work-bench, for he is a carpenter by trade. In 1863 he visited the Rocky Mountains, remaining but a year. In 1877 he entered the furniture business, in which he is now engaged. Mr. Moomaw is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married December 20, 1860, to Miss Matilda Fletcher; by this union they have three children: William H., Joseph B. and Charles.

MCCRACKEN, CYRUS, physician and surgeon, P. O. Sidney; born January 4, 1833, in Morgan county, Indiana. His education was received in the common schools of Indiana, and Richland Seminary, Keokuk, Iowa. In 1854 he engaged in the drug business, in Keokuk county at

Richland, where he remained until December, 1855. In that month his store was burned, a disaster more heavily borne, owing to a severe sickness, for he was at that time suffering under a severe attack of typhoid fever. After recovering he formed a partnership with Dr. Shelly, engaging in the practice of medicine at Abingdon, Jefferson county, Iowa, where he remained until 1860. He graduated from the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons. When he came to Sidney, he formed a partnership with Dr. John McKilliss, with whom he continued until the fall of 1863. He then assumed the practice in his own name, meeting with signal success. Dr. McCracken was married September 20, 1854, to Miss Sarah M. McCreery, of Richland, Iowa. They have one child, Mary, born June 28, 1856, now wife of John T. Hodges, of Sidney. Dr. McCracken is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and A. O. U. W.

MOOMAW, JACOB B., carpenter and joiner, P. O. Sidney; born October 24, 1799, in the state of Virginia, where he grew to manhood, was educated and married. His father was Philip Moomaw, born October 17, 1771, and died November 11, 1844. He was a carpenter and cabinet maker by trade, and from him young Moomaw learned his trade. When twenty-one young Moomaw indentured himself to his uncle, and for three years served an apprenticeship at the tanner's trade. He then assumed control of the yard, which he continued for thirteen years. He then entered upon his first trade—that of carpenter—until 1845, when he removed to Grant county, Indiana, to follow farming. In 1855 he came to Fremont county, and found a congenial home in the young city of Sidney, which he helped both to plat and to build. Many of the older houses in the town stand to attest the quality of his workmanship. He built the old seminary building, and the Herod hotel (now the Cromwell House). Mr. Moomaw has filled nearly every township office since his residence here; was thrice elected a justice of the peace, but would not qualify. For fifty-six years he has been a conscientious member of the Christian Church, and a minister in the same. He was married to Miss Anna Fisher, of Virginia, August 17, 1830, by whom he has five children living: Mark F., John F., Catherine, Daniel D., and Jacob.

METELMEN, A. F., merchant, P. O. Sidney; born June 30, 1833, in Mecklinburg, Germany. He received his education in an excellent private school in that country, where he remained until nineteen years of age. In 1852 he came to America, and located in Cleveland, Ohio, finding employment as clerk in a dry-goods house in that city. At the expiration of two years he removed to Davenport, Iowa, remaining but a short time, when he went to Louisville, Kentucky. Here he engaged as a salesman until July, 1856, when he came to Fremont county, locating in

the then newly constituted county seat. He entered the employ of Tootle & Armstrong, remaining with this firm until it was dissolved, when he formed a partnership with the junior member of the firm, under the firm name of Reed, Armstrong & Co. This partnership continued until 1867, when Mr. Metelmen purchased his partners' interest, and conducted the business in his own name until 1876. He then associated with himself Mr. Hodges, the firm name being A. F. Metelmen & Co. Mr. Metelmen was married to Miss Mary Brown, of Peoria, Illinois, by whom he has two children: Maud Ella, born January 12, 1869; and Charles, born October 1, 1878.

MURPHY, CHARLES W., postmaster, joint editor and proprietor *Sidney Union-Advocate*, P. O. Sidney; born in Green county, Ohio, August 20, 1846, where he grew to man's estate. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from the law department of which he graduated in the spring of 1874. He came to Iowa, and located at Hamburg in the same year. In July, 1875, he purchased the *Sidney Union*, which he published until its consolidation with the *Advocate*. Mr. Murphy served in the federal army for thirteen months, in the fifth independent battalion Ohio cavalry. He was married January 8, 1876, to Miss M. B. Darst, of Circleville, Ohio, by whom he has two children: Clark and Kenneth. In 1878 he was appointed postmaster, which office he still holds.

MCCORMICK, H. T., farmer, section 32, P. O. Plum Hollow; born January 11, 1835, in Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and was educated. Came to Iowa in 1867, and located on the farm he now occupies. He was married June 13, 1867, to Miss Sarah Kuhns, a native of Venango county, Pennsylvania. They have five children living: Roselle H., Franklin U., Lulu M., Rutherford J. and Linda F. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has held several township offices.

NESS, WILLIAM C., mechanic P. O. Sidney; born May 29, 1840, in Miami county, Indiana. In 1852 he came to Iowa, locating in Appanoose county, where he remained until grown to manhood, and learned the wagon-maker's trade. From September 1859, to the spring of 1861, he was in school at West Point Academy, Grundy county, Missouri. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in company B, first Missouri cavalry, serving four-years. He was in numerous battles and was thrice wounded in the arm, in the head, and in the breast. He was mustered out May 16, 1865. In September of the same year he came to Sidney, and attended



the Seminary which was then in operation at the county seat. He has been in various occupations, including two years teaching school. He was married October 16, 1872 to Miss Maggie D. Hatten, of Sidney. They are the parents of three children: Leo., Maggie, and one unnamed.

OTTE, GEORGE, farmer, section 24, P. O. Sidney; born February 9, 1830, in Hanover, Germany. At the age of eighteen years he and his brother—then sixteen years of age—came to New York. Mr. Otte came to Iowa in 1856, locating in Douglass township, Page county. In 1865 he came to Fremont county, and located on the farm he now owns. Since coming to this county he has accumulated all of his fine property, consisting of 640 acres of land, which is well improved and stocked. Mr. Otte was married March 25, 1852, to Miss Johanna Klinge, a native of Germany. They are the parents of eleven children, nine living: Rachel, George, Annie, William, Charlie, Albert, Jessie, Fred. and James.

OWEN, HENRY P., farmer and blacksmith, P. O. Sidney; born February 7, 1856, in Shropshire, North Wales. In 1870 emigrated to America, and located for a short period, when he moved to Nebraska. Came to Iowa in 1876. In the same year he was married to Miss Rose A. Secrist, a native of Illinois, by whom he has one child: Gertrude L.

ORR, JOHN H., farmer, section 24, P. O. Plum Hollow; born October 29, 1843, in Wayne county, West Virginia. When nine years of age moved with his father's family to Missouri, in the common schools of which State the chief portion of his education was obtained. Enlisted in 1862 in company E, Forty-third regiment, remaining in the service until the close of the war. Came to Iowa in 1868, locating first at Civil Bend, Fremont county. He was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Smith in 1870, by whom he has five children, three living: William E., Benjamin F. and Lucy F.

ORR, S. S., farmer and teacher, section 24, P. O. Plum Hollow; born March 17, 1841, in Wayne county, Virginia. In 1852 moved to Missouri with his father's family. His education was largely received in the select schools of Virginia. Enlisted in 1862 in company E, Forty-fifth Missouri, State militia; was transferred to the regular army, in company D, Ninth infantry. Came to Iowa in 1865, remaining but a brief period when he returned to Missouri to engage in school teaching. In 1868 returned to Fremont county to remain. He has held various township offices, among them assessor and collector. Mr. Orr was married November 4, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Keyser, by whom he has five children: Francis L., Alpha C., Mary A., F. L. and Emma A.

PENN, DR. JOHN N., P. O. Sidney; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1824, where he received his education and reached man's estate. In 1844 he removed to Green county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the stock business in connection with an uncle, in which he continued four years. Closing out his interest he next embarked upon another business project, engaging in the sale of groceries and confectionery. His leisure time during this period was employed in reading medicine, until the year 1852, when he engaged in its practice in connection with his preceptor. In the spring of 1855, he removed to Athens county, Ohio, but not finding a suitable location, in the following year he came to Iowa, locating at Sidney. After a six month's practice here, the outlook appearing so very flattering, he returned to the east to bring his family to his new home, which he did in April, 1857. Dr. Penn's practice soon assumed huge proportions, since, in those early days competent physicians were few. He is the oldest resident physician in the county; and, as may be judged, his practice was not alone confined to Fremont, but embraced the counties of Mills and Montgomery, and even reached into the states of Missouri and Nebraska. In January, 1864, he purchased the drug business of O. A. Sykes & Co., which he superintended, in connection with an extensive practice, until June, 1876. He was then subjected to an experience, the most unfortunate a man can possibly undergo, the loss of sight. He suffered from congestion of the brain, induced by exposure, which resulted in the total destruction of the optic nerves, and complete loss of vision. He has continued to practice since his misfortune, but only in special cases. His drug business is now conducted by his son, and a branch business at Burlington Junction, by his second son, John H. Penn. The main business which now engages the attention of Dr. Penn almost exclusively is the preparation of medicines—specifics, which are meeting with a deserved reputation. Dr. Penn was married October 17, 1848, to Miss Emily Rickey, of Green county, Pennsylvania, of which she is a native. They are the parents of five children, all now living: Alphonso V., Clarissa Jane, Phebe A., John H. and William A. Dr. Penn has contributed not a little to the growth of the county, and his ventures have not all been made for selfish ends. The county has felt the influence of his noble example.

PUGH, MADISON F., farmer, section 24, P. O. Plum Hollow; born February 25, 1829, in Marion county, Indiana. In 1854, he came with his parents to Iowa, locating in Fremont county. His education was received in the common and subscription schools of Indiana. He has held the offices of road superintendent and school director. He owns a fine farm of 100 acres.

RIST, JAMES I., attorney at law, mayor, P. O., Sidney; born September 18, 1847, in Fulton county, Illinois. When he was seven years of age he came with his parents to Mills county, Iowa, where he grew to manhood, and received his preliminary education; when he entered Tabor College and completed his studies. He then began to read law, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1873. In the spring of 1875, he moved to Malvern and entered the newspaper business. In the spring of 1876, he came to Sidney, and began the practice of law. In March of 1880, he was elected mayor of Sidney. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the I. O. O. F. October 7, 1875, Mr. Rist was married to Miss Emma J. Usher, of Glenwood. They have two children: Winifred E. and Edith E.

ROSS, WILLIAM P., barber, P. O. Sidney; born March 15, 1849, in Davis county, Missouri. When four years of age moved to Atchinson county, same state, remaining until 1863, when he removed to Richardson county, Nebraska. In August, 1864, he enlisted in company K, 48th Missouri infantry as a musician. At the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, he received a slight wound on the head, from a rifle ball, which resulted in brain fever. He was mustered out in June, 1865. From this time on he was engaged in sundry occupations in various towns and states until 1878, when he came to Sidney to engage in his present business. Mr. Ross was married February 18, 1875, to Miss Sarah J. Hyatt, of Sidney, by whom he has two children: Bertha and Clarence.

ROCKWELL, ALVA S., livery and feed stable, P. O. Sidney; born October 29, 1846, in Montgomery county, New York, where he grew to manhood, and remained until the spring of 1872, when he came to Fremont county, Iowa, locating at Riverton and engaging in the livery and stage business, until coming to Sidney and opening the Pacific House, in that city. In 1879 he purchased a farm, which he traded for his present business in February, 1880. Mr. Rockwell was married December 20, 186-, to Miss Josephine Holmes, of Schoharie county, New York. They have two children: Albert W. and Emery H.

RICHARDS, MILTON, farmer, section 22, P. O. Sidney; born March 20, 1810, in Highland county, Ohio, where he lived until 1822, when he became a resident of Shelby county, same state. He came to Fremont county, Iowa, in 1846, locating on his present farm, which he purchased from A. H. Argyle, the first county treasurer and a man of note. Mr. Richards was married to Miss Jane Jackson, a native of Shelby county, Ohio, April 7, 1835, by whom he had ten children, nine now living: Francis M., born November 3, 1837; Mary, born September



5, 1842; Edward J., born May 22, 1845; Augustus, born July 23, 1848; Lucy E., born December 8, 1850; Harriet, born July 12, 1854; Martha A., born February 7, 1858, and Milton (Jr.) born April 17, 1860. Mr. Richards has been closely identified with the interests of the county since its earliest days, and has done much to build up the same. The reader is referred to the county's early history, from which may be gleaned much to throw light on the public life of Mr. Richards, which has been of the purest and best. He is a prominent member of the Christian church and an uncompromising greenbacker.

RECTOR, JASON, farmer, section 31, P. O. Sidney; born August 24, 1825, in Marion county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood and was educated. Came to Iowa in 1847. Coming at so early a date he has not only witnessed the marvelous growth of the country, but contributed largely to the same. Mr. Rector was married March 18, 1849 to Miss Elizabeth Baylor, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio; they have one child by adoption: Lula H. Mr. Rector is a member of the M. E. Church, and a class leader in the same, a position which he has held for more than twelve years.

SIMONS, ROBERT, joint editor *Sidney Union-Advocate*, P. O. Sidney; born May 31, 1846, in Leicestershire, England. Came to America, locating at Albany, New York, in August 1856. In 1857 came to Iowa, finding a location at New London, in Henry county. In 1863 Mr. Simons came to Fremont, and has since resided in the county. He was admitted to the bar, as a practicing attorney in 1868. At about the same time he became principal of the Hamburg schools, retaining the position for three years. He was then elected county superintendent of schools, holding the position for a term of two years. At the expiration of his term of service he purchased the *American Union* of Sidney, which he published for two years, when he sold his interest in the paper and went to Indiana. After an absence of a year he again returned to Sidney. In April, 1880, he purchased a half interest in the *Union-Advocate*, in connection with his present partner. Mr. Simons was married April 7, 1870, to Miss Hannah M. Cosand, of Sidney. They have one child: Percy, born December 25, 1870.

SCHOCKLEY, JOHN C., merchant, P. O. Sidney; born August 4, 1841, in Hancock county, Indiana. He reached manhood, and received his education in his native state, having been educated at London University, and the State University of Indiana. On reaching his majority he located in Kansas, engaging in school teaching. In October, 1863, he came to Fremont county, Iowa, and located at Sidney. He became clerk

of the district court, which office he filled to the entire satisfaction of the county. He is a democrat in politics, and has been identified with the political history of that party since his residence in the county. In 1871 he engaged in his present business; adding to his income as a practicing attorney, he having been admitted to the bar in 1868. Mr. Shockley was married at Council Bluffs, February 14, 1866, to Miss Rebecca M. Mattock, of Wayne county, Indiana; they have two children living: Edward, and Jessie.

SCYOC, JOHN V., joint proprietor Cromwell House, P. O. Sidney; born January 9, 1816, in Perry county, Pa., where he attained the estate of manhood, and resided many years. His early life was passed as a farmer, and his educational advantages limited to the common schools of that day. He followed the occupation of a tanner for five years, and then, the four years following, engaged in railroading. In the spring of 1865 he moved to Cedar county, Iowa, following farming for one year, when, in 1866, he removed to Jefferson county, engaging in farming until the fall of 1871. He then moved to Fremont county, settling permanently at Sidney. In 1873 he rented the hotel property, known as the Cromwell House, which he conducted until 1875. In that year he purchased the property, in copartnership with Frederick Crabbs, and these gentlemen still conduct the house. Mr. Scyoc was married June 1, 1843, to Miss Julia Winters, a native of Maryland, born August 12, 1819. They have four children living: Isaac, Margaret, Julia and Jennie, all married, and three deceased. Mr. Scyoc is a member of the Masonic fraternity; and both he and his wife are members of the M. E. church.

STOCKTON, T. R., attorney at law, P. O. Sidney; born near Quincy, Adams county, Illinois, August 16, 1834. His parents were the Rev. J. M. Stockton and S. E. Kirkpatrick—his mother's maiden name. He resided in the counties of Adams, Hancock, and Henderson, Illinois, until 1852. In April, 1853, his father's family settled in the western part of Taylor county, Iowa. The boyhood and early manhood of Mr. Stockton were passed upon a farm, the uneventful life of which had little to offer him in the way of mental improvement. His education was limited to that of the common school, but was sufficiently complete to beget a desire for knowledge, which was met by a wide range of general reading. At various times, from 1855 to 1860, Mr. Stockton was engaged in teaching in the counties of Page, Taylor, and Montgomery. He began to read law in 1859, while still engaged in teaching, to follow which he borrowed books from friends. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, commencing to practice in Clarinda. From 1862 to 1863 he was editor of the *Page County Herald*, which had been moved from Sidney a year or two previ-

ously. He did not cease either his study or his practice while engaged in editing the *Herald*, but kept abreast of his brother attorneys. He was elected county judge of Page county in October, 1863, filling the position with entire satisfaction. Three years later, in 1866, he removed to Sidney, Fremont county. In 1872 was elected judge of the circuit court of the thirteenth circuit, at which time he removed to Council Bluffs, remaining there until the expiration of his term of office. The spring, summer and fall, of 1877, were spent in Deadwood, D. T., in the practice of law and dealing in mining property—the latter proving a losing venture. In November, 1877, he returned to the states, and moved to Sidney on the first of December, the same year. In 1879 Judge Stockton was elected to the state legislature. While at the Capital he entered with intelligent zeal into legislative affairs, occupying several positions of importance in that council of the state. He was successively chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments, a member of committee on judiciary, ways and means, schools, retrenchment, and reform. He served his constituency well, was thoroughly independent, and all his acts characterized by that complete want of bias that marks the competent legislator. Judge Stockton married Miss Lizzie Pierce, near College Springs, Page county, August 20, 1863, by whom he has three children: Lilie J., born in Clarinda, June 10, 1864, now at Tabor College; Nellie P., born in Sidney, July 25, 1866; and Fred R., born in Council Bluffs, December 10, 1873.

SWEARINGEN, GARRETT V., farmer, section 28, P. O. Sidney; born August 23, 1824, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until some sixteen years of age, when he removed to Washington county, same state. Until 1852 he followed the business of machinist and millwright in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and Virginia. In 1852 he moved to New Cumberland, Hancock county, West Virginia, where he followed his trade until 1854. In that year he went to California and Oregon, engaging in his business some three years. Mr. Swearingen came to Iowa, locating in Mills county, in the spring of 1858, and in the same year came to Fremont county, in which he has since resided. In 1860 a misfortune befel him which necessitated the amputation of his foot. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster at Sidney, which he held for twelve years. In 1864 he also became revenue collector of this district. In 1865 he assumed charge of the business of the express companies then located in Sidney, remaining with them until 1870. He was married March 2, 1857, to Christiana M. Burke, of West Virginia. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for twenty-two years, a fact which of itself testifies to his worth.

SHIRLEY, W. R., P. O. Hamburg; born in Defiance county, Ohio,



May 19, 1833, and received his education in the common school and on a farm. Came to Iowa in 1858, and has since been a resident of Fremont county. Was married to Miss Sarah Hunter, October 25, 1853. They have nine children living: Elias, Mary A., Almeda, Emma, Adolphus and Adelia (twins), Wilbur, Wallace, and Guy. Owns eighty-three acres of finely improved land.

SEARS, E. H., attorney at law, P. O. Sidney; born in Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, on the third day of May, 1815. He is a lineal descendant from some of the early settlers of the Empire State. He was educated in the common schools of the state, and at the academy of Amsterdam, Montgomery county. In 1844 he moved to Chautauqua county, same state, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. He was married to Miss Julia A. Allen, October 5, 1848, who was a native of Connecticut. He came to Fremont county in the fall of 1853, with the interests of which he has been closely connected. The reader may find a complete account of all his public acts in the general history. He has done much to shape the affairs of the county as a public officer, and has witnessed its development from that early day to the present. He is prominently connected with christian charities, and has done much to improve the character of the morals of the county.

SEPTKA, FREDERICK, farmer, P. O. Sidney; born in Germany, April 22, 1837, where he lived until 1869, when he came to America, and located in Fremont county, Iowa. Mr. Septka was married in 1862, to Miss Etta White, from which union there resulted the birth of a daughter, Gusta. In 1867 he married Miss Gusta Rungard—his first wife having died—by whom he had four children: William, Harmon, Mary, and Frederick. Mr. Septka was in the wars between Germany and Denmark, Germany and Austria, and the Franco-Prussian war.

SWATMAN, T. W., blacksmith, P. O. Sidney; born February 22, 1848, in Essex county, Canada West. In 1858 he moved with his father's family to Illinois, remaining but a short time when they came to Iowa, locating in Page county. They soon after moved again to this county, in which he has since resided. Was married to Miss Sophia Secrist in 1869, by whom he has three children: Nettie M., Walter L., and Harry U.

THROCKMORTON, JOB, merchant, P. O. Sidney; born October 18, 1819, in Green county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood, and became skilled in his trade—that of carpenter. In 1854 he moved to Meigs county, Ohio. In 1856 he came to Fremont county, locating at the county seat. In 1861 Mr. Throckmorton enlisted in company F,

Fifteenth Iowa infantry. In the spring of 1862 he was promoted to a second lieutenancy, then to a first lieutenancy, and again to a captaincy, which position he maintained until the close of the war. Mr. Throckmorton was twice wounded, during his connection with the army, which extended over four years. He was discharged August 3, 1865, and returned home to engage in the pursuits of a private life. He was married July 8, 1842, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Sarah Bust, by whom he has three children: John L., Nancy E. and Clarissa H.

TEMPLETON, WESLEY G., clerk of circuit and district courts, P. O. Sidney; born March 3, 1845, in Buchanan county, Missouri. In his infancy he removed with his parents to Osceola, Clarke county, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. In June of 1863 he enlisted in company D, Eighth Iowa cavalry. July 30, 1864, Mr. Templeton was captured by the confederates near Atlanta, and taken to Andersonville, where he remained until April 1, 1865, when he was paroled at Vicksburg. He was subsequently discharged, honorably, from the service. On his return home he attended Simpson Centenary College at Indianola. In the fall of 1866 he went to Glenwood, Mills county, to learn the harness and saddlery trade, which he followed until 1875, when he went to Hamburg, Fremont county, to clerk for a business house in that city. He soon after this received an appointment as assistant postmaster in the city office, where he remained until January 1, 1879, when he entered upon the duties of his office to which he had been elected. He was re-elected in the fall of 1880, polling the heaviest vote of any candidate in the county, running more than five hundred ahead of his ticket. Mr. Templeton was married January 30, 1868, to Miss Rachel A. Cole, of Glenwood, Mills county, Iowa, by whom he has two children: Frank F. and Archy. Mr. Templeton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the A. O. U. W., while both he and his wife are members of the M. E. church.

THORNELL, A. B., attorney at law. P. O. Sidney; born October 22, 1846, in Monroe county, New York, where he grew to manhood. He was educated at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York, and at Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa, and Knox College, Illinois. He began the study of law in 1873. He was admitted to the bar at Sidney, in March, 1875. His present partnership was formed in September, 1878. Mr. Thornell was married January 25, 1877, to Miss O. B. Gray, of Sidney. They have two children: Olive E. and Susanna. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

TRAVIS, ABRAHAM, farmer, section 12, P. O. Sidney; born in Pike county, Ohio, December 1, 1827, where he remained until 1830,

when he moved to Indiana with his father's family. In 1851, came to Jefferson county, Iowa, where he located. He was married to Ruth a Stoleberger March 20, 1852, by whom he has twelve children: Sarah E., born June 11, 1853; Thomas R., born June 14, 1855; Ennis, born October 30, 1857; William E., born November 20, 1859; Amos N., born January 18, 1862; Charles E., born November 16, 1863; Ettie M., born December 15, 1865; Joseph, born December 26, 1867; Amelia, January 19, 1870; Reuben, born February 2, 1872; Jessie, born March 2, 1875, and Bessie, born August 27, 1878. Mrs. Travis is a native of Huntington county, Pennsylvania, and has been a resident of Iowa since 1844.

THORP, GEORGE W., farmer, section 24, P. O. Plum Hollow; born December 9, 1841, in Holt county, Missouri, in which state he grew to manhood and was educated. He came to Iowa in December, 1861, and has since resided here. He was married in 1863, to Miss Mary E. Pugh, a native of Indiana, by whom he is the father of five children: Robert, Lewis, George E. and E. J. living and Eva A. deceased. He is a member of the Baptist church.

WHITE, JAMES F., physician and surgeon, P. O. Sidney; born April 20, 1843, in Washington county, Virginia. His father died in 1845; and in 1846 he moved with his mother's family to Clinton county, Indiana. Here he reached his majority and received his preliminary education. In August, 1861, he enlisted in company K, Tenth Indiana infantry. He was wounded in the left arm at the battle of Chickamauga. He was mustered out in September, 1864, having previously been detailed as clerk in the A. A. Q. Master's office, and general court-martial. On his return home he engaged in the study of medicine, and in November, 1867, began to practice in the county of his boyhood. The degree of *Medicinæ Doctor* was conferred on him at the Indiana Medical College, in February, 1871. Dr. White came to Sidney in August, 1876, entering at once on the practice of his profession. In March, 1880, he was elected by the eighteenth general assembly a member of the board of trustees of the Iowa College for the Blind, at Clinton. He was married April 7, 1870, to Miss Mattie Cosand, of Sidney. They have two children: Harvey and Grace.

WALKER, GEORGE, merchant, P. O. Sidney; born May 3, 1833, in Leeds, Yorkshire, England. When seven years of age came to America, locating at Hamilton, province of Ontario, Canada, where he grew to manhood. When eighteen years of age he began to learn the tinner's trade, which occupation he has followed nearly all his life. Came to Iowa, Mills county, in July, 1860, remaining three years, at the end of which time he came to Sidney. Shortly after he returned to his former



home in Mills county, remaining until 1866, when he again returned to Sidney to remain. In 1873 he formed his present business connection with J. C. Shockly. Mr. Walker was married October 2, 1859, to Miss Mary E. Birdsall, of Canada, province of Ontario. They are the parents of seven children: George W., John W., Henry A., Nellie M., Lillie A., Rosa and Charles G.

WILSON, THOMAS J., merchant, P. O. Sidney; born December 28, 1822, in Grant county, Kentucky. Moved to Schuyler county, Illinois, with his parents when ten years of age. In that State he attained manhood's estate and received the major portion of his education. In 1839 he opened a wood-yard on the Mississippi river, opposite Fort Madison, in which business he remained until 1842. While at this business he made the shingles to cover a house for Mr. Drake of Ft. Madison, who was the father of General Drake, President of the State Line Railroad company. In 1843 he returned to Schyler county and engaged in farming for a brief period. He then leased his farm and opened a wagon and blacksmith shop on the farm, which business he continued until 1865. In that year he disposed of his business and moved to Fremont county, Iowa, purchasing a large farm one mile northeast of Sidney. Until 1873 he followed farming, meeting always with a success that attested his farming abilities; in that year he moved to Sidney to engage in the mercantile business. He still manages his farm, an extensive establishment, comprising 450 acres, all improved, just without the corporation limits of the town of Sidney. Mr. Wilson was married September 15, 1842, to Sarah Tull, a native of Maryland, who died in December of the same year. He was married again to Miss Phebe Barton, a native of Illinois, November 29, 1845. By this union they are the parents of ten children living and three deceased: James M., Ralph, John P., Thomas I., Servanyen, Monzella, Armintie, Frederick, Lulu May and Maude. Mr. Wilson is a member, as is his wife, of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is successful as a merchant, and esteemed as a citizen.

WADE, JEFFERSON, farmer, section 14, P. O. Sidney; born August 15, 1812, in Adams county, Ohio, where he lived until sixteen years of age. In 1828 he moved with his father to Jay county, Indiana. His winters were spent in obtaining an education in the common and subscription schools of Ohio and Indiana; his summers were passed in work on the farm. Mr. Wade came to this county in 1844, and located on the farm he now owns. He was married in August, 1839, to Miss Maria Vinard, and to them the following children have been born: Sanford W. H., Aaron, Mahala, Mary, Franklin P. and Andrew J.—all living. Mr. Wade is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

WADE, WILLIAM HARRISON, farmer, section 13, P. O. River-ton; born in Highland county Ohio, June 6, 1818, where he resided until 1828, when he went with his father's family to Jay county, Indiana. His education was received in the common and subscription schools of his native state and the state of Indiana. Mr. Wade came to Iowa, October 23, 1865, locating in Fremont county, on section 13. He has filled the office of township trustee for three terms. Mr. Wade was married June 11, 1846, to Miss Maleva Racer, by which union the following children were born to them: Thomas J., Martin, Andrew J., Martha E. and Mahala, all living, and Mary J., deceased. This wife died in January 1859. Mr. Wade married for his second wife, Miss Susan A. Fletcher January 10, 1862. She died August 10, 1877. In March, 1878, he was again married, this time to Mrs. Susanah J. Swigley: Mrs. Swigley was married to her first husband August 15, 1853, by whom she had nine children, seven living.

WILLIAMS, ALICE, county superintendent of schools, P. O. Sidney; born in Madison township, Fremont county, December 29, 1851. Her father was Thaddeus Williams, the first county surveyor in Fremont. Miss Williams was educated in the common schools, in a select school at Hamburg, and spent one term at McGee College, Missouri. She has had an extended experience in the school room, having taught in the county for six years, in the grammar department of the Hamburg schools. She is, therefore, eminently fitted for the position to which she was elected in 1879, and in which she has demonstrated her ability. She was the joint nominee of the democratic and greenback county ticket, and by those parties elected to a position entirely unsolicited —and is the first lady superintendent the county ever had.

WORCESTER, DAVID, farmer and minister, section 35, P. O. Percival; born in Salem, Massachusetts, March 14, 1811, where he lived until 1836, when he moved to Buffalo, New York. After various removals and engaging in various business enterprises, he located in Sidney, Iowa, in 1853. In 1854 Mr. Worcester was married to Miss Parthenia McCroskie, by whom he had six children, five now living: Benjamin, Newton, Leonard, Harriet, Edward W., and Samuel D., the latter deceased. In August, 1862, Mr. Worcester enlisted in Company A, 29th Iowa infantry, being then fifty-one years of age. He followed his regiment during all its changing fortunes, and in 1865 was made chaplain of the same. Mr. Worcester has been a clergyman since 1843, and has been a most useful member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, serving as colporteur and missionary for a number of years. He is a carpenter by trade and has followed that occupation a number of years. He is a cousin to the author of Worcester's dictionary.

WADE, SANFORD, farmer, section 14, P. O. Sidney; born in Jay county, Indiana, April 30, 1838, where he lived until the spring of 1844, when he came to Fremont county with his father's family. He was educated in the common schools of Fremont county. He was married August 19, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth With, by whom he has the following named children: Dora, born July 5, 1862; Mina A., born July 5, 1867; Florence L., born December 4, 1871; Jefferson L., born March 19, 1874; Charles, born June 9, 1876; and J. B. Weaver, born January 19, 1880. Mr. Wade has filled several township offices, among which were clerk, and assessor. He is respected and universally esteemed, and a man of the most sterling integrity.

WILSON, JAMES W., farmer, section 23, P. O. Anderson; born in Warren county, Ohio, September 28, 1831. Remained there until about two years of age, when he removed with his parents to Indianapolis, Indiana. In 1854, came to Fremont county, Iowa, and resided in Sidney until 1866, since which time he has resided on the farm now owned by him. He was one of the pioneers of Sidney, and has largely aided to make it what it is to-day. He was married in Indiana to Miss Lydia A. Morgan. They are the parents of five children: Fannie, Walter, Simon, Yandes, and William Wyatt. Owns 640 acres, nearly all tillible land.

WHITE, H. H., farmer, section 23, P. O. Plum Hollow; born January 4, 1822, in Adair county, Kentucky, where he remained only until 1832, when he, with his father's family, became a resident of Indiana. Owing to the newness of the state at that day his educational advantages were very limited. In 1842 he went to Cass county, Missouri, and in 1847 to Illinois, where he remained until coming to Iowa in the days of the Mormon exodus. He came to Fremont county in 1855, and located on the farm he now owns, three years later. He was married November 23, 1843, to Miss J. K. Wolfe, a native of Tennessee. By this union there were born to them nine children, seven of whom are now living: George M., Mary E., Jacob A., William F., Jasper N., Jennette K., and Cordy M. All that Mr. White possesses is the result of a life of toil and economy, aided alone by his faithful wife.

WEAVERS, GEORGE, farmer, section 6, P. O. Plum Hollow; a native of Cambridgeshire, England, born February 18, 1840. In 1849, came to the United States with his parents, who located in Columbiana county, Ohio. In 1850 they moved to McHenry county, Illinois, and in 1861, to Fremont county, Iowa. Mr. Weavers enlisted August 9, 1861, in company A, fourth Iowa infantry. He was severely wounded at Chickasaw Bluffs in December, 1862. He was married in December, 1865, to Miss



Susanna Hall, by whom he has four children: Hephzebah B., Georgiana, Nettie, and Alexander F. He owns 369 acres of fine land.

WATKINS, ROBERT, farmer, section 23, P. O. Riverton; born in Wayne county, Indiana, 17 January, 1812. His father moved to Randolph county when young Watkins was six years of age. Came to Iowa November 12, 1842, and located in Fremont county. Coming at so early a day Mr. Watkins has proved by experience what the word "pioneer" means. He was married in Delaware county, Indiana, February 9, 1832, to Miss Mary Gordon. There were born to them twelve children, of whom six are living: Elizabeth, Isabella, Mary Ann, Rebecca Jane, Nancey F., and Peninah Elzira. Mr. Watkins and his entire family are members of the Christian Church.

YOWELL, MOSES R., county recorder, P. O. Sidney; born in the state of Illinois, September 27, 1850. In December of 1864 came to Fremont county, Iowa, and engaged in the printing business, working on the *Fremont Times*, then published at Hamburg. In 1865 he came to Sidney, and found employment in the office of the *Sidney Union*. In 1877 he purchased a set of abstract books and engaged in the real estate business until 1878, when he was elected county recorder on the Democratic ticket. He was re-elected in the fall of 1880 on the democratic ticket, when the county gave a republican majority of nearly three hundred, a fact which testifies both to his ability and popularity as a servant of the people. Mr. Yowell was married May 2, 1872, to Miss Manzilla Wilson, of Sidney, by whom he has three children: Imogene, Helen, and an infant.

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#### FISHER TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, WM. E., physician and surgeon, P. O. Farragut; born September 5, 1848, in Warwick county, Indiana, where he resided with his parents until he became of age. He there read medicine until 1873, when he came west and located in Farragut, and taught school and continued to read medicine until the fall of 1874, when he took his first course of medical lectures before a college of physicians and surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. He then clerked in a drug store for a time, and again in the winter of 1875-6, he was again at the college at Keokuk, and graduated in the spring of 1876. He then returned and engaged in the practice of medicine, and is so engaged at the present time. Was married March 20, 1877, to India Mason, a native of Indiana. They have one child: Albert.

BUTLER, GEO., implements and furniture, P. O. Farragut; born December 7, 1842, in Stark county, Illinois, and resided in that vicinity until 1858, when he emigrated to Washington Territory, and located at Olympia, where he was employed by the government, and also dealt in merchandise. He remained in that country until 1869, when he returned and located in Fremont county, at Farragut, where he followed farming for about six years. He then engaged in the implement and furniture business, under the firm name of Butler & Jones. He is also engaged in farming.

BUTT, FRANK, farmer, P. O. Farragut; born January 4, 1849, in England. When quite small his parents emigrated to America and located in Chicago, where they remained about eleven years. Mr. Butt's father died in Chicago. After leaving Chicago he and his mother went to Keenonce, Illinois, where he remained about eleven years. He then came to Fremont county, Iowa, working by the month for a time and then rented a farm. Four years later he settled on his farm in section 32, where he now resides. He was married February 12, 1873, to Miss Inez G. Fuller, a native of New York, born February 22, 1850. They have four children: Jennie L., Anna E., Toy A. and Frank W.

BLAIR, SAMUEL, miller, P. O. Shenandoah; born March 19, 1819, in Augusta county, Virginia. At an early day he emigrated to Illinois, and engaged in the milling business in Rock Island county, until 1870, when he became a resident of Jones county, Iowa. In 1875, he returned to Illinois, to again come to Iowa, Fremont county, in 1879. He was married in 1844, and has three children: William, Samuel and Preston. William and Preston are in partnership in the farming business. They have a fine farm and are energetic and prosperous.

CRAIG, CLARENCE F., hardware dealer, P. O. Farragut; born October 18, 1851, in Van Buren county, Iowa. A few years later he moved with his parents to Council Bluffs, where they resided until the beginning of the war, when his father enlisted in the army, and his family returned to Van Buren county, and remained there until the close of the war. In 1868 they returned to Council Bluffs, and there resided until 1870, when they moved to Fort Madison, where Clarence learned the tinner's trade. In 1872 he came to his present location, in Farragut, and engaged in the stove and tinware business. Was married to Miss Maggie R. Winther, December 24, 1873. They are the parents of one child, Seth H.

COX, SAMUEL A., dealer in grain and coal, P. O. Farragut; born

September 20, 1851, in Peoria county, Illinois, where he resided until February, 1855, when he moved to Henry county, same state. In April, 1872, he came to Fremont county, Iowa, to engage in farming, which occupation he followed until October, 1878, when he began his present business.

COX, JOHN C., farmer, P. O. Farragut; born March 2, 1842, in Peoria county, Illinois. When sixteen years of age became a resident of Henry county, where he resided until January, 1873, when he came to this county. He was married May 30, 1872, to Miss Lucinda Carson, a native of Henry county, Illinois, born May 6, 1841. They are the parents of four children, two living: Bessie A. and Florence M. Mrs. Cox died December 27, 1879.

COX, WILLIAM B., farmer, P. O. Farragut; born September 21, 1839, in Richmond, Virginia. In the winter following his parents moved to Peoria county, Illinois. In 1857 he moved to Henry county, same state. In September, 1860, he attended Lombard University, remaining one year. In 1862 he taught school, and in 1864 was employed in the quartermaster's department until the latter part of June, when he was discharged. He was married February 6, 1866, to Miss Almedia Bennett, a native of Ohio, born August 11, 1846. They have four children: Willie T., born November 29, 1866; Eddie, born November 27, 1868; Errie L., born September 24, 1874; and Thomas, born January 8, 1877. They came to this county in the spring of 1875. He is one of the township trustees, and holds the respect of all his neighbors.

CROCKETT, JAMES G., traveling agent for the McCormick harvesting and machine company, and grain dealer, P. O. Farragut; born November 11, 1843, in Virginia, and remained there until six years of age, and then moved with his parents to Sullivan county, Tennessee. Here he remained until sixteen years of age, when he went to Atchinson county, Missouri, and resided there about three years. From thence he went to Nebraska City, where he was engaged in the grain trade until 1864, when he went to Helena City, Montana Territory, where he was engaged in freighting with his father for three years, and then returned to Watson, Atchinson county, Missouri, and engaged in the grain business at that place for two years. He then went to work for the McCormick machine company, and in 1879 moved to Farragut, where he now resides, engaged in the same business. Was married May 9, 1872, to Miss Maggie R. Ross, a native of Cass county, Illinois. They have two children: Joel R. and Gracie L. Mr. Crockett is a descendant of the renowned Davie Crockett, of Tennessee.



CROSSER, SIMON, merchant, P. O. Farragut; born July 6, 1838, in Wood county, Ohio, and remained there until about twelve or thirteen years of age, when he moved to Cedar county, Iowa. From there he went to Hardin county, Iowa, staying about eighteen months, and from there removed to Atchinson county, Missouri, where he attended school for some time. He then located in Hamburg, Iowa, from which place he enlisted in company F, fifteenth Iowa volunteer infantry. He participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and numerous skirmishes. Was discharged at Corinth, Mississippi, about the first of July, 1862. He returned to Hamburg, Iowa, and continued in poor health for about two years. He then commenced clerking in a general merchandise store, and remained until about the spring of 1873, when he located in Farragut and commenced business for himself. Was married November 27, 1870, to Miss Harriet E. Miller, a native of Missouri. They have one child Carrie D.

CRAIG, H. D., grocer, P. O. Farragut; born July 12, 1858, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and at the age of three years moved with his parents to Keokuk, Iowa, remaining in that city about four years, when, in 1869, he returned to Council Bluffs. Here he remained about three years, and then moved to Fort Madison, Iowa, remaining there about one year, when he came to Fremont county. Here he was engaged in farming during the summer season, and attended school during the winter season at Fort Madison, where his parents then resided. This he continued for six years, when he located permanently on a farm in this county, and continued farming until 1879, when he engaged in the grocery business in Farragut. Was married January 6, 1880, to Miss Kate L. Wilcox, a native of Indiana.

CARTER, WM. B., farmer, P. O. Farragut; born in Kentucky, December 20, 1847, and when less than one year of age moved with his parents to Indiana, locating near Boonville, where he remained until 1868. He then came west and settled in Fremont county, Iowa, and remained in that county two years, where he was married to Nellie Mahow, a native of Knox county, Illinois. Is the father of four children: Robert L., Viola B., Charles and George. After his two year's residence in Fremont county he went to Page county, and settled near Shenandoah, and improved a nice little farm of eighty acres, where he lived until the fall of 1874, when he returned to Fremont county, and located where he now resides. He has 160 acres of good new land.

DICKEY, JAMES J., farmer, P. O. Farragut; born July 22, 1833, in Louisville, Kentucky. When nineteen years of age he moved to Fulton county, Illinois, and after a four year's residence, to Henry county, locat-

ing near Keewanee. In the spring of 1876 he came to Fremont county, and located on the farm he now occupies near Farragut. He was married March 13, 1856, to Miss Caroline Jones, a native of New York, born November 22, 1835. They have a family of seven children, five living: Emma J., George S., Addie, John S., and Margaret J.

EGGLESTON, URIAH, farmer, P. O. Shenandoah; born April 14, 1838, at Kirlilin, Ohio. Removed with his parents at the age of thirteen months to Warrick county, Ind., where they remained about three years. Thence in company with his parents to La Harpe, Hancock county, Illinois. He remained there about two years and then emigrated to Mills county in the fall of 1846, residing there about seven years, when they came to Manti, in this county, remaining there about seventeen years, when he settled upon his present farm, where he has been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since. Mr. Eggleston makes a specialty of breeding thoroughbred Kentucky horses and Cotswold sheep. Was married March 4, 1863, to Asenoth A. Fisher, a native of Illinois. They are the parents of two children: Nelson L. and Edmond H. Mr. Eggleston has been quite a prominent citizen of the county, having been a member of the county board of supervisors for several years, and served also as deputy recorder for one term.

FLEMING, GEO. C., P. O. Farragut; was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1845. His parents removed to Warren county, Illinois, 1849. He was apprenticed to learn the drug business in 1860 to W. S. Fleming, in Baltimore city, Maryland. Served three years and then opened a drug store in Young America, Illinois. Remained but a short time, his health requiring out door pursuits. Was married to Louisa Carr, at Young America, in 1865. Removed to Farragut in 1873, engaging in the grain business. •Has been elected three times justice of the peace, and is now serving in that capacity. During the war he was quartermaster's transportation clerk for some time, at Paducah, Kentucky in 1864. Has four children: Will C., Fred C., Mary H. and Ralph C.

GRAY, AMOS D., blacksmith and wagon maker, P. O. Farragut; born November 24, 1843, in Belmont county, Ohio. He moved with his parents to Morgan county, Ohio, about the year 1846, and lived there until about 1853, when he moved to Salem, Henry county, Iowa, remaining there until about seventeen years of age. Enlisted in company A, thirteenth Iowa infantry, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, and in second battle of Corinth and the siege of Vicksburg; was with Grant on the Black river expedition; was wounded on the 22d of July in front of Atlanta, which compelled him to retire from active duty. Was also in the

battles of Nashville, Tennessee, and Kingston, North Carolina. He was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, and was discharged at Davenport, Iowa. He then engaged in blacksmithing at Salem, Iowa, remaining there for more than two years. He then moved to Canton, Illinois, and entered the plow factory of Parlin & Orendorf, remaining with that firm about eight months. From thence he went to Ellisville, Illinois, and was there six months, then went to Minnesota, and remained there one year. He then went to Waterloo, Iowa, remaining about eight months. From thence to Steamboat Rock, Iowa, remaining there six months. Then to Franklin grove, Page county, Iowa, remaining there about four months. From there he moved to Red Oak, Iowa, where he lived about three months. From Red Oak he went to Greenfield, Adair county, remaining there one year. He next came to Farragut, Fremont county, Iowa, where he is at present located.

GUDGEL, JOHN M., farmer, P. O. Farragut; born June 29, 1847, in Ohio. At the age of four years he moved with his parents to Putnam county, Illinois, where he resided until nine years of age, when he became a resident of Milo township, Bureau county, Illinois. When twenty-seven years of age he came to this county. He was married November 2, 1867, to Miss Wilmina Laramon, a native of Delaware. They are the parents of three children: Edwin L., Charles H. and George A. Mr. Gudgel was a member of company K, 148th Illinois infantry, mustered in February 12, 1865, and mustered out August 21, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky.

GOODBRIDGE, JAMES B., farmer, P. O. Shenandoah; born June 15, 1818, in Steuben county, New York. When three years of age he removed to Alleghany county, same state. In 1856 he emigrated to Fulton county, Illinois, engaging in farming near Canton some six years, when he moved to the adjoining county of Knox. In 1866 he came to Fremont county, Iowa. He was married December 21, 1840, to Miss Amanda M. Thorp, a native of New York. They had three children: James M., died in the army; Frank G. and Emma F.

HOPKINS, AMOS L., blacksmith and wagonmaker, P. O. Farragut; born Janury 22, 1833, at Ellington, New York. At the age of six years he moved with his parents to Summit county, Ohio, and resided there about ten years, when he in company with his parents, went to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where his parents both died. He was engaged in blacksmithing there for a time, but sold out and came to Hamburg, Fremont county, Iowa, in 1875, and remained there about one year and a half, and then went to Phelps City, Missouri, remaining there about one year



He then came to his present location and engaged in blacksmithing and wagon making. Was married February 12, 1854, to Miss Jane Smith, a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, who died May 1, 1860, by whom he is the father of two children: Stanley S. and Harmogene W., (deceased). Was married a second time to Minerva A. Sanderson, a native of New York, July 17, 1862, by which union they are the parents of four children: Effie M., Willie W., Bertie F. and Estella C. Mr. Hopkins weighs 230 pounds, is six feet one inch in height, and attributes his size and good health to being an anti-tobacconist.

HANLEY, C. S., editor of the *Farragut News*, is the only son of Dr. R. R. and Mary Hanley, and was born in Schuyler county, New York, May 5, 1854. Two years after this his parents removed from New York to the far west, and took up their residence at Civil Bend (now known as Percival), Fremont county, Iowa. Since that period the family have resided in this county. Thus the subject of this biography, young Hanley, became a Hawkeye, drawing his inspirations and ideas of men and things from western sources, and with Shakespeare we may say that "he is to the manor born." He received preliminary course of instruction at Tabor College, and in the year 1872 entered the Sophomore class of the Iowa State University at Iowa City, from which he graduated, receiving his honorary degree of Master of Arts, in 1878. Life's broad and often rugged road now lay before him, so, casting a glance around him, he selected the field of journalism as the one most congenial to his tastes and best suited to his capabilities, and began life as the publisher of the *Malvern Leader* in 1876. One year afterwards he sold his interest in it to E. F. Korn, and in the spring of 1877 purchased the *Riverton Advocate* of T. K. Tyson, which he conducted until the spring of 1878, when he sold it to his father, Dr. R. R. Hanley. Coming to Farragut at the solicitation of its principal citizens, who admired his talents and ability, a stranger among strangers, at once they rallied around him and the course of his conduct and management of the *Farragut News* has furnished them no cause of regret. September 12, 1878, he married Miss Minnie George, of Corning, Iowa. Their happy union is since blessed with the birth of two children—a boy and a girl. But the relentless hand of death has removed their blooming boy and for a while has shrouded their hearts and home with the gloom of grief. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Baptist church, belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and expects to make Farragut his permanent abode. His life so far is an evidence that virtue, intelligence and industry, directed to the public good, is sure to receive the support of a moral, enlightened and liberal community.

HENDERSON, JOSIAH, farmer, P. O. Farragut; born December 24, 1825, in Coshocton county, Ohio, where he lived until he was eleven years of age. He then moved with his father's family to Hancock county, same state, where his father died, leaving him to support his widowed mother. In 1849 he was married to Miss Catharine A. Walters, a native of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, born September 10, 1831. In 1861, Mr. Henderson came to Iowa and located in Cedar county, thence to Keokuk county, where he resided five years, and in 1873 to Fremont county. They have ten children: Charles O., Matilda A., William H., Ira J., Nathan T., Albert, Amanda J., Frank, Elisha S. and Melissa M.

HAGUE, JAMES L., farmer, P. O. Shenandoah; born July 4, 1852, in Brownsville, Indiana. When two years old his parents moved to Knoxville, Knox county, Illinois, and located upon a farm, where they resided for four years. They then went to Stewardsville, De Kalb county, Missouri, and resided on a farm for twenty years. In 1878 they emigrated to Fremont county, Iowa, where they now live. His father, John Hague, was born March 22, 1816, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was married to Miss Mary Thompson, August 11, 1841. Mrs. Hague was born January 4, 1822, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is the mother of nine children: Alfred B., Louis C., James L. (the subject of this subject), Emliy F., Celia M., Clara A., Charles W., Henry H. and Chester S. Mr. Hague, Sr., died in June, 1879, while on a visit to Ohio, and James L. then took his father's place in the care of the family, carrying on the farm and superintending the running of a threshing machine and corn-sheller.

HAND, GILES F., farmer, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Warren county, Illinois, April 27, 1841, where he resided until 1856. He then went with his father's family to McDonough county, and for five years was a clerk in his father's store. He enlisted October 7, 1861, in company F, 55th Illinois volunteers, and was in the army of the Tennessee. He participated, among others, in the battles of Shiloh, Russel House, Corinth, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and all the engagements of his regiment. He enlisted as a private, but was steadily promoted through all the grades to that of major. He was discharged in January, 1865, at Chicago. He was married May 12, 1864, to Miss Eliza Brink, born August 5, 1840. They have seven children: Wm. A., born February 1, 1866; Cora L., born September 30, 1868; Eva L., born December 23, 1870; Maggie L., born June 6, 1872; Nellie, born September 1, 1874; Arthur, born April 22, 1877, and Charles, born September 20, 1879. Mr. Hand came to Fremont county in 1867, and has since resided here.

JONES, J. C., merchant, P. O. Farragut; born September 24, 1848, in Canton, Illinois, and resided there until 1854. He then removed with his parents to Stark county, Illinois, where he remained until he reached his majority. He then engaged in farming and remained there until 1877, when he came to Farragut, Fremont county, and engaged in the dry goods business, in which he continued for two years, and then engaged in his present business. Was married in September, 1874, to Mary A. Tucker, a native of Illinois. They are the parents of one child: Carrie A.

JACOBSON, AUGUST, shoemaker, P. O. Farragut; born December 27, 1853, in Sweden. At the age of eleven years he came with his parents to the United States, and arrived at Chicago in 1865. Soon after he went to Porter county, Indiana. While in Chicago he learned the trade of a shoemaker, and followed the occupation of a journeyman shoemaker until August, 1880, when he came to this county, and located in Farragut, where he now resides. He is a young man just starting in life, and from what can be observed, will make his mark in the world.

KNAPP, CHARLES D., farmer, P. O. Farragut; born July 20, 1844, in Washington county, New York, and remained on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1869, he came to Iowa and located in Sidney, Fremont county, where he was engaged as a carpenter and builder. In the spring of 1873, he located on section sixteen, Fisher township, where he now resides. Was married December 13, 1865, in Washington county, New York, to Miss Martha A. Grover, a native of Rutland county, state of Vermont. They have one child: Rolland L., now eight years of age. Mr. Knapp has sold the farm where he is now living and bought another four miles southwest of Tabor, in this county. He will be established in his new home in January, 1881.

LESTER, JAMES B., farmer, P. O. Shenandoah; born January 5, 1823, in New York, where he remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, when he emigrated to Henry county, Illinois, near where Keewonee now stands. He settled on government land in 1848, opened up a farm, and participated in the trials and hardships of the life of a pioneer. On this farm he remained for about thirty years. He then emigrated to Fremont county, Iowa, locating about three miles northeast of Farragut, on section nine, where he has a fine farm of 200 acres. Was married in March, 1852, to Miss Barbara S. Kimberling, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are now living: Cyrus J., Frank D., Geo. W., Grant, Eddie E., Minnie B. and Emma E. Mrs. Lester died October 28, 1878, leaving Mr. Lester with a number of young children unable to care for themselves. Mr. Lester's mother, who



is now eighty years old, makes her home with her son, and is very sprightly and intelligent for one of her years.

LATIMER, THOMAS PEARCE, P. O. Shenandoah; born September 15, 1857, near the town of Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois. He remained on his father's farm until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted as a private in company K, fifty-fifth Illinois volunteer infantry, October 22, 1861. Re-enlisted March 31, 1864, and served until the close of the war. Was discharged at Chicago, and mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, in September, 1865. He took part in the following engagements: Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, and all the other engagements in which his regiment participated, and witnessed the surrender of Johnson in North Carolina. He was regimental color bearer at the grand review at Washington, May 22 and 23, 1865. After the close of the war he returned to his home in Illinois. In the spring of 1866, he started west to "grow up with the country," and settled in Fisher township, May 2, 1866, where he has been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since.

McCALLISTER, SAMUEL E., physician, P. O. Farragut; born December 4, 1848, in Barnham, Maine. He left home at the age of seven years, and had to make his own living from that time forth. At the age of fourteen years he entered the Berdmefau Commercial College, and attended the same for two and a half years. He then entered the Boston Medical Institute and studied for three years, and graduated in the theory of medicine. By this time his health was greatly impaired, and he was obliged to travel for several months. After regaining his health he went to Nodaway county, Missouri, and located at Graham, where he practiced medicine for four years. In 1874 he came to Farragut, where he has been in practice, when his health would admit, ever since. Was married to Miss Mary E. Shults, a native of Iowa City, December 25, 1873. They have three children: Rosa B., deceased; Fred. B., and Ada.

MILLER, DOCTOR D. W., physician, P. O. Farragut; born November 28, 1828, in Highland county, Ohio, and resided there ten years. He then removed with his parents to Knox county, Illinois, and resided there until May, 1866, when he came to Iowa and located at his present home near Farragut, Iowa. Was married August 29, 1852, to Eliza J. Lotimer, a native of Knox county, Illinois. Doctor Miller enlisted in the service in August, 1862, in company G, eighty-third Illinois volunteer infantry, and was engaged in the battles of Waverly, Tennessee; Fort Donelson, and numerous skirmishes. Performed garrison duty at Clarksville. Was mustered out at Nashville, June 28, 1865, and was discharged and paid in

Chicago, the loyal ladies of that city giving the eighty-third regiment a free dinner. He returned to Knox county, Illinois, and again resumed farming until he came west, as above stated. He is the father of ten children, seven of whom are now living: Wm. H., Jasper N., Kirby L., Doctor T. W., Naro, Anna, and Clara.

MORGAN, THOMAS J., farmer, P. O. Farragut; born October 9, 1848, in Clermont county, Ohio, and remained on a farm until he reached his majority, when he emigrated to Abington, Illinois. He has been engaged in farming for about five years. In 1873 he came to Farragut, Iowa, and located on and improved a farm in section 27. This he disposed of and purchased another in section 33, which he also sold and purchased the farm in Fisher township where he now resides. Was married January 28, 1878, to Miss Saronia J. Hedges, a native of Clermont county, Ohio, and one of his old schoolmates. Mr. Morgan left his home in Ohio in 1869, a penniless youth, but by his untiring industry and strict integrity, has amassed a competence.

McCLOY, JAMES M., farmer and auctioneer, P. O. Farragut; born January 4, 1843, in Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, and remained there until twenty years of age, when he went to Knox county, Illinois, and located at Abingdon. There he commenced working by the month and worked four years for one person. He came to Fremont county in the spring of 1869, and went to farming for himself, and has been so engaged ever since, and has bought and improved four tracts of land. Married January 1, 1870, to Miss Emily E. Maxwell, a native of Illinois. They have four children: Mary E., Archie G., Vesper, and Clarence Millard. Mr. McCloy has an extensive reputation as an auctioneer, in southwestern Iowa and northwestern Missouri.

PERKINS, GEORGE W., farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Farragut; born October 23, 1832, in Derry, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, and remained with his parents until he became of age. He then went to Massachusetts and taught school in Peabody for two years. He emigrated from there to Illinois, locating in Keewonee, Henry county, where he entered the dry-goods and grocery house of Lytle & Terry. He remained with this firm for two years, when he embarked in business for himself, forming a partnership with C. J. T. and C. F. Lytle, under the firm name of Lytle, Perkins & Co., which partnership continued for about two years, when Mr. Perkins withdrew and again went to clerking, this time for James L. Platt, and remained with him for seven years, at the expiration of which time he engaged in farming and raising hedge plants. In this business he formed a partnership with G. N. Palmer under the

firm name of Palmer & Perkins, the firm existing four years. On the 1st of May, 1871, Mr. Perkins emigrated to Fremont county, Iowa, locating where he now resides. He now owns one section of land, which is finely improved. He is also a large stockfeeder, and raises a great amount of corn for that purpose. Was married July 13, 1857, to Miss Ellen E. Lytle, a native of Wethersfield, Henry county, Illinois. He is the father of four children: Fred., Charles F., George W. and Mary E. Mr. Perkins has been a member of the board of supervisors one term.

ROBBINS, WILLARD, physician and surgeon, P. O. Farragut; born December 21, 1837, in Breckinbridge county, Kentucky. When sixteen years of age he emigrated to Union county, Maine, remaining four years. He then returned to Kentucky and began to read medicine with Dr. D. A. De Farres. He soon after left the state and became a resident of Evansville, Indiana, and shortly after of Columbus, Ohio. After a term in the medical college of Columbus, he returned to Indiana and began the practice of medicine, remaining seven years, when he came to Fremont county. He is a member of Friendship lodge. A. F. and A. M. He was married February 5, 1859, to Miss Mary A. De Farres, a native of Indiana, by whom he has one child: Charles D.

ROGERS, HARRISON, merchant, P. O. Farragut; born February 17, 1841, in Duchess county, New York, and remained there until about twenty years of age, when he removed to Keewonee, Illinois, and engaged in the hardware business, remaining there some four or five years, when he emigrated to Carver, Minnesota, and resided there about two years, when he returned to Keewonee, Illinois, and remained there about two years. He then emigrated to Iowa, locating in Fremont county, in the spring of 1870, and engaged in farming. Mr. Rogers was for a time connected with the bank of Farragut as Cashier. He engaged in his present business in 1878. Was married in November, 1877, to Miss Eliza C. Cory, a native of Illinois. They have two children: James W. and William.

RUSSELL, FRANKLIN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 30, P. O. Farragut; born in Michigan February 22, 1840, and moved with his parents when quite young to Ohio, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools. Moved to Illinois when seventeen years of age, and located in Fulton county. Came to Iowa in 1870, and located in Riverton township. Came to his present farm in 1874. He enlisted in the Federal army in company A, Eighty-ninth Illinois infantry, August 13, 1862. Was in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga. Was captured at Stone River and remained a prisoner twenty-one days.



He was in every engagement in which his regiment participated. Was discharged in June, 1865. Was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, and discharged at Chicago. His life has been almost entirely spent on the farm, and he now owns a good farm of eighty acres. Was married in 1867, to Elizabeth Adams, a native of New York state. By this union they are the parents of six children: George, Gertrude, Eddie, Judson, Elizabeth and Frank, all at home. Are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

SLAUGHTER, HERBERT J., merchant, P. O. Farragut; born February 24, 1856, in Warrick county, Indiana. Moved with his parents to Evansville, Indiana, in May, 1871, and resided there about six years. He then moved to Pueblo, Colorado, and from thence to Central City, remaining there about a year, when he returned to Evansville, Indiana. In March, 1878, he went to Fairfield, Illinois, and remained there until 1880, when he located in Farragut, Fremont county, and engaged in his present business.

SMITH, GEO. A., P. O. Farragut; born March 19, 1836, in Ontario county, New York. At the age of seven years he removed with his parents to Monroe county, New York, where he resided until 1856, when he emigrated to Hillsdale county, Michigan. In April, 1858, he came to Fremont county, Iowa, and located at Fisher's Grove, upon a farm, and two years later located two miles north of Hamburg. Here he remained until July 11, 1863, when he enlisted in company A, Eighth Iowa cavalry. He was in the army of the Cumberland, and was discharged March 17, 1865, at Chickasaw, Alabama, for disability, and is now a pensioner. When discharged he returned to Fremont county, locating in Sidney. Moved to Hamburg in 1866. Was married to Miss Belindia E. Miller, a native of Virginia, March 4, 1866. They resided in Hamburg until 1877, when they moved to Farragut, where Mr. Smith is now engaged in the confectionery business. They have three children, by adoption: Floyd A., Dulcie E. and Julius G., the children of Henry and Rachael Wisecarver; the latter being a sister of Mrs. Smith.

STALNAKER, CLAUDIUS C., farmer P. O. Farragut; born May 27, 1833, in Randolph county, West Virginia, and remained there until twenty-one years of age. He emigrated with his parents to McHenry county, Illinois, in 1854. He commenced working in that vicinity by the month and so continued for six years. In 1860 he went to Knox county, Illinois. Was married December 12, 1860, to Miss Anna E. Mahon, a native of Greenbriar county, Virginia. Mr. S. then rented a farm and continued farming in that way until 1870, when he emigrated to Fremont

county, Iowa, locating on section 22, Fisher township, and improved a farm of forty acres, where he remained for five years. He then sold out and bought eighty acres on section 28, same township, where he now lives. They have had five children, four of whom are living: Lizzie M., Wm. Henry, Robert F. and Samuel A.

TORRANCE, DANIEL; born in Jay, Essex county New York, December 6, 1833, and remained there until 1856, when he went to Illinois. He remained in Illinois until 1875, and then came to Fremont county, Iowa, locating on a farm of 120 acres in section 14, which he now owns. Was married April 8, 1854, to Perlina Burtt, of Jay, Essex county, New York. By this Union Mr. T. is the father of six children living and one deceased: Hattie, Ellah, Arrilla, Riley, Loraine and Agnes May. He received his education in the common schools. Has been elected to the office of township trustee. He was the one who first found the body of John Long, who was murdered on the night of February 14, 1879.

WILLIAMS, JOHN M., carpenter, P. O. Shenandoah; born September 27, 1850, in Syracuse, New York. When six years of age he moved with his father's family to Rochester, same state. In 1868 went to Cincinnati, Ohio. From that time until coming to this place he was engaged in numerous branches of industry, and in many states west and east, was employed in stone cutting, railroad building and surveying, among others. He is industrious and energetic, thoroughly reliable and an exemplary citizen.

WINGATE, JOHN, carpenter and builder, P. O. Farragut; born March 3, 1812, in Dover, New Hampshire, where he remained until about twenty years of age. Here he was engaged in learning a trade for about three years. He then went to Rome, New York, working there and at Utica, being engaged in the railroad shops at the latter place. In 1854 he moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked for about one year, then went to Council Bluffs, and remained about fifteen years, and in 1870 went to Salt Lake, and remained in the west for more than a year, traveling in California and Nevada, and then returned to Council Bluffs. He then moved to Farragut, where he now makes his home. He is also engaged in improving a fine tract of land in Locust Grove township.

WHITE, JOHN H., druggist, P. O. Farragut; born August 14, 1858, in Keewanee, Illinois, where he remained until 1868, when he came to Farragut with his father's family. He was occupied in farming until August, 1880, when he engaged in the drug business, in Farragut. He was married October 12, 1880, to Miss Annie M. Robbins, a native of Kentucky, born August 15, 1862.

WHITAKER, ISAAC N., farmer, P. O. Farragut; born November 14, 1849, in Clinton county, Ohio, where he remained with his parents on a farm until eighteen years of age, and then went with his parents to Knox county, Illinois. When he arrived at his majority he commenced working by the month for his father and brother, and two years later was married to Miss Mary A. Sniff, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio. Two children is the result of this union: Bertha Z. and Emerson E. He remained in Knox county until March, 1878, when he emigrated to Fremont county, Iowa, and finally settled on the northeast quarter of section 21, in Fisher township. Mr. Whitaker owns a fine farm of 160 acres, well improved.

VAUGHN, A. J., P. O. Farragut; born at Sandy Hill, Washington county, New York, March 20, 1844, and remained there until 1864, when he enlisted in company I, 16th New York heavy artillery, and remained with his regiment until August 28, 1865, during which time he participated in all the engagements and skirmishes which occurred to General Grant from Dutch Gap until the close of the war. Was laid up about four months at Ft. Magruder, caused by an accident which occurred to him while cutting trees for building an abatis around the fort. On getting well he was detailed in the commissary department, for about four months. When mustered out he went back to Sandy Hill, and from there to Poughkeepsie, and attended Eastman's College at that place, after which he was engaged in farming for four years at Sandy Hill. In 1869 he came to Fremont county, Iowa, and followed farming until the fall of 1879, when he went into the grain business, which he is at present engaged in. Was married March 5, 1868, to Miss Emma Knapp, of Washington county, New York. They have two children living: Clayton E., born June 18, 1870; Charles A., born April 5, 1880. Mr. V. was educated in the common school, with the exception of a term in Eastman's College. He is secretary of Farragut lodge, number 368, I. O. O. F. Is a deacon in the Congregational church.

WILCOX, ELIAS C., grocer, P. O. Farragut; born in New Jersey, February 4, 1822, and remained there until eighteen years of age, when he emigrated to Covington, Indiana, where he was engaged in clerking for about five years. In 1847 he received the appointment as collector of tolls on the Wabash and Erie canal, holding the position eight years. He was then elected clerk of the courts of Fountain county, serving two terms—eight years. In 1862 he was appointed provost marshal, a position which, at that time in that county, was a perilous one. He continued in this capacity until the close of the war. In 1868 he emigrated to Union county, Iowa, settling on a farm near where Creston is now located. In 1869 he



was elected auditor of that county, and at the close of his term was re-elected. He came to Fremont county in 1877, locating in Farragut, where he has since remained, being actively engaged in business. Was married February 8, 1848, to Rachael V. Fields, a native of Clarksburg, Virginia, by which union he is the father of four children, three now living: Albert C., Kate L., and Frank F.

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### WALNUT TOWNSHIP.

ARCHER, JNO. Q., farmer, section 17, P. O. Farragut; is a native of Greepe county, Illinois, and was born March 9, 1865. At the age of seven years he moved with his parents to McDonough county, Illinois, and resided there during the Black Hawk war. In 1856 he moved to Henderson county of the same state, where he engaged in farming, remaining there until he moved to Fremont county, Iowa, in 1876. In the year 1848 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Hendricks, a native of Urbana, Ohio; by this union they have seven children: Pauline E., James B., Clara C., Frederick H., Atta O., Effie D., Nettie L.; one deceased. Mr. Archer owns a fine farm of 320 acres, and is an extensive stock feeder.

ARCHER, WILLIAM F., farmer, section 20, P. O. Farragut; is a native of Casey county, Kentucky, and was born May 21, 1815. At the early age of five years he moved with his parents to Illinois, settling near Alton. They shortly moved to Greene county, taking their subsistence for one season with them. After remaining there twelve years, he moved to McDonough county, of the same state, residing there until 1853, when he moved to Henderson county, engaging in farming until 1875, when he moved to Knox county of the same state. In 1879 he again moved, settling on his present farm in Fremont county, March 11, 1879. December 31, 1840, he was married to Miss Pauline Kirk, a native of Kentucky. She died in April, 1847. He was married for the second time February 12, 1854, to Miss Elmyra E. Hartford. By his first marriage he has five children: John C., Ann E., wife of Wm. Miller; Juliet, wife of R. W. Hume. By his second, two, Isaac J. and Scott.

AYERS, MONROE L., farmer, section 26, P. O. Shenandoah; was born September 11, 1842, and is a native of Knox county, Ohio. At six years of age he moved with his parents to Fulton county, Illinois, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in company G, fifty-fifth Illinois infantry, serving until April 6, 1862, when he was discharged for disability.

After returning to Illinois he moved in 1864, to Andrew county, Missouri, remaining there about four years. In 1868, he moved to his present home in Fremont county, hauling lumber to build his house eighty miles. He now has a fine stock farm of 245 acres, and makes fine hogs a specialty. He was married November 30, 1865, to Miss Samantha McCrary, a native of Indiana, who was born in Miami county, October 14, 1847. They have six children living: James B., Joseph L., Maggie, Thomas N., Jacob Y., Cloy M.

BODE, LEWIS P., farmer, section 1, P. O. Shenandoah; born February 26, 1841, at Huntsville, Alabama. At an early age he went with his parents to Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. His parents dying while he was still young he was taken into the family of his uncle, who resided in the state of New York. At the age of seventeen he left his uncle's roof and went to Michigan. During the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the fifth Michigan cavalry and participated in the battles of Fairfax Court House, Fredericksburg, Second Bull Run, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. Was wounded in the left arm and discharged April 4, 1865. He returned to Michigan and after remaining two years went to Chicago, and from there to New York, finally locating in 1874, in Fremont county. November 13, 1879, was united in marriage to Miss Anna Birge, who was born in Minnesota, March 2, 1861. Owns a fine, well cultivated farm.

BEARDSLEY, JOSEPH, farmer, section 34, P. O. Shenandoah; is a native of Derbyshire, England, and was born April 11, 1828. At the age of twenty-two he emigrated to America, locating near Burlington, Iowa, engaging in farming for seventeen years, and then moved to Henderson county, Illinois, and continued the same avocation for nine years. In 1875, he moved to Fremont county, locating on his present farm of 240 acres, which is finely improved. He makes stock raising a specialty and has a fine herd of Short Horn Durhams, which are unsurpassed by any in the county. He was married March 28, 1852, to Miss Anna Darbyshire, a native of England, who was born December 23, 1827. They have six children living: Rebecca, Maria, Thomas G., Mary E., Gertrude A., Eliza J.; three deceased.

CLEM, AARON D., farmer, section 7, P. O. Shenandoah; born May 5, 1854, in Warren county, Indiana. At the early age of two years he left his native place with his parents, moving to Linn county, Iowa; remaining there but a short time, he again moved with his parents to Fremont county, Iowa, and settled in Walnut township, in the year 1856. Has followed farming for a livelihood, and was educated in the common schools. He was united in marriage October 18, 1874, to Miss Libby A. Myers. By this union they have two children: Rolla and Laura B.

CATLETT, ROBERT C., farmer, section 7, P. O. Farragut; born in Hodgenville, Kentucky, December 26, 1846. At the age of four years his parents started westward, and finally located at Pleasant Grove, Fremont county, where they remained until 1865. In February, 1864, he went to Missouri, returned in 1865 and attended school in Sidney. After finishing his education he taught school from April, 1867, until March, 1872. Was married March 5, 1872, to Miss Jennie Irons, who was born in Indiana, December 24, 1852. They have four children: Percy, Bernice, Charles E. and John H.

CHAMBERLAIN, MARY, section 6, P. O. Farragut; was born January 1, 1819, in Buffalo, New York. She was married to Artemus Chamberlain, July 4, 1835. They settled in Cataragus county, New York, but after a short residence moved to Pennsylvania. After living in Ohio and Michigan they came to Iowa, but returned to Michigan during the war, and then returned to Iowa, locating in Fremont county. Mr. Chamberlain was born in Pittsfield, Vermont, September 9, 1813, and died June 3, 1875. She has two children: Nancy M., wife of George Woodford, and George S. Six deceased: Nathan T., died 1837; Susan L., died 1846; James S., died 1863; William E., killed at the battle of Murfreesboro; Charles, died 1863; John D., died 1863.

HIGH, EPHRAIM, farmer, section 9, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Licking county, Ohio, January 5, 1823. He resided with his parents until he attained his majority, working on a farm and receiving his education in the common schools. In 1856 he moved to Iowa and located at his present home May 28, of the same year, April 2, 1848, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Osborn, a native of Indiana, who was born October 24, 1823. By this union they have six children: Martha Jane, wife of Henry Ripley; John, Marion, Susanna, wife of Isaac Scott; and Willis. Two deceased. Mr. High is caring for a sister's child—Dora Belle Crigler. Owns a fine, well improved farm.

KENT, WILLIAM H., farmer, P. O. Shenandoah; born March 16, 1828, in Sussex county, New Jersey, and resided there until sixteen years of age, when he moved to Livingstone, Essex county, New Jersey, where he resided until the year 1854. After removing to Peoria county, Illinois, and remaining until 1870, he moved to Henry county, Illinois, and from there to Iowa, locating in Fremont county. March 6, 1847, he was united by the marriage tie to Miss Catherine Westfall, a native of Sussex county, New Jersey, who was born January 24, 1828. They have eight children: Floyd G., Willie W., Albert D., Sarah A., George R., Frank E., Robert C., Charles T.; four deceased.



LATIMER, JOSEPH A., farmer, section 25, P. O. Shenandoah; is a native of Knox county, Illinois, and was born April 2, 1839. Resided with his parents until he attained his majority, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1862, and then enlisted, August 7, in company I, 83d Illinois volunteer infantry, and participated in the battle of Donelson, and other engagements. Was discharged July 5, 1865, and returned to Knox county. In 1866 he came to Fremont county and purchased the land upon which he now resides. He has made a fine farm and a good home. October 18, 1872, he was married to Miss Mary L. Pease, a native of Massachusetts, who was born October 12, 1851. They have two children: John L. and Arthur A.

McMAHILL, JOHN, farmer, section 8, P. O. Shenandoah; born in Warren county, Illinois, October 26, 1839, and resided with his parents, receiving his education in the common school, until he was twenty years of age, when he engaged in merchandising until the year 1861, when he moved onto a farm, remaining there until 1872, when he again removed to Sidney, Fremont county, Iowa, and again engaged in merchandising, remaining there until July, 1875, when he moved onto the farm now owned by him. On the 11th day of June, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Emily Hogue, a native of Knox county, Illinois, who was born May 28, 1838. They have nine children: William, Mamie, Mattie, James, Lena, Arthur, Emma, Albert and Jessie. Mr. McMahill is a man of influence and is respected by his neighbors.

MYERS, ELIZABETH, section 5, P. O. Shenandoah. Mrs. Myers, was born in Ohio, November 2, 1827, and moved to Warren county, Indiana, at the age of four years. On February 26, 1843, she was united in marriage to Thomas Myers, who died September 9, 1865. She remained in Warren county, Indiana, until 1867, when she moved to Fremont county with her family. She has ten children: Susan, wife of James Flanagan; Phillip, John, Sarah, Cibba, wife of A. D. Clem; James B., Mariah L., William H., Mary J. and Emeline; Ephriam died October 27, 1867; Austin, died in 1870. In 1873 she was again married to Wm. Hobbe, but on account of incompatibility was separated from him after a short time, and has since resided with her children, who are dutiful and are a source of enjoyment in her old age.

McCOMB, JOHN H., farmer, P. O. Shenandoah; born April 30, 1837, in Alleghany county, New York. When eight years of age he removed with his parents to Winnebago county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming until 1862, when, on August 7, of that year, he enlisted in company K, seventy-fourth Illinois volunteer infantry. He was in numerous

battles, among them, Mission Ridge, Columbus, Franklin, and Nashville. He was mustered out June 17, 1865. In the fall of 1867 he came to Iowa, locating in Montgomery county, and in July of 1869 came to Manti, this county. He was married May 27, 1860, to Miss Maggie Van Noy, a native of Missouri. They have three children: Ida B., Charles A., deceased, and Hattie E.

PEASE, EBENEZER N., farmer, section 9; born November 15, 1828, at Monroe, Clark county, Indiana. Remained with his parents until twenty-four years of age, receiving his education in the common schools. He came to Iowa in 1853, locating in Fremont county, at his present home, on the 27th day of April of the same year. On the 9th of September, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Davis, who was born in Monroe, Clark county, Indiana, February 28, 1833. By this union they have eight children, Electa, wife of Willis Thompson; Vine Charles M., Walter S., Ida M., Emmaritta E., Eugene W. and James. Owns a fine farm, well improved, and under a high state of cultivation.

PARKS, FRANCIS M., farmer and auctioneer, section 4, P. O. Shenandoah; born July 7, 1833, in Adams county, Illinois. While quite young he commenced the support of his mother, owing to the death of his father. At the age of fourteen he entered the merchandise business and retained his position for nine years. He then engaged in farming and moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1868, engaging in the stock business, and moved to Fremont county, March 20, 1870. His mother, Mrs. Mary Parks, died March 27, 1870, aged seventy-nine. He was united in marriage September 16, 1856, to Miss Julia E. Westgate, who died July 15, 185-. January 20, 1858, he was married to Miss Eliza J. Morris, who was born December 8, 1838, in Adams county, Illinois. By this marriage he has ten children: Mary E., Adda B., George, H., Effie M., Mendal B., Daniel Y., Jacob M., Lucy M., Zoa P. and Nellie M. Has a good farm of 160 acres, well stocked, on which is located a fine grove.

YOUNG, MILTON, farmer, section 35, P. O. Shenandoah; born May 10, 1834, in Indiana, where he remained until about seven years of age, when he moved with his parents to McDonough county, Illinois, remaining there until twenty-two years of age, when he removed to Fisher township, Fremont county, locating on the farm where he now resides. He was united in marriage October 18, 1855, to Miss Judith Chambers, a native of Illinois, who died in 1857. By this union they had two children both deceased. He was again married April 1, 1861, to Miss Phebe A. Hale, a native of Indiana. They have two children: Lina J., Sarah M. Mr. Young is engaged largely in stock raising, making horses a specialty. He owns some fine blooded stock.

VAUGHAN, ISAAC S., physician and farmer, section 6, P. O. Faragut; born November 30, 1818, at Bethany, Wayne county Pennsylvania. At the age of five years he moved with his parents to Cattaraugus county, New York, and at nineteen years of age went to Michigan, after remaining a short time he returned to New York, and after making a tour of the southern states, again went to Michigan. September 13, 1845, he was married to Miss Luana Potter, a native of Canada, who died June 13, 1850. He was again married to Miss Mary Vail, a native of Michigan, September 21, 1850. By his first wife he has one child: Bartlet, born May 4, 1849. By his last, three: Homer W., born November 19, 1852; Josephine L., born September 7, 1857; one deceased. In 1855 Mr. Vaughan went to Pike's Peak, and from there to Michigan, where he remained until 1863. He then returned to Fremont county and by his own efforts has secured for himself a fine farm of 200 acres, well stocked.

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FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

SHEPHERD, J. C., merchant, P. O. Hamburg; a native of eastern Ohio, where was born in 1836. At the age of twenty-five years he engaged in the mercantile business, which he has followed from that time to the present. He was married in 1874 to Miss Lydia Brundige, by whom he has one child. Mr. Shepherd has been a resident of the west for the past twelve years, residing in Plattsburg and Gallatin, Missouri, until February of 1880, when he came to Hamburg. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his parents having emigrated to this country in very early times and locating in Ohio; they contributed largely to the development of their adopted state. They died but a few rods from the spot where they built their first log-cabin, after a life together of sixty years.



















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